"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Fair today and tomorrow, rising temperature; moderate south and southwest winds.
For full weather report see Page 23.

VOL. LXV...NO. 21,262. ... NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916.—TWENTY-FOUR PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SEEK EVIDENCE TO OFFSET DENIAL OF SUSSEX ATTACK

This Government to Assemble Facts Showing Renewal of U-Boat Activity.

FRANCE ASKED TO ASSIST

Report on the Patria Sought—Berlin, Not Commanders, Held Responsible.

REMEDY TO BE POSITIVE

Germany Must Modify Submarine Policy or See Relations with America Broken.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Wherever obtainable the United States is to get evidence upon which to base an indictment of German submarine commanders for violation of the pledges given by their Government. Today it was made known at the State Department that the French Government had been asked to furnish to the United States its evidence concerning the attack on the French steamer Patria. The department is accumulating facts with regard to the sinking of neutral merchant ships—Swedish, Norwegian, Dutch, and of other nationalities—by German U-boats. All this testimony is to receive consideration in determining the course the Government should take in dealing with Germany.

Officials generally believe that German submarine commanders are attacking merchant ships with a reckless disregard of the pledges from Berlin. Some of them are satisfied that the German Government is trifling with the United States. That term—trifling—was used today by an official in discussing the situation. So far there is a disposition to be cautious as to allegations against the German Government, as distinguished from German submarine commanders. But apparently the Administration has made up its mind that running amuck by U-boats cannot be tolerated, and that the German Government can escape responsibility for this activity only by putting a stop to indiscriminate torpedoing.

What the Government wants is a "show-down"—to quote the expression that seems to have been adopted in Administration circles. Leaving aside the view of the Government as to the German declaration that no U-boat attacked the Sussex and the expected general disclaimer of responsibility for damage done to other merchant steamers that did not attempt to escape or defend themselves, the fact stands out, in the opinion of the Administration, that German submarines have again become a menace to Americans and other neutrals traversing the high seas on merchant vessels. This menace must cease, it is held. To what extent President Wilson will go to show American resentment is not disclosed, but it is evident that something positive is contemplated either to bring about a better condition of affairs with respect to submarine warfare or to compel Germany and the United States to part company.

Bernstorff Visits Lansing.

The seriousness of the situation brought Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador, back to Washington from New York today. He went to the State Department at the earliest possible moment after his arrival, and it was admitted afterward that he and Secretary Lansing had discussed the Sussex and other cases which have angered this Government. Count von Bernstorff, it was admitted, did not deliver any communication in behalf of his Government. That he had received advices from Berlin as to the Imperial Government's attitude was indicated by statements made in Teutonic circles this evening that Germany was not responsible for the damage done to the Sussex.

The position taken in these circles is that there has been no violation by Germany of the pledges given to the United States. Germany is declared to be living up to her pledges not to sink liners unless they attempt to escape or offer resistance. But the suspicion is growing here that the German Government is preparing to maintain that by "liners" it meant only passenger vessels. Such a contention would be rejected by this Government. If it is made, the situation will become even more dangerous to the maintenance of

Continued on Page 3.

German Note On Sussex Ready for Transmission

BERLIN, April 10, (Noon, via London.)—The German note in response to the inquiries of the American Government regarding the Channel steamer Sussex and the steamers Englishman, Manchester Engineer, Eagle Point, and Berwindvale will be transmitted to the American Embassy tonight or Tuesday morning.

The note declares, as previously cabled, that the reports of the commanders of submarines which might possibly have been involved in an attack on the Sussex make it absolutely certain that the Sussex was not destroyed by a German torpedo. Likewise, Germany denies responsibility for the sinking of the other steamers, evidence having been adduced at the investigation to show that no blame attached to Germany.

Cecil Would Let Neutrals Operate Interned Ships

LONDON, April 10.—Any proposals put forward by neutral Governments with the idea of obtaining immunity from capture for vessels owned in countries at war with Great Britain and placed in service by neutrals will receive careful consideration from the British Government. The War Trade Minister, Lord Robert Cecil, made this statement today in response to a question in the House of Commons.

He said the Government considered that the question of the employment of vessels belonging to hostile nations and sheltered in neutral ports was a matter for neutral Governments to decide. In arriving at a decision the neutral Governments concerned no doubt would take into consideration that the destruction of merchant vessels by Germans had the effect of diminishing the world's tonnage, and consequently affected the trade of neutrals not less than the trade of belligerents.

PASS SUFFRAGE BILL IN SENATE, 33 TO 10

Upper House Indorses Plan for Another Referendum Next Year.

BROWN'S OPPOSITION VAIN

Women Leaders of Suffragists Happy Over the Outcome—Making Plan for New Campaign.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Senate tonight adopted the concurrent resolution providing for a resubmission to the voters of the woman suffrage question. The measure has already been adopted by the Assembly. Favorable action by next year's Legislature would insure a new suffrage referendum in 1917. The resolution was adopted tonight by almost a two-thirds majority. With a number absent on the roll call, it was passed by a vote of 33 to 10.

The adverse votes were cast by these members: Republicans—Brown of Jefferson, Cromwell of Richmond, Lawson of Kings, Newton of Genesee, Sage of Albany, Towner of Putnam, Walters of Onandaga, and Wicks of Oneida. Democrats—Carswell of Kings and Ramsperger of Erie.

It was nearly 11 o'clock when the resolution was reached on the third reading calendar.

"What measure is this?" asked Senator Brown, whom the advocates of woman suffrage accuse of having retarded the progress of the resolution in the Senate. Senator Brown smiled broadly. Even Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, head of the suffrage movement in this State, and Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw, who occupied seats in the Senate chamber joined in the mirth that greeted his sally.

Senator Brown resorted to statistics in predicting the overwhelming defeat of woman suffrage at the polls when again submitted. He said that South Dakota after defeating woman suffrage when first submitted by 3,286 had gone against votes for women by 11,014 at the second referendum.

"The rule of ratio and proportion applied to these figures shows that New York after defeating suffrage by a majority of 194,984 last Fall will defeat it by 706,920 in 1917 if it is submitted then," Senator Brown said.

"Ohio defeated suffrage first by 87,455 and then by 182,905." On the basis of these figures New York would vote against suffrage by a majority of 409,900 when it is submitted in 1917."

Senator Carswell also spoke in opposition to the referendum.

Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Laidlaw were very happy over the Senate's action.

"I am glad its over," said Mrs. Whitehouse. "Now we intend to go right ahead with our campaign to convert voters."

Mrs. Whitehouse was asked if the suffragists would enter the Fall campaign with the view of having legislators favorable to suffrage elected, for in order to be submitted the referendum must pass another Legislature.

"We have no intention of doing so," was her reply. "We will neither support nor oppose any candidate for the Legislature. We will seek to reach the people."

"We have no doubt about the attitude of the Legislature of next year," said Mrs. Laidlaw. "A year and a half will pass before the question is resubmitted. That will afford ample time for educating the voters."

OUR BANKS FINANCING TRADE WITH BRITAIN

American Consulate in London Calls Attention to Growth of Acceptance Business Here.

LONDON, April 10. — The American Consulate here has issued a notice calling attention to the facilities offered by American banks to British merchants trading with the United States and the increasing extent to which the import and export trade of the United States is being financed through commercial letters of credit opened with American banks.

Referring to the increasing difficulty merchants are experiencing in obtaining commercial accommodation from English banks as the war progresses, the notice calls attention to the fact that the Federal Reserve act of 1914 empowers American banks to accept drafts based on import or export transactions, with the result that there is now a well developed discount market in the United States for this class of transactions. The Consul General offers to furnish the names of banks which are prepared to do acceptance business, which will enable British business men to obtain facilities for financing shipments to and from the United States in the same manner that they have previously done through European banks.

CARRANZA CHIEF PLEDGES HIS AID, PERSHING WIRES

Aviator Carries Gutierrez's Promise of Co-operation in the Pursuit of Villa.

GREETS AIRMAN CORDIALLY

Chihuahua Commander Provides Guard for Aeroplane and Airman Is His Guest.

"DEAD-LINE" STORY DENIED

No Agreement Setting Point Where Our Troops Must Stop, Washington Officials Say.

Columbus Guard Increased; Troops Sleep on Their Arms

COLUMBUS, N. M., April 10.—More soldiers are on guard duty in Columbus tonight than on any other night since the town was raided by Villa bandits a month ago. Heavily armed soldiers patrol the streets and the military reservation, while the men of one company of infantry have been ordered to sleep in their clothing and with their arms at their sides. Instructions have been issued to keep the gun racks unlocked.

By FRANK B. ELSER,
Special Correspondent of The New York Times.

GENERAL PERSHING'S HEADQUARTERS, Namiquipa, Mexico, April 8, (by Radio to Columbus, N. M., April 10.)—Army aviators returned to camp this morning after a successful flight from Chihuahua City, where they delivered messages from General Pershing to General Gutierrez, Military Governor of Chihuahua.

The populace was surprised when the aeroplanes suddenly appeared in Chihuahua City. The aviators were escorted through the streets to General Gutierrez, who assured the people that the mission was entirely friendly. The Governor furnished a guard for the machines.

General Gutierrez sent General Pershing assurances of hearty co-operation in the Villa campaign. The aviators spent the night at the Chihuahua capital, sleeping between sheets for the first time in the campaign. Leaving early next morning, they arrived in camp here two hours later.

Prisoners captured after the brush with Villistas near Bachiniva on April 1 are the first to be brought to this camp. These are the first prisoners taken to tell of Villa's being wounded, but they had not seen him personally. There is some doubt whether Villa is wounded or is in hiding.

Assurance of Co-operation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—In a dispatch received by Secretary of War Baker today, Brigadier Gen. John J. Pershing stated that he had had a very satisfactory conference with the Carranza General, Herrera, and that he expected today to have a conference with General Luis Gutierrez, commanding the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City.

General Pershing sent messages to General Gutierrez by aeroplane, and the aviator brought back word from General Gutierrez to General Pershing offering full co-operation with the American forces. As General Gutierrez is the ranking Carranza General in supreme command of the Carranza forces throughout the State of Chihuahua, the assurances given by him of co-operation are considered very important as well as gratifying in high official circles in Washington.

On the basis of General Pershing's message Secretary of War Baker today issued this statement:

"The latest dispatch from General Pershing, dated April 8, explains the infrequency of communication by saying that the wireless has not been able to work, and aeroplane communication has been difficult because of lack of suitable landing places.

"The dispatch again confirmed the early report of Villa being wounded in the right knee.

Pershing Meets Herrera.

"General Pershing reports that he has had a very satisfactory conference with General Herrera, and expects today to meet General Gutierrez, to whom he sent messages by aeroplane to Chihuahua and received back replies offering full co-operation. General Pershing's comment is that every indication shows the desire of the troops of the de facto Government to aid to the extent of their ability.

"General Pershing further reports that one aeroplane was badly disabled in landing on the 6th, leaving only five out of the original eight now in services able condition, but it is evident that the aeroplanes in use are performing valuable if not indispensable service and that great reliance is placed on them."

Denial was made in high official quarters here today that there had been any agreement reached between the United States and the de facto Government of Mexico by which any "dead line" had been established beyond which the American punitive expeditionary forces would not penetrate into Mexico in pursuit of Villa and his bandits.

Border reports that there had been such an agreement were discredited at the State Department as were reports from the Interior of Mexico that de facto authorities felt the time had about come when the expedition should be withdrawn as having accomplished all that it could under existing circumstances.

While it is true that reports to the State Department indicated that some minor officials in Mexico were viewing the continued presence of the American forces in Mexico with anxiety, other official reports indicated that the Carranza military authorities were co-operating to the extent of their ability with the American expedition.

Border Conditions Improve.

Such a marked improvement in conditions along the Mexican border has been reported by General Funston that the War Department now is considering drawing on some of the troops sta-

Continued on Page 24.

U-Boats Sink Six More British Ships, Also a Spanish and a Norse Steamer

LONDON, April 10.—The sinking of six more British steamships was reported today, as well as a Spanish steamer and a Norwegian steamer.

Lloyd's announced early in the day the sinking of the British steamers Silksworth Hall and Glenalmond. The Captain and thirty men from the Silksworth Hall were landed. Three men were reported missing. The crew of the Glenalmond was saved.

A Reuter dispatch from Malta told of the sinking without warning of the British steamer Yonne, formerly the Kastalia. The crew was rescued.

The British steamship Eastern City, a vessel of 4,342 tons gross, later was reported sunk. According to information received at Lloyd's the vessel was not armed, neither was any of the other British steamers reported sunk earlier in the day.

The British steamship Zafra also has been sunk, according to a Lloyd's report.

A Lloyd's dispatch from Cardiff, Wales, says the British steamship Libra has landed the Captain and crew of the Norwegian steamer Sjolyst, a vessel of 997 tons, which was sunk without warning by a torpedo from a German submarine at a point twenty-five miles north of the Island of Ouessant, off the French coast, northwest of Brest.

The Spanish steamer Santanderino is reported to have been sunk by a torpedo, according to an announcement made by Lloyd's tonight.

The same agency says that the British steamer Margam Abbey has been sunk and that her crew is aboard a steam trawler which passed the Lizard bound for Falmouth.

BIARRITZ, April 10, (via London.)—The Danish steamer Atlanta has landed at Socoa Bay (Bay of Biscay) thirty-six survivors, several of whom are women, from the Spanish steamer Santanderino of Bilbao, which was torpedoed. Four passengers, all of them Spaniards, were drowned.

The Silksworth Hall was reported on her departure from Gibraltar on March 6, while on a voyage from Bombay for Hull. She was 360 feet long, 4,777 tons gross, was built in Sunderland in 1907 and was owned in London.

The Glenalmond arrived in Lisbon on March 13 from Rangoon, Burma. She was 324 feet long, 2,888 tons gross, was built in Sunderland in 1902 and was owned in London.

The Yonne, 4,039 tons gross and 377 feet long, was built in 1897 at Glasgow, her home port. The latest report of her movements was of her departure March 9 from Glasgow for Hampton Roads.

The Eastern City sailed from New York Feb. 29 for St. Nazaire. The steamship was 393 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 24 feet deep. She was built in 1915 and was owned by the St. Just Steamship Company.

The Zafra touched at Newport News on March 11 from Puerto Padre, Cuba, for Queenstown. She was of 3,578 gross tons, was 346 feet long and 50 feet beam and was owned by the English & American Shipping Company of London.

The Santanderino, a vessel of 2,954 tons, sailed from Pensacola, Jan 26; Galveston, Feb. 7, and Newport News, Feb. 16, for Liverpool, where she arrived March 4 and was due to return from that port to Galveston.

The Margam Abbey, a steamer of 4,471 tons, sailed from Tacoma and Seattle for Bordeaux, where she arrived March 27.

Asquith Defines Prussian Militarism That Britain Is Sworn to Overthrow

For a Peace of Free Peoples Unhampered by a Dominant Military Caste—The Allies' Aims Made Clear in Reply to Bethmann Hollweg.

LONDON, April 10.—On the occasion of a Government reception to visiting French Senators and Deputies at Lancaster House tonight, Premier Asquith took the opportunity to reply to the speech recently delivered in the Reichstag by the Imperial German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg. Among those present were Lord Kitchener, the Marquis of Lansdowne, Sir Edward Grey, J. Austen Chamberlain, Sir Walter Runciman, Lewis Harcourt, Viscount Bryce, A. J. Balfour, and Lord Robert Cecil.

The Premier, in proposing the toast "Our Guests," referred to Dr. von Bethmann Hollweg's reference to the readiness on the part of Germany to negotiate peace, and said:

"The German Chancellor wants us to assume the attitude of a defeated to a victorious adversary. But we are not defeated. We are not going to be defeated."

Reiterating that the Allies were prepared for peace only on the terms of his declaration of November, 1914, Mr. Asquith proceeded:

"The Chancellor first misquotes my language, then proceeds to distort its obvious meaning and intention. Great Britain and France entered the war not to strangle Germany or wipe her off the map of Europe, not to destroy or mutilate her national life, certainly not to interfere with—to use the Chancellor's language—the free exercise of her peaceful endeavors.

"As a result of the war we intend to establish the principle that international problems must be handled by free negotiation on equal terms between free peoples, and that this settlement shall no longer be hampered or swayed by the overmastering dictation of a Government controlled by a military caste. That is what I mean by the destruction of the military domination of Prussia—nothing more, but nothing less."

Derides German Concern for Weak.

Alluding to the fate of Serbia, Montenegro, and Belgium, the Premier said:

"We are in this struggle the champions not only of treaty rights but of the independent status and free development of weaker countries. In the circumstances cynicism could hardly go further than in the Chancellor's claim that it is for Germany—of all Powers—to insist, when peace comes, upon 'giving various races a chance of free evolution along the lines of their mother tongue and national individuality.' Apparently this principle is to be applied, I suppose, on approved Prussian lines, both to Poland and Belgium."

Contending that the Poles have had an illuminating experience of the German ideas of a free evolution of this kind, Mr. Asquith continued:

"The attempt to Germanize Poland has been for the last twenty years at once the strenuous purpose and colossal failure of Prussian domestic policy. Nobody knows this better than the Chancellor, for he has been one of its principal instruments.

"The wholesale strikes of Polish children against the attempts to force the employment of the German language, the barbarous floggings inflicted upon them, the arrest and imprisonment of their mothers," continued the Premier, "form a black chapter even in the annals of Prushian Kultur. It is with this record that the Chancellor sheds tears over the fate of what he calls the long-suppressed Flemish race. I wonder what the Flemish race itself thinks of the prospect the Chancellor opens out to it.

"The Chancellor says that after the war there must be a new Belgium, which must not be a Franco-English vassal, but between whose people and the Germans, who burned their churches, pillaged their towns, trampled their liberties, there is to be in the future 'the collaboration of neighbors.'

"My answer is a very simple one. The Allies desire and are determined to see once again the old Belgium. She must not be allowed to suffer permanently from the wanton, wicked invasion of her freedom, and that which has been broken down must be repaired and restored."

Declaring that he would not waste words upon the Imperial Chancellor's "lame and half-hearted attempt to justify the wholesale use of the submarine for the destruction of lives and property," the Premier said:

"The Allies are prepared to justify the legality of all the measures they have taken as covered by the principles and spirit of international law applied to the developments of modern war. These have been carried out with the strictest regard to humanity, and we are not aware of a single instance of a neutral life having been lost by reason of the Allies' blockade."

Remarking that the German blockade of Great Britain had developed long before the British Order in Council of March, 1915, as shown by the sinking of the Dutch steamer Maria and the American sailing vessel W. P. Frye, and Germany's declaration of a submarine blockade of the United Kingdom on Feb. 4, 1915, Mr. Asquith said:

"It was not until March 11 that we announced those measures against German trade which the Chancellor now suggests were the cause of the German submarine policy. I need not dwell upon the flagrant violation which has attended its execution, of the elementary rules and practices of international law, and of the common dictates and obligations of humanity. Up to this moment it is being ruthlessly carried out, as well against neutrals as belligerents."

King Welcomes French Guests.

The party of French Senators and Deputies, members of the Franco-British Parliamentary Committee, who are visiting England, were received at Buckingham Palace today.

King George in a speech of welcome said that the visit was a natural expression of the friendship binding the two nations, and that it gave concrete and practical form to the unity of their aims.

"When you meet the inhabitants of our cities," said the King, "you will learn how deep is the sympathy they feel for the sufferings inflicted by the ferocious invader upon the innocent population of your northern districts; how warm is our admiration for the splendid valor and constancy of the whole French people. Never has that undaunted spirit of unquenchable hopefulness, of which French history furnishes so many glorious examples, shone with more brilliant lustre."

HOLD UP DUTCH STEAMERS.

Netherlands Officials Refuse Papers to Two Fruit-Carrying Ships.

The Netherlands Consulate here received an order yesterday from Chevalier Van Rappard, Minister of the Netherlands at Washington, instructing him not to sign a crew for the Dutch steamship Van Hongendrop, now loaded here and ready to leave for West Indian ports.

At the Dutch Consulate here no one would explain the reason for the order. At Washington the Dutch Minister said that the order for holding up the ship was not a Government matter, but the result of some understanding between the owners of the ship, Vandersie & Co. of Rotterdam, and the Atlantic Fruit Company, to which the ship had been chartered. The Dutch steamship Van Derduyn, which is now at Guantanamo, Cuba, will be detained under the same order by the Consulate General here until further orders are received from the Dutch Minister.

Joseph di Giorgio, head of the Tropical Fruit Company, who is now in San Francisco, is interested in both ships, although the charters have been resold to the Atlantic Fruit Company and passed on by them to the Ward Line. Salvador di Giorgio of the Tropical Fruit Company said yesterday that he had been unable to obtain any information from the Dutch consular officials regarding the detention of the ship.

It was supposed that the Dutch Government might intend to requisition the ships until the Dutch Minister explained that the matter was one between the owners and the charterers.

GERMANS HURL FRESH HOSTS AT VERDUN; PENETRATE FRENCH LINES ON HILL 295 BUT FAIL IN OTHER FURIOUS ASSAULTS

New Verdun Attack Is Germany's Great Effort, Says French Officer, Sure It Will Be the Last

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, April 10.—The problem of the German intentions regarding Verdun was answered yesterday by what a high military authority calls "an attack on the largest scale since the beginning of the offensive." The same official says:

"We estimate that nearly 100,000 men, including several fresh divisions, were flung in solid columns at the west of the Meuse salient in repeated assaults against each side, beginning almost simultaneously at dawn, after a night's tremendous bombardment. The northern and western sides were comparatively easy to defend, as the bare slopes of Le Mort Homme and Hill 304 form a natural glacis, while the brief German success in the corner of Avocourt wood, retaken by us last week, was speedily obliterated. On the northeast the attackers received some shelter from wooded ravines, but there our rifles and mitrailleuses effectively supplementd the 75s.

"We figure that the attempt to rush this important position (their object was to capture Le Mort Homme in order to render untenable the key sector of Pepper Hill and Douaumont) cost the Germans fully 30,000 men, of whom an unusually high proportion were killed, owing to their inability to succor any save the lightly wounded—you know the fate of an injured man abandoned between trenches.

"Perhaps now the enemy will realize that he has reached a stalemate, for the abrupt breakdown of yesterday's attempt against Vaux and Douaumont proves once more it is impossible to advance there while we hold Le Mort Homme, and the latter must seem to be impregnable.

"Unless our estimates are mistaken, yesterday marked the final great shock of the Verdun battle. The Germans may try again, (we hope they will,) but I for one will be surprised. Surely even German discipline must soon revolt against such useless slaughter."

PARIS, April 10.—The failure of the great hammerstroke of the Germans at Verdun yesterday has greatly encouraged the French press and public and confirms further the general confidence felt in the ability of the high command. The attack is described as one of the most determined of the great blows delivered since the battle began, fifty days ago, yet it yielded the least results of any, although the Crown Prince hurled two whole army corps (80,000 men) against the French.

As Bethincourt formed a dangerous salient, its evacuation had been expected for some time, and many military observers long ago criticised its retention. General Petain's unerring judgment in letting it go at exactly the right moment is now highly praised. While of little value to the French, it is of almost none to the Germans, as it is located in a hollow and commanded by French guns on all sides.

GERMANS COUNT GROWING GAINS

Steady Successes West of the Meuse Win the Upper Hand, Correspondents Say.

TELL OF FOE'S HUGE LOSSES

Capture of Termiten Hill Regarded as Especially Vital to Final German Triumph.

By KARL ROSNER.
Berlin Lokal-Anzeiger Dispatches.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 8, (via Berlin, April 9.)—The partial German successes west of the Meuse are adding up to a valuable sum total, which here gives them the upper hand over the French.

Hardly a day passes without the German troops taking a step forward and without another piece breaking off from the toughly defended northwest boundary zone before Verdun.

Two days after the capture of Haucourt the Silesian and Bavarian troops have stormed two strongly fortified supporting points, lavishly protected by fields of wire entanglements and trenches, south of Haucourt and on the right bank of Forges Creek. In connection therewith the storming troops further took the so-called Termiten Hill, extending a kilometer south of Haucourt along the road from Montfaucon to Esnes. Possession of this height, which lies immediately before Hill 304, is especially valuable for the Germans.

The attack was launched after strong artillery preparation, and was a classic example of co-operation between artillery and infantry, trained to the highest efficiency. The result was obtained with small losses for the Germans and especially bloody losses for the foe. Among the prisoners were many recruits of 1916—young fellows who were hardly the right human material for checking the victorious progress of the Germans.

By Dr. MAX OSBORN.
Berlin Vossische Zeitung Dispatches.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

GERMAN GREAT HEADQUARTERS, April 8, (via Berlin, April 9.)—The French suffered unusualy severe losses in the fight for Termiten Hil. These were naturaly increased by this morning's shattered counterattack.

For the fact that the German losses were slight the assailants have to thank the splendid working together in the first line of artillery and infantry, which is being carried on with ever-increasing precision.

Hills Regarded as Important.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, April 9.—German military critics attach great tactical importance to the storming of Termiten Hill. The last supporting points of the outer fortification line, the village of Avocourt, the famous Hill 304, and the village of Bethincourt, are becoming more and more threatened, and a further retreat of the French seems inevitable.

BERLIN, April 9.—The heights of Termiten Hill, taken by the Silesians and Bavarians, are more than 2,000 yards in width. They lie on the left bank of the Meuse, about two-thirds of a mile southward of Haucourt, and are a continuation of Hill 287. The taking of these positions tends to straighten out the German line before Verdun.

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
50c. the case of six glass-stoppered bottles.
—Advt.

DEEDS OF HEROES AT CAILLETTE

German 'Human Chain,' Scorning Cover, Built a Barricade Under Heavy Fire.

FRENCH COUNTERSTROKE

Crawling, Creeping, a Blasting Corps Reached Defenses and Made a Way for Comrades.

From a Staff Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMLET OF B——, East of Verdun, April 4, (via Paris, April 10.)—When the history of the Verdun struggle is written the battle for Caillette Wood will have a place as one of the most bloody and thrilling episodes.

The importance of the position lay in its permitting the Germans to drive a wedge into the line to the right of Douaumont. If they could hold it and thrust only a little further southwestward, they would force the French to abandon the whole of the crest, which has come to be considered the key to Verdun.

The Germans had taken Caillette on Sunday morning, after twelve hours' bombardment, which seemed even to beat the Verdun record for intensity. The French curtain fire had checked their further advance, and a savage counter-charge in the early afternoon had gained for the defenders a corpse-strewn welter of splintered trees and shell-shattered ground that had been the southern corner of the wood. Further charges had broken against a massive barricade, the value of which as a defense paid good interest on the expenditure of German lives which its construction demanded.

A wonderful work had been accomplished that Sunday forenoon in the livid, Londonlike fog and twilight produced by the lowering clouds and battle smoke. While the German assault columns in the van fought the French hand to hand, picked corps of workers behind them formed an amazing human chain from the woods to the east over the shoulder of the centre of the Douaumont slope to the crossroads of a network of communication trenches, 600 yards in the rear.

Four deep was this chain, and along its line of nearly 3,000 men passed an unending stream of wooden billets, sandbags, chevaux-de-frise, steel shelters, and light mitrailleuses, in a word all the material for defensive fortifications, like buckets at a country fire.

Unheeding Under Fierce Fire.

Despite the hurricane of French artillery fire, the German commander had adopted the only possible means of rapid transport over the shell-torn ground, covered with debris, over which neither horse nor cart could go. Every moment counted. Unless barriers rose swiftly the French counterattacks, already massing, would sweep the assailants back into the wood.

Cover was disdained. The workers stood at full height, and the chain stretched openly across the hollows and hillocks, a fair target for the French gunners. The latter missed no chance. Again and again great rents were torn in the line by the bursting melinite, but as coolly as at manoeuvres the iron-disciplined soldiers of Germany sprang forward from shel-

Continued on Page 3.

BATTLE BOTH SIDES OF RIVER

French, Pounded at Many Points on a 12-Mile Front, Hold Fast.

HILL 304 GREATEST TARGET

New French Positions West of Meuse Withstand Intense Shelling and Attack.

CAILLETTE FIGHT REVIVES

British, in Counterattack at St. Eloi, Win a Crater and a Near-by German Trench.

LONDON, April 10.—All last night and today the Crown Prince has been pounding violently on the northern front of Verdun with artillery and infantry, bringing many fresh troops into the conflict.

The greatest activity was shown west of the Meuse, following the French retirement from Bethincourt on Sunday. During the night the German guns kept up an intense bombardment, with Hill 304 as the chief target. Today an infantry attack was directed against the French positions south of Forges Brook, between Haucourt and Bethincourt, but it was beaten off.

Heavy assaults were made also by the Germans last evening against the Le Mort Homme-Cumières front, and they succeeded in penetrating the French trenches on Hill 295. Further attempts to gain ground were made today, but the French curtain of fire checked them.

Berlin, which for the first time chronicles the capture of Bethincourt, asserts that 714 prisoners were taken there, so hasty was the French retreat. Successes north of Avocourt and south of the Crows' Wood are also reported, 276 men and several officers being captured at the latter point.

Fighting east of the Meuse is also assuming a vigorous character. The Côte de Poivre (Pepper Hill) was shelled with great violence by the Germans, and Berlin reports the taking of a ravine in that region.

Several attacks were made by the Crown Prince's troops on the French in the Caillette wood, near Douaumont, but they suffered repulse, according to Paris. There have been lively combats east of Bacherauville.

Outside of the Verdun section the only operations of consequence have been at St. Eloi, where, the British official report says, the Germans have been driven from a crater and also from part of a trench.

The day report of the French War Office says:

To the west of the River Meuse bombardments continued violently last night. It was particularly directed against Hill 304. The attack delivered by the enemy last evening against Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's Hill), and which was generally speaking repulsed, with important losses to our adversaries, made it possible for the Germans to penetrate our advanced trench at Hill 295 along a front of about 500 yards. We took about 100 prisoners.

To the east of the Meuse there was very spirited fighting last night in the little wood of Fontaine St. Martin, to the east of Bacherauville. We have made progress in the communicating trenches of the enemy to the south of the village of Douaumont.

In the Woevre district there has been bombardment of the villages in the foothills of the Meuse heights.

It has been confirmed that the day of April 9 in the region of Verdun was marked by the first general offensive movement, in which the forces of the enemy attacked over a front of more than 20 kilometers (12.4 miles). Our adversaries, who have not achieved any result commensurate to their effort, suffered losses, the extent of which is evidenced by the bodies piled up in front of our lines.

There has been no occurrence of importance on the remainder of the front.

Germans Renew Attacks.

The night bulletin of the French War Office says:

In the region of Roye a strong enemy reconnoissance was dispersed by our rifle fire before it had reached our wire entanglements north of Andechy.

In the Argonne our artillery caused serious damage to the German organizations north of La Harazée. We cannonaded energetically that part of the Avocourt wood occupied by the enemy.

West of the Meuse the bombardment continued with increasing intensity during the course of the day. About midday the Germans launched an attack, debouching in the region of Haucourt-Bethincourt, on our positions south of the Forges Brook. Notwithstanding the violence of the assaults, which cost the enemy very serious losses, our line was not moved.

On the whole of our front of Le Mort Homme-Cumières consecutive attempts to attack, preceded by intense artillery preparation, were arrested by our curtain of fire.

East of the Meuse, the Côte du Poivre was very violently bombarded. The enemy at the end of the day attacked several times our positions in the Caillette wood, but was everywhere repulsed.

In the Woevre artillery activity was quite pronounced. Relative calm prevailed on the rest of the front.

On April 8 one of our air pilots brought down in the region of Verdun in the course of a combat a Fokker, which fell inside our lines near Esnes. On April 9 another Fokker was brought down by our special guns. The machine fell in the Woevre, within the German lines.

A third Fokker came to earth within

our lines in Champagne. The machine was intact, and the pilot was made prisoner. The same afternoon a German aeroplane flew over Nancy and dropped two bombs. The damage was slight.

Berlin Story of Gains.

The Berlin Headquarters' statement reports the French withdrawal from the Bethincourt position and tells of 714 men being captured in that region. It reads:

Attempts by bombing parties of the enemy to recapture newly established positions in mine craters south of St. Eloi were repulsed.

The mine fighting between La Bassée and Arras Canals has increased in intensity in the last few days.

West of the Meuse, Bethincourt and also the fortified points of support, known as Alsace and Lorraine, southwest of Bethincourt, were isolated. The enemy sought to avoid danger by a hasty retreat, but was cut off by Silesians who, in addition to inflicting heavy losses, enabled us to take 14 officers and about 700 unwounded men prisoner. Two guns and 13 machine guns also were captured. At the same time we cleared enemy encampments, blockhouses, and positions, which had obstructed us at various points on the front, both due north of the village of Avocourt and south of Crows' Woods. In these operations we were able to inflict losses on the French. The enemy lost, in prisoners, 276 men and several officers.

To the right of the Meuse a ravine on the southwestern border of Poivre ridge was cleared in similar manner. Four officers, 184 men, and a quantity of material remained in our hands. Further east, and in the Woevre, there was only artillery fighting.

In various aerial fights one French aeroplane was shot down southeast of Damloup and one northeast of Château Salins. The occupants of the former were dead. An enemy aeroplane crashed to earth in the village of Loos and another in Caillette Forest.

British Enter German Trenches.

The British official communication issued tonight, says:

Last night at St. Eloi our troops attacked and captured the mine crater remaining in German hands, and by a further attack succeeded in establishing themselves in German trenches running southwest from the above crater.

Today there has been artillery activity about La Boisselle, Angres, Vierstraat, St. Eloi, and Ypres. There was some mining activity about La Boisselle, Roclincourt, and Givenchy.

The Belgian official communication reads:

During the course of the night a German detachment, after having succeeded in occupying a Belgian listening post, south of St. Georges, was immediately driven out by a counter-attack, leaving behind nine dead.

During the day there was considerable artillery activity, especially in the direction of Dixmude and to the south.

80,000 GERMANS ATTACKED.

French Beat Off Three Fierce Assaults on Sunday.

PARIS, April 10.—Abandoning the new open formation and the lately established practice of night attack, the Germans yesterday hurled two army corps in dense masses against the French positions northwest of Verdun between Avocourt and Cumières.

Forces numbering at least a division and a half charged the line between Avocourt and Bethincourt. They approached to within a hundred yards of the French trenches, and seemed insensible to the fact that hundreds of their men were falling by the way, but, notwithstanding their courage and the weight of their masses, they were stopped. There was a deadline beyond which they could not pass. When the attacking columns were thinned out by artillery and machine-gun fire, so that a reformation became necessary, the order to retire was given. Twice they were obliged to fill up the gaps in their ranks, but none of their three onslaughts shook the French line, which had been considerably strengthened in the region of Bethincourt by the withdrawal of the forces from the dangerously exposed salient to commanding positions behind the village.

Two fresh divisions attacked Dead Man's Hill while the assault was in progress on the Bethincourt line, other forces at the same time trying to slip through the ravine near Cumières. To aid the manoeuvre an attack was made simultaneously on the east bank of the Meuse in the region of Champneuville-Vacherauville. The few hundred men who succeeded in penetrating the ravine were left on the field after the action proved unsuccessful.

A third attack was delivered at the same time on a position, strongly organized by the French, northeast of Avocourt, the object seemingly being to drive in the French line far enough to turn Hill 304, which lies 800 yards to the south, and constitutes what is characterized as the Gibraltar in the French line in that district. This attack met with more success than the others, but after the Germans had succeeded in getting a footing at some points in the first trenches the French counterattacked, and the net result for the Germans was an increase in their losses from the French bayonets. It is stated that at the close of the day the French held exactly the same position as at the beginning of the attack.

The German losses are again said to have been on the basis of 50 per cent. of the effectives engaged, and these included a considerable proportion of the German reserves.

BISHOP LEFT ON LOCOMOTIVE.

Stood on Footboard on Ride from Verdun—Says It Won't Be Taken.

PARIS, April 10.—Mgr. Ginisty, Bishop of Verdun, is the latest arrival in Paris from the shell-swept city, where the cathedral and Bishop's palace are now in the centre of smoking ruins. The Bishop left the city on the footboard of a locomotive, the only means of conveyance available for a civilian. Regarding conditions at Verdun, he said:

"During five days of intense bombardment I went back and forth from the cathedral to the Bishop's palace to encourage the inhabitants, although there really was nothing but valor in Verdun. I accompanied to the railway station the last convoy of civilians to leave, and then returned to the palace. But I could not remain there, as the military authorities ordered every one out.

"I set forth on Saturday evening. There were no more trains for civilians, no more horses, automobiles or other conveyances. At the railway station I found a locomotive which was just about to leave for water. I jumped on the footboard, and the engineer consented to take me as far as the locomotive was going. I made the rest of the way on foot to a hospital behind the front.

The Germans are assailing Verdun with fury, but while their shells may demolish houses, they will never get the town."

The Bishop has established temporary headquarters at Bar-le-Duc, thirty miles south of Verdun, to care for the persons who have been compelled to leave Verdun.

KING ALBERT SENDS THANKS

Belgian Monarch Grateful for Aid—D. A. R. Campaign On.

Alexander J. Hemphill, Treasurer of the Commission for Relief in Belgium, who on Friday last cabled to King Albert congratulating the King on his forty-first birthday, received yesterday the following reply:

Le Panne, April 10.

All my best thanks for the wishes that come from you and the American people, who are co-operating with the Commission for Relief in Belgium, that you have expressed to me. ALBERT.

The campaign for the raising of an additional fund of $1,000,000 for relief of destitute in Belgium and Northern France, which is being conducted by the Daughters of the American Revolution in co-operation with the commission, is progressing satisfactorily. The campaign was actively inaugurated yesterday when more than 10,000,000 little Belgian flags were placed on sale throughout the United States. Offices for the sale of the flags in New York are at 281 and 542 Fifth Avenue.

DEEDS OF HEROES AT CAILLETTE

Continued from Page 1.

ters to take the places of the fallen, and the work went apace.

Gradually another line doubled the chain of the workers, as the upheaved corpses formed a continuous embankment, each additional dead man giving greater protection to his comrades, until the barrier began to form shape along the diameter of the wood. There others were digging and burying logs deep in the earth, installing shelters and mitrailleuses, or feverishly building fortifications.

At last the work was ended at fearful cost, but as the vanguard sullenly withdrew behind it, from the whole length burst a havoc of flame upon the advancing Frenchmen. Vainly the latter dashed forward. They could not pass, and as the evening fell the barrier still held, covering the German working parties, burrowing like moles in the maze of trenches and boyaux.

So solid was the barricade, padded with sand bags and earthworks, that the artillery fire fell practically unavailing, and the French General realized that the barrier must be breached by explosives as in Napoleon's battles.

Worming Forward to Barricade.

It was 8 o'clock and already pitch dark in that blighted atmosphere as a special blasting corps, as devoted as the German chain workers, crept forward toward the German position. The rest of the French waited, sheltered in the ravine east of Douaumont, until an explosion should signal the assault.

In Indian file, to give the least possible sign of their presence to the hostile sentinels, the blasting corps advanced in a long line, at first with comparative rapidity, only stiffening into the grotesque rigidity of simulated death when the searchlights played upon them, and resuming progress when the beam shifted; then as they approached the barrier they moved slowly and more slowly.

When they arrived within fifty yards the movement of the crawling men became imperceptible; the German star-shells and sentinels surpassed the searchlights in vigilance.

The blasting corps lay at full length just like hundreds of other motionless forms about them, but all were working busily. With a short trowel each file leader scuffled the earth from under the body, taking care not to raise his arms, and gradually making a shallow trench deep enough to hide him. The others followed his example until the whole line had sunk below the surface. Then the leader began scooping gently forward while his followers deepened the furrow, already made.

Thus literally, inch by inch, the files stole forward, sheltered in a narrow ditch from the gusts of German mitrailleuse fire that constantly swept the terrain. Here and there the sentinels' eye caught a suspicious movement or an incautiously raised head sank down, pierced by a bullet. But the stealthily mole-like advance continued.

Hours passed. It was nearly dawn when the remnant of the blasting corps reached the barricade at last and hurriedly put their explosives in position. Back they wriggled breathlessly. An over-hasty movement meant death, yet they must needs hurry lest the imminent explosions overwhelm them.

Explosion Opens the Way.

Suddenly there comes a roar that dwarfs the cannonade, and along the barrier fountains of fire rise skyward, hurling a rain of fragments upon what was left of the blasting party.

The barricade was breached, but 75 per cent. of the devoted corps had given their lives to do it.

As the survivors lay exhausted, the attackers charged over them, cheering. In the mêlée that followed there was no room to shoot or wield the rifle.

Some of the French fought with unfixed bayonets like the stabbing swords of the Roman legions. Others had knives or clubs. All were battle-frenzied, as only Frenchmen can be.

The Germans broke, and as the first rays of dawn streaked the sky, only a small northern section of the wood was still in their hands. There a similar barrier stopped progress and it was evident that the night's work must be repeated. But the hearts of the French soldiers were leaping with victory as they dug furiously to consolidate the ground they had gained, strewn with German bodies as thick as leaves.

Over 6,000 Germans were counted in a section a quarter of a mile square, and the conquerors saw why their cannonade had been so ineffective. The enemy had piled a second barrier of corpses close behind the first so that the soft human flesh would act as a buffer to neutralize the force of the shells.

FRENCH "FIRE CURTAIN" IS DEADLY IN EFFECT

Picture of a Trench Fight When German Flame-Thrower Was Turned on Inventors.

From a Special Correspondent.
Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAMLET OF B——, Near Verdun, April 7, (via Paris, April 10.)—The past few days have seen no great battle, but fighting little less bloody or furious continues east and west of Verdun, especially near the slopes of Douaumont, where, despite their sacrifices, the German cannot enlarge their narrow peninsula in the midst of the French sea. Rather, they are losing ground, and at the price of ceaseless efforts and heroism beyond imagination the French advance literally foot by foot.

The words "We progressed in the boyaux southwest of Douaumont" have already appeared in the communiqués, and will appear again, for the French gains are constant even if slow. What this phrase means I will try to show by an account of one such local success won by a portion of a famous regiment in the course of last night. Their trench on the Douaumont hillside was barely sixty yards from the German trench opposite, and despite the French cannonade it was death to raise a head from shelter. The uproar was so terrific that only shouting could convey orders from man to man, and at intervals huge howitzer shells overwhelmed twenty feet of trench with the defenders.

Yet, as an occasional glance showed the trench line opposite smothered along its full length by smoke clouds and bursts of flame, they knew that the Germans were suffering worse, which doubled the feeling of superiority.

As evening fell a change came in the fire of the 75s, and the mathematical precision of that wonderful weapon was demonstrated. For the shells fell in three distinct rows, one some five yards in front of the German trench, the next on the trench itself, and the third fifty yards back to cut off all communication with the reserves. This was the terrible rideau de feu (curtain of fire) that bars advance or retreat with its wall of thunderbolts.

Meanwhile the French troops, holding the point in question, were assembled, and volunteers for an assault were demanded. So many offered that a choice was made, and soon the 150 selected men began crawling swiftly toward the German position.

The French shellfire had torn into harmless fragments a sea of barbed wire covering the intermediate sixty yards, and the advancing men were hidden from the trench sentinels by the curtain of fire falling just before it, while the second wave of shells compelled the mass of defenders to take refuge in their deep underground shelters.

So the assailants progressed quickly, soon pausing right on the edge of the first shell curtain and so close as to pay unconscious tribute to the gunners' accuracy. Behind them an artillery Lieutenant regulated the fire through a portable telephone, while to right and left similar bands of attackers lay, waiting an identical signal.

Suddenly the cannonade ceased, and with a wild cheer the whole French line sprang forward, stood a moment on the lip of the trench, flinging grenades, and then leaped upon the foe.

Though superior in numbers, the Germans made poor resistance. Deafened and half stunned by the grenades and shellfire, they broke, not heeding their officers' commands, and ran along the parallel communications (boyaux) toward the main position. But the fire barrier at once forestalled them, and, like cornered rats, they turned on their assailants.

Then in the narrow boyaux begins a strange struggle. Men fight with grenades like boys with snowballs, save that each missile that bursts inflicts horrible mutilations. Suddenly Lieutenant D—— commanding the band first mentioned, perceives in the abandoned trench a curious cisternlike object, from the top of which projects a nozzled tube toward the French position. It is a German flame thrower. An idea strikes him. He calls two men. It is the work of a moment to turn against the inventors their hideous chemistry.

By the light of an electric torch they examine the mechanism. It is a simple machine, is charged and ready to work. Just the pump requires pushing, like an automatic fire extinguisher.

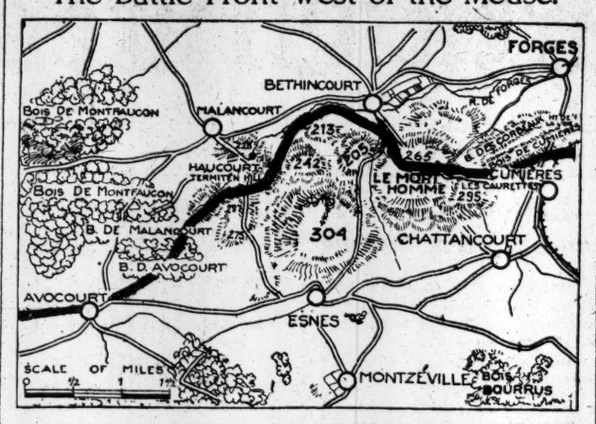
The cistern is dragged to the mouth of the boyau. At a swift command the French fall back. Then comes a spark, and the sinister glare of a flame jet cleaves the darkness. The group of Germans is enveloped in a torrent of green and red flames.

What follows is a picture of damned souls in hell, and the setting is worthy of the picture. Dense billows of smoke eddy amid the distorted trees and river of earth. Mephitic vapors writhe in many-colored wisps. Masked soldiers play the part of demons.

Under the fiery torment an inhuman wailing, like the cries of wounded hares, rises from the men in the boyau. They roll on the ground or try to scale steep walls, welcoming death from shells. But flight is impossible; their seared limbs crumble beneath them. Soon there is nothing in the boyau save a formless heap of blackened ashes, from which all vestige of humanity has departed.

In silence the French set about consolidating their gains. Such is "progress in the boyaux south of Douaumont."

The Battle Front West of the Meuse.



New Yorker Wounded at Verdun.

Friends of Lieutenant Armand Senton, formerly of 340 West 145th Street, this city, were notified by cable yesterday that he had been severely wounded in the right leg while leading a charge against the Germans at Verdun. Lieutenant Senton, a graduate of the University of Leon, and a physician, is well known in the French colony here.

A. G. Hamilton in Ambulance Corps

Arthur G. Hamilton, son of Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton of East Sixty-fourth Street, New York, has sailed to join the American Ambulance Corps at Neuilly-sur-Seine. Mr. Hamilton volunteered his services as an expert driver and mechanician and was accepted by the American Committee. His term of service is for six months. He is a cousin of Mrs. George J. Gould.

NEW U-BOATS IN BLACK SEA.

One of These Is Believed to Have Sunk the Portugal.

COPENHAGEN, April 10.—German submarines, larger and speedier than any previously seen, have appeared in the Black Sea, according to the Constantinople correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung, who asserts that it was one of these that torpedoed the Russian hospital ship Portugal.

The Portugal was sunk in the Black Sea March 30. An official statement issued by Petrograd declared that a German submarine had sunk the ship. Neither Germany nor Turkey has made any announcement on this subject.

VEHEMENTLY URGES GERMANS TO 'HOLD ON'

War Minister Says the Words 'Do Not Adequately Express the Necessity.'

BERLIN, April 10, (via Amsterdam to London, Tuesday, April 11.)—The German War Minister, General Adolf Wild von Hohenborn, has made the following statement in the Reichstag:

"I refrain from making any extended statement to you on the military situation, as the daily reports from headquarters enable the nation to follow the satisfactory development of military affairs on all the fronts. Our army reports are phrased with military brevity, but, in contrast with those of our enemies, they are always true.

"A victorious country has no need to make excuses. That we have been victorious a glance at the map shows. This our enemies also know, though they do not admit it. That we shall be victorious throughout until the glorious end is guaranteed by the heroism of the army, the united will of the people, the moral strength of the nation, and an abundance of all things necessary to carry on the war."

Speaking of the Verdun attacks, the War Minister said:

"These are not, as our enemies pretend to believe, the last efforts of an exhausted nation, but the hammer blows of a strong, unconquerable people provided with sufficient human reserves and all necessary means for backing up the hammer blows, which will be repeated until our adversaries weary. To attain our aim I have set to work with all my skill. A hundred meters of trenches have more value for me than the finest speeches.

"This war will not be terminated by speeches about victory, but by strong blows on the battlefields and strong will at home to hold on to the end. The words 'hold on' do not adequately express the necessity for the national will backing up the work of our troops and the entire conduct of the war. Only if those at home hold on can the army do its utmost.

"Never before has warfare been extended so criminally against women and children as is now being done by England, but the resources at our disposal are too vast and our will is too strong for England to be able to make effective her starvation plan.

"The co-operation of Germans at home in this war is a spectacle of gigantic and historic importance, and the army expresses its gratitude to the German people for its strong-minded heroism at home. Supported by this spirit the army will give its all in an effort to secure a peace, the importance of which will be in proportion to our sacrifices, and safeguard us in the future against similar assaults. Until then patience. Decisions are ripening slowly but surely toward an inevitable, complete victory."

DERBY DEFINITELY OUT.

Resignation from Aerial Board Accepted with That of Montagu.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11.—Premier Asquith has accepted the resignations of the Earl of Derby as Chairman and Lord Montagu as Vice Chairman of the Joint Naval and Military Board in control of the aerial service.

When the resignations of the Earl of Derby and Lord Montagu were tendered last week it was said that they were dissatisfied with the limited powers of the Aerial Service Board, both desiring the centralization and co-ordination of the air services in a single department. The Earl of Derby accepted the Chairmanship of the board in February after the conclusion of his campaign to secure enlistments for the army.

EMBASSY'S MAIL CENSORED.

Berlin Reports British Open Letters to American Officials There.

BERLIN, April 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The British censorship has now been extended to the mail of the American Embassy in Berlin. A letter addressed to a member of the Embassy staff has been received, marked "Opened by Censor."

A large part of the incoming American mail is opened in this way, and some of it is subject to great delay. A letter from the United States to The Associated Press office in Berlin, dated Jan. 7, arrived today.

Members of the staff of the American Embassy are suffering inconvenience owing to confiscation of checks in mail. One of the Secretaries has been asked to make good the amount of an American check taken by the French authorities from a letter.

THE APPAM IS DAMAGED.

German Prize Commander Reports Vessel Leaking Below Water Line.

NORFOLK, Va., April 10.—Lieutenant Berg, German prize master of the Appam, now lying at Newport News, today reported that the vessel was leaking badly with four feet of water in her hold.

Berg says she was damaged by going ashore off Dakkar, Africa, just before her capture by the German raider Möwe.

Dutch in Need of Saltpeter.

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—"Public opinion in Holland," says the Overseas Agency, "is agitated over the retention by the British authorities since March 22 in the Downs of the Dutch steamer Lodewijk van Nassau, with a cargo of saltpeter from Chile. The Dutch farmers fear that the cargo will arrive too late for their use this Spring."

Six New British Generals.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11.—Six new Brigadier Generals were created yesterday. They are W. J. T. Glasgow, Gerald F. Trotter, John L. J. Clarke, C. S. Wilson, Reginald A. Bright, and William S. Evans.

A New York doctor writes:

"I find that Bell-ans are life savers in cases of acute Indigestion, and just the other day one of by patients phoned me that if it had not been for Ball-ans the other night he certainly would have died. I find that when 6 tablets are crushed to powder and taken dissolved in hot water they work wonders."

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FOR INDIGESTION
25c package at all druggists
Contains no harmful or deleterious substance

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9 stories, 158x110, New Bedford, Mass.
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"Turner for Concrete"

This warehouse was built in 4½ months—partly winter weather.

One of 25 warehouses by Turner. Costs as low as 80c to $1 a sq. ft. have been attained.

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Now Used and Indorsed by 30,000 American Dentists—more than Two-Thirds of the Profession

The reputation of Kolynos has been built up by those who keep *informed* on the care of the teeth.

Kolynos users are not those to whom a dentifrice is simply a dentifrice—the haphazard purchasers who consider that they are giving their mouths proper attention if they use *any dentifrice*.

As a rule they are men and women who regard seriously the fact that *teeth are perishable*, and that *that* dentifrice is best to use which tends most to *prolong tooth life*—plus giving the well-cared-for appearance.

The thousands of dentists who are recommending Kolynos are not doing so idly. They have scientific reasons for their advice.

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"IT CLEANS THE TEETH AND THE TOOTH BRUSH TOO"

MORE THAN A RESTAURANT—
A BROADWAY INSTITUTION

Amidst the Dinner Scene at Broadway's Famous Institution

Picturesque in its vivid life and color, fascinating in its alluring glamour, sparkling in its refined gaiety—*the Dinner Scene at Churchill's* **nightly reflects a phase of metropolitan life unequaled in its ever-changing pleasure, in its never-failing charm.**

Not only to its distinctive atmosphere does Churchill's owe its unequalled popularity for Dinner, but also to its famed *Cuisine* in a la carte service—to its exceptional *Special Dinner* at $1.25—and to its inimitable *Cabaret Unique*.

Equally popular for Supper. Dancing on main floor from 9 o'clock.

Churchill's is also held in high favor for its *Special Luncheon* at 75c, with Dancing, and for its *Afternoon Tea Dances*.

And so, under the personal direction and sole ownership of Mr. James Churchill, Churchill's has attained the greatest popularity and prestige ever enjoyed by a New York restaurant.

Time for Your Tour of Inspection

YOU have met on the street many of the new suits made by the $70 and $80 tailors.

★ ★

From the character of the wearers you have formed an opinion as to which are correct—which you prefer.

★ ★

We made our tour of inspection months ago—saw what these tailors were going to offer.

★ ★

It is time now for you to make yours. You will find similar suits, ready-to-wear, in each of the five Weber and Heilbroner clothing stores.

Styles and fabrics from the same sources—and tailoring so similar it is difficult to distinguish one from the other.

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$20 to $40.

Topcoats of the same high character, $20 to $35.

W. & H. Spring Hats Are Now Being Shown

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Eleven Stores
241 Broadway, 345 Broadway, 757 Broadway, 1185 Broadway, 44th and Broadway, 1363 Broadway, 58 Nassau, 150 Nassau, 20 Cortlandt, 27 New, 42nd and Fifth Ave.

If your income is $208.33 per month

And you spend $60.00 for Food,
What should you spend for Clothes?
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Send for schedule of classified living expenses for incomes of from $15.00 per week to $10,000 per year.

Also formula based on the law of averages determining the exact amount of insurance to carry.

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Efficiency in Domestic Science
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DR. LIEBKNECHT GAGGED AGAIN IN REICHSTAG

President Refuses to Permit the Socialist Leader to Address the House.

LONDON, April 10.—Permission to address the Reichstag has again been refused to Karl Liebknecht, Socialist, according to Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent. The refusal came during a discussion of the second reading of a bill providing for payments of compensation to disabled soldiers in a lump sum, instead of by pension. When Dr. Liebknecht asked permission to speak, the President of the Chamber is reported to have replied:

"I cannot allow you to speak on a standing order, because you have repeatedly misused your opportunity in order to injure the dignity of the house."

FRENCH SOCIALISTS LOYAL.

Will Break with Bureau and Work for National Defense.

PARIS, April 10.—A meeting of the National Council of the French Socialist Party last night passed a resolution in favor of the party's continuing to give its closest support to the Government for national defense.

A resolution against renewal of relations with the International Socialist Bureau was passed by a vote of 1,700 to 1,000.

Americans Back Sugar Enterprise.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 10.—A big sugar factory is being established near here in an area where thousands of acres of sugar land are available for cane cultivation. American capital is behind the venture.

Jamaica's sugar crop has been sold at a high price in England.

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Manhattan-Bred Spring Topcoats

MANHATTAN ISLAND is off the mainland, even in its style predilections. It likes Topcoats that are burdenless to the back, smartly decorous in cut, soft-spoken in pattern, soft-draping in tailoring—in a word, *thoroughbred*.

At $25 I have had Stein-Bloch tailor just such *Spring Topcoats* to my private specifications. Like good breeding, they are *remarkable* for being *unremarkable*.

At $20, J. D. *Knitted Topcoats* in Solid Colors and Heather Mixtures, befitting alike urban and suburban wear.

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BRITISH CHECKED IN TIGRIS ATTACK

Kut-el-Amara Relief Force Fails to Break Through Turkish Position at Sannayyat.

DEFENSE AIDED BY FLOODS

Two Divisions Believed to be Engaged in Offensive Operations, with One Division in Reserve.

LONDON, April 10.—Following their recent success at Felahie, the British in Mesopotamia attacked the Turkish position at Sannayyat, on the Tigris River, just below Kut-el-Amara, but Lieut. Gen. Sir Percy Lake, commanding the forces there, reports that they failed to break through the Turkish lines. The statement given out this evening by the Official Press Bureau says:

No attack on Sannayyat was made on April 6, as reported in the Turkish communication of April 10, (9).

Sir Percy Lake reports that an attack made at dawn on the 9th failed to get through the enemy's lines. The operations were much hampered by floods, which are extending.

The failure of the British troops to penetrate the Turkish positions at Sannayyat will come as a disappointment to the British public, which had hoped after the recent victory at Umm-el-Henna that success would speedily attend the operations for the relief of General Townshend and his men, besieged in Kut-el-Amara.

The check to the British operations, according to the official dispatch, was due to the floods, which are rapidly extending and seriously hampering the British movements. The relieving force consists of two divisions, one under Lieut. Gen. Gorringe, in chief command on the left bank of the Tigris, and the other under General Keary, on the right bank. It is supposed there is another division in reserve, but of this nothing is known officially.

The Sannayyat position extends about two miles on either bank of the Tigris, the left flank resting on the Suwekie marsh and the right flank on the nameless marshy ground, stretching twelve miles between Orak and Essinn. Apparently the Turkish position at Sannayyat has been strongly reinforced since the Turkish defeat at Umm-el-Henna.

Even should General Gorringe succeed in driving the Turks from Sannayyat, there is still another strong Turkish position at Essinn, both the flanks of which are protected by water defenses before reaching Kut-el-Amara. General Gorringe has had great experience in river warfare. He was with Kitchener in the famous advance to Khartoum, but owing to the fact that the Turkish positions are only vulnerable to frontal attack, intense anxiety prevails in England, which is being compared to the anxious period while awaiting the relief of Ladysmith during the Boer war.

WHY HE GAVE UP GALLIPOLI.

Allies' Line Had "Every Possible Military Defect," Says Monro.

LONDON, Tuesday, April 11.—Additional light is shed on the withdrawal of the allied forces from Gallipoli in a long report from General Sir Charles C. Monro, published in The Official Gazette. The report gives the views of General Monro on the Gallipoli position when he arrived there last October to examine the situation. He says:

"Our positions in Gallipoli presented a military situation unique in history. The force held a line possessing every possible military defect. Complete evacuation was the only wise course, as an advance could not be regarded as a reasonable military operation.

"The appalling cost to the nation involved through embarking on an expedition with no base for the rapid transit of stores and personnel made it urgent that we should divert the troops locked up. In a November blizzard 200 men died from exposure; more than 10,000 sick were sent to the hospital. The progress of the Helles evacuation was delayed by the weather, and the loss of a large horseship sunk by a French battleship. On the evening of Jan. 8 the warship Prince George, which had embarked 2,000 men, was struck by a torpedo from an enemy submarine, which failed to explode."

General Monro pays a tribute to General Birdwood and all engaged in the evacuation, and also explains how he urged the French commander, General Sarrail, to withdraw from Serbia.

ITALIANS TAKE TRENCHES.

Austrians Said to be Preparing Great Offensive on Whole Front.

ROME, April 10.—The Austrians are preparing an offensive on a large scale along the whole Italian front, according to dispatches received here, which state that this action was decided on at a recent conference between Archduke Eugene and the other Austrian commanders. Strong bodies of troops have been withdrawn from the Rumanian border, and quantities of munitions are being sent from the interior of the empire.

The Italian military chiefs, the dispatches further say, have made all preparations to break the offensive, and to force the Austrians back on the defensive.

The following official communication was issued today:

There have been artillery actions along the whole front. On the Mrzli Saturday night, after strong enemy detachments approached our lines and threw heavy bombs, our troops burst into the enemy's trenches and defeated him in a fierce hand-to-hand conflict.

On the Isonzo front the enemy's artillery fired on the Cormons railway station and points in that vicinity, but without doing any damage or causing any casualties.

Last night one of our dirigibles flew over fortified positions at Riva, and dropped forty bombs and torpedoes on works, emplacements, and railway and military buildings. Our airmen observed that their work was very effective. The airship was caught by the enemy searchlights and rockets, and subjected to an intense artillery and rifle fire, but returned safely.

BERLIN, April 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The following statement relative to the operations on the Italian front was given out today at the Austrian War Office:

In the Gorizia district towns behind the Austro-Hungarian front were held under the fire of the enemy's artillery. An aeroplane, which came to land near Lucinico, was destroyed by Austro-Hungarian artillery. Elsewhere on the front the usual artillery engagements continue.

WIN FIGHT IN DEEP SNOW.

Russians Capture Teuton Trench—Repel Attack Made in Boats.

PETROGRAD, April 10.—The following official communication was issued today:

Western (Russian) front: There was an artillery duel and an infantry engagement on the Dvina front. In several sectors the Germans attempted to improve the condition of their trenches by pumping out the water, but everywhere our fire forced them to discontinue the work.

German aeroplanes dropped bombs near the Remerskof and Dvinsk Railway stations. Northeast of Lake Vischnevskbie there was lively activity by the enemy's artillery. On the Oginski canal enemy aeroplanes dropped bombs on our lines.

In the region of Komora, southwest of Pinsk, the Germans approached our positions in boats, but were driven off by our fire. In the sector in the region of the lower Stripa we captured an enemy trench and made some prisoners. Enemy attempts to launch counterattacks were invariably fruitless and he suffered heavy losses from our fire. Our troops made their attacks in deep snow, crossing a large number of crevasses.

LAUDS AMERICAN JEWS.

Head of German Hebrew Association Comments on Their Aid.

BERLIN, April 10, (via London.)—At the annual meeting of the Hebrew Benevolent Association today Chairman Nathan paid a tribute to the work of American Jews in supporting the sufferers in Poland. Later in a statement to The Associated Press he repeated his words of praise, saying:

"The generosity of our American coreligionists is splendid and demands the warmest appreciation. It was no surprise to us, however, for we remembered that the same generosity was displayed in the relief of the pogrom victims in 1895."

Eighty thousand marks, for the most part in small money orders, was received by the association in today's mail. The total amount of subscriptions for the first ten days in April reached 300,000 marks. The average monthly receipts exceed 400,000 marks.

The report read at the annual meeting revealed that of nearly 8,000,000 marks has been distributed to the Poland sufferers from America since the beginning of the war. Nearly 100,000 letters monthly addressed from and to America have been received by the association, copied, and expedited to their destination.

The association maintains relief kitchens in Poland, grants money aid, and otherwise assists the sufferers from its own funds. Nearly 700,000 Jews are in need of assistance in the occupied districts. The association makes no discrimination between Jews and Christians in the relief work.

OUR PRESTIGE LOST, SAYS DAVID J. HILL

Tells Navy League America Is a Negligible Quantity in World Politics.

URGES A PROMPT CHANGE

Without It, He Predicts That Our Infamy Will Be Completed by Spoliation.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The opening session of the eleventh annual convention of the Navy League of the United States was marked by speeches of many prominent men urging that the navy be increased till it was a defense for the country commensurate with the country's wealth and widespread interests. Most of the speakers today confined their addresses to pleas for increased naval defenses without applying their thoughts to particular conditions. But at the afternoon session Dr. David Jayne Hill, former American Ambassador to Germany, discussing the foreign policy of the present Administration, said it had caused a "complete loss of our foreign prestige as a nation, and rendered our Government a practically negligible quantity as an international influence."

"In the name of peace," said Dr. Hill, "I implore the American people promptly to make themselves strong that their words and their rights will be respected in the world. To do this, we must be prepared to act; for at present it is admitted that we are not prepared to act effectively, and abroad it is believed that we shrink from the very thought of action. The vital necessity at this moment is that this condition be promptly changed.

"Several hundred American citizens, men, women, and children, have been done to death on sea and land without cause or provocation. At least two States of the Union have been invaded by armed forces, and not only civilians but our uniformed soldiers have been shot down upon our own soil. The first of the essential elements of American foreign policy is the protection of the individual citizen, in so far as he needs to be protected against injury by any foreign power. It was for this purpose, among others, that the National Government was formed. The constitutionally ordained means for enforcing this supreme law are the army and the navy. In addition to the defense of the Union itself, and of the rights of the citizens beyond the jurisdiction of the States, the Constitution imposes specifically upon the Congress the obligation to insure the execution of Section 4 of Article IV., which reads:

"'The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of Government, and shall protect each of them against invasion.'

"The entire Government, presumably with a full comprehension of its obligations, is solemnly bound by its oath of office to support the Constitution, and hence to sustain these guarantees. This involves a grave responsibility, and for meeting it effectively the Government is responsible to the people, who have confided to it their security.

"The pressing question of the hour is, have we, as a people, abandoned the essential policies of a self-respecting nation? Have we ceased to maintain the principle, 'All for every one and every one for all?' Have we become so self-centred, so fond of ease, so fearful of personal danger, so indifferent to the fate of others, so negligent of national duty, that we can satisfy ourselves with empty words, and consent to be the passive spectators of our national disgrace? If we have, then we must consent in the future to be the prey and the victims of those who may feel that it is not only safe for them, but what we ourselves will patiently endure, if they complete our infamy by systematic insult and spoliation.'

The history and purpose of the league were explained by Colonel Robert M. Thompson, its President; Henry H. Ward, Vice President, and others. Colonel Thompson paid his respects to the pacifists in this way:

"To the Bryans, Henry Fords, Jordans, Tavenners, et al., we are anathema; but we believe we have earned the approbation of the majority of our fellow citizens. Gradually its (the league's) teachings have born fruit, and we, who for years have borne the heat and brunt of the fight, see, or think we see, the end approaching. If the Navy League has earned the hatred of that class which is opposed to preparedness, we trust that you will love us for the enemies we have made."

Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Political Economy at Harvard, told the convention that increasing responsibilities of the United States in Latin America demanded a powerful navy for the enforcement of the Monroe Doctrine. The United States, he said, could not keep its pledge to preserve the present territorial relations of the Western World unless it was always ready to fight. The only thing that had prevented annexation by European powers, he said, was the belief that the United States was ready to resist.

Changing relations of the United States in Latin America within the last ten years, said Dr. Hart, had resulted in the nation's adding five protectorates, and he thought six more additions likely within the next few years. One of the six, he said, would be Mexico.

"I should be willing to risk a reputation which I have not yet acquired as a political prophet," said the speaker, "by saying that within five years the so-called Republic of Mexico will be to the United States in the same status as the Republic of Cuba; that is, that it will be an independent republic under the benevolent superintendence of the United States."

FALL SHORT ON AEROPLANES

This Government Should Also Perfect Engine, Says Prof. Lucke.

A plan of action which, if followed by Congress, it is held, would place the aeronautic service of this country on a par with any in the world, is outlined in a report which Professor Charles E. Lucke, of the Graduate Engineering School of Columbia University, made recently to the Advisory Committee for Aeronautics. Professor Lucke is an authority on internal combustion engines, and his report is devoted, in the main, to aeronautic engines. He contends that engines of this type made in America are inferior to those manufactured in England, France, and Germany.

"The European war and the remarkable uses to which aeroplanes have been put abroad, and the woeful showing of our aeronautic service in Mexico, demonstrate the necessity of this country awakening to the need of building up our aeroplane industry," Professor Lucke said yesterday at Columbia. "One fundamental aspect is that in America there are no fixed Government buying orders, and without these no shop is warranted in making a proper financial investment for developing the aeroplane. The industry is young, development is rapid, and an aeroplane engine three years old is obsolete and only fit to be scrapped.

"I believe the Government should operate a plant, while at the same time encouraging private development of the industry. The entire problem is one of organization. The first thing to be done is to bring the aeronautic interests of the army and navy together, while retaining the integrity of both services. The second is to bring into co-operation civilian engineering ability and shop capacity, which we have and which is not inferior to anything abroad.

"We must concentrate our efforts on the aeroplane engine. The frame and outer parts of the aeroplane made in this country are superior to those made abroad, but our engines are inferior. In the case of many of our aeroplanes sent abroad, foreign-made engines are substituted for ours. It is only fair to say, however, that with the impetus furnished by foreign buying, these conditions are changing, and our engines are beginning to match those made in France, Germany, and England."

Professor Lucke's report on aeronautic engines fills three volumes and is largely technical.

GREEK TRICK ON ALLIES?

37,000 Russian Sacks Said to Have Been Sent to Bulgaria.

PARIS, April 9.—The Temps publishes a dispatch from Athens, quoting the Patris of that city to the effect that the Ministers of the Entente Powers have complained to the Greek Government that 37,000 flour sacks belonging to Russia have been handed over by the Greek authorities to Bulgaria. These sacks were requisitioned by the Greek Commissary Department for the army, but are said to have been transported clandestinely to Bulgaria.

Details of the transaction are given in the following telegram from G. Passarow, Bulgarian Minister at Athens, to Premier Radoslavoff of Bulgaria:

"Nedikof (Bulgarian Consul at Saloniki) informs me there are canvas sacks at Saloniki. I have talked with Gounaris (Greek Minister of the Interior) about this question, and he tells me:

"'I will verify the matter, and if there are really sacks at Saloniki I will recommend to the Greek National Bank to buy them and send them to the Bank of Bulgaria, on the pretext that they are sent for flour, in order to avoid the attention of British spies at Saloniki. If your merchants bought these sacks and the British were informed of it we would draw disagreeable consequences upon ourselves. After using the sacks during the military operations the National Bank of Bulgaria will sell them to us with flour. All that will be done to justify the shipment in the eyes of the British.'

"The Minister of the Interior will communicate to me in a few days how many sacks they will give us."

Sacks filled with sand are used for trench defenses, and therefore the sacks would be of peculiar value to the Bulgarians.

DRIVE TURKS ON WIDE LINE.

Russians Advancing South in Armenia in Three Directions.

PETROGRAD, April 10.—Concerning operations on the Caucasus front the War Office today issued the following:

In the direction of Diarbekr, (Armenia,) we closed in on the enemy by way of the region of the Goinuky Valley.

In the region of Bitlis we repulsed several Turkish attacks.

South of Lake Urumiah we fought engagements with large hordes of Kurds, who were supported by regular Turkish infantry.

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BRITAIN MAY ALTER PRIZE COURT RULES

Hint of Abandoning Orders in Council in Efforts to Obtain Condemnation.

TO USE LAW OF NATIONS

Reliance in Future Likely to be Placed on Accepted Principles of International Observance.

LONDON, April 10.—The resumption in the prize court tomorrow of the cases of the American steamship Joseph W. Fordney and the seized cargoes of other vessels is awaited with unusual interest, as there is a possibility that the Government will abandon Orders in Council in its efforts to obtain condemnation and will rely on accepted rules of international law.

The first indication that such a course might be adopted comes from the decision permitting appeal in the case of the cargo of copper from the Swedish steamship Zamora, in regard to which the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council ruled that Orders in Council should have no standing in prize court if in conflict with recognized international law. The most significant confirmation of this came in the form of a statement from the President of the prize court at the opening of the Fordney case, in which he said:

"It might be found the right doctrine now was that Orders in Council, which purported to alter international law, were invalid, in which case the court would have to proceed without the assistance of any Orders in Council."

Attorneys representing American cargoes had been advised by their English colleagues to refrain from attacking the legality of Orders in Council, on the ground that they might prejudice their cases.

In view of the new aspect of affairs, however, it is probable the American claimants will revert to the plan of basing their defense on the existing rules of international law.

NEAR-BEER LIKE REAL THING

Only Difference Is in the Headache, British Liquor Control Board Says.

LONDON, Thursday, April 11.—The Liquor Control Board has discovered a new non-alcoholic beer, the sale of which will be pushed as far as possible in the English public houses.

"It smells like beer, it looks like beer, it tastes like beer—the only difference is in the headache," says the statement issued by the board.

In a test case a workman drank twenty pint bottles without becoming intoxicated. The new drink will be placed at the disposal of Parliament in the House of Commons bar.

700,000 JEWS NEED AID.

Destitution Continues in Poland, Berlin Committee Hears.

BERLIN, April 10, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—At a meeting of the Relief Committee for Indigent Jews the President said that 700,000 Jews in the occupied districts of Poland required assistance. Thus far nearly $2,000,000 has been spent in relief work, which has been made possible largely by the help of Jews in America.

It was brought out that further assistance was required, as a monthly expenditure of $125,000 is necessary.

FIVE WARSHIPS JOIN THE REBELS IN CHINA

Peking Government Recalls a Division of Troops, Presumably Owing to Disaffection.

SHANGHAI, China, April 10.—Five warships stationed at Canton joined the rebels on April 6.

The Central Government has recalled the Twelfth Division, 3,000 troops of which arrived at Shanghai from Peking on Saturday. The Government also has rescinded orders for the Tenth Division to proceed to Canton, presumably owing to dissaffection among the men.

Conditions at Swatow are reported as still peaceful.

Supporters of the Republican form of Government here are endeavoring to bring about the retirement of President Yun Shik-kai. They are desirous, however, that his retirement shall be accomplished by popular pressure rather than by the action of another nation and are hopeful that the United States or Great Britain will induce him to step down in the interests of peace.

CANADA IS CENSORING MAIL.

Letters Entering Dominion at Windsor Opened in a Spy Quest.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, April 10.—All United States letter mail entering Canada here today was cut open in the Windsor Post Office, read, and then resealed with a sticker bearing the printed word "censored."

While admitting that the letters were being opened and read, Postmaster Alfred Wigle refused to discuss the reason. Asked if some important development were expected, Mr. Wigle said, "I cannot answer your question," but he intimated the consorship might be an effort to detect the work of spies.

An extra staff of censors was at work in the Windsor Post Office today handling the mail, and it is said a special censor from Ottawa was in charge. It is believed in Windsor that the remarkable proceeding has to do with efforts to run down another bomb plot of which the authorities have received information.

It is alleged that there are many German sympathizers in Windsor, and it is said the Canadian officials are using censorship to ferret them out.

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24.00 to 40.00

SEEK EVIDENCE IN SUSSEX DENIAL

Continued from Page 1.

diplomatic relations between the two powers.

A high official who was asked today whether the Government would accept or reject the forthcoming declaration by Germany that the Channel liner Sussex was not attacked by a submarine said that challenging that statement would not necessarily be a challenge of the German Government's truthfulness, but a challenge of the truthfulness of certain submarine commanders. He pointed out that this Government was not considering the present serious situation in the light of specific instances of damage done to merchant ships in which U-boats were suspected, but in the broader light of a multiplicity of incidents all pointing to violation of the pledges given to the United States by Germany.

From what this official said, it was apparent that this Government regarded as ridiculous any claim that most of the merchant ships which suffered damage through explosions recently were not the victims of submarines. Attention was called to the many instances of submarine attacks on Dutch and Scandinavian merchantmen, and it was indicated clearly that these were to be taken into account by the United States in the determination of what its policy toward Germany should be.

Berlin Government Responsible.

The present attitude of the Government, as it was explained today, was that, even if the German denial of responsibility for attack on the Sussex and the attacks on other merchantmen should receive the fullest weight, it would be impossible to escape the conviction that German submarine commanders had been conducting operations with an entire disregard to the pledges of their Government. Acquitting the German Government of knowledge or intention in these violations, it was intimated, did not relieve that Government of responsibility. The point was made that submarine attacks in violation of solemn assurances had been many and were continuing, and that unless Germany did something to stop them, she must share the guilt of her naval officers. It is in this spirit that the Wilson Administration is going over the evidence it has obtained, not only with respect to alleged attacks that involve vessels having Americans on board, but of attacks that do not concretely affect this Government.

In these circumstances the Sussex case does not occupy the paramount place given to it in the earlier consideration of the resumption of U-boat activity. Many other cases will serve as counts in a long indictment. The Sussex was an unarmed passenger liner and an attack on such a vessel by a German submarine without the required warning and provision for the safety of passengers and crew would be a clear violation of the German pledges. The German Government has announced through the press that it is able to assert that the Sussex was not attacked by a German submarine, and Ambassador Gerard, in a cable message received at the State Department, informed the Secretary that the German Government's response to the recent inquiries concerning the damage done to the Sussex and other merchantmen would be handed to him today.

It is this note which is expected to contain the denial given in advance to the press, and the expectation here is that it will embrace reiterated asurances of German intention to live up to the promises made to the United States. But the line of argument mapped out by the Administration will permit the acceptance of the German conclusion concerning the Sussex without weakening the contention that in the multiplicity of circumstances where merchant vessels came to grief it is impossible to conceive that German submarines were not responsible for most of them.

Plenty of Evidence.

This does not mean that the Government intends to accept without question the German denial that a U-boat attacked the Sussex. It means only that the Government has plenty of evidence upon which to make out its indictment without resorting to the testimony concerning the Channel liner. From what was said today it was evident that the Government contemplated using affidavits of American citizens and others on the Sussex to challenge the assertion of Germany that no U-boat of the Imperial Navy tried to send the Sussex to the bottom. The challenge may be directed against the statement of a submarine commander, without questioning the truthfulness of the German Government, but its significance will be apparent.

The note of the German Government should reach Washington within forty-eight hours after its delivery to Ambassador Gerard. The President and his advisers will not be prepared to take action immediately upon its receipt. It was said today that the Government intended to be deliberate and could afford to wait for the full text of affidavits from passengers and officers of the Sussex, which are on the steamship St. Paul, whose arrival, according to State Department advices, has been delayed until Thursday.

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BOARD OF STRATEGY BY LAW FOR NAVY

Appropriation Bill to Take Operations from Civilian Control.

LIKE ARMY GENERAL STAFF

Effect Will Be to Make Work of Fiske Permanent—Admiral to be at Head.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—A statutory board of strategy in the navy—a bureau headed by a full Admiral who will have fifteen expert assistants—is to be authorized in the Naval Appropriation bill soon to be reported to the House. The sub-committee in charge of preparation of the budget agreed today to prepare a provision that would write into permanent law substantially the present regulations governing the office of naval operations.

The effect of the proposed rider will be more completely to divorce the strategy of the navy and the military functions of the department from the office of the civilian Secretary. Nominally the prospective bureau of operations will be subject to the direction of the Secretary, but it is contended that with statutory approval of present regulations a Secretary will be disinclined to interfere with this board "unless there is a vital reason for such interference."

Admiral Fiske was the chief sponsor during the hearings on the Naval bill of a permanent bureau of this character—no matter by what name it is called. Secretary Daniels is also understood to be in sympathy with the plan; in fact, the proposed legislation will give statutory approval to the regulations that have been issued at the Navy Department since Secretary Daniels assumed office.

The real object of this legislation, it is said, is to prevent some future Secretary of the Navy from interfering with the functions of the so-called strategy staff, and to curtail the opportunity of a civilian Secretary to detract from the powers of the bureau as established by Secretary Daniels.

The Naval Appropriation will enacted last year created the office of Chief of Naval Operations, and assistants have been assigned to that office by Secretary Daniels. The number of assistants, however, is not made mandatory, and the contemplated legislation adopted by the House Committee today will provide for at least fifteen assistants.

In addition it will be provided that the chief of this bureau shall be an Admiral, outranked only by Admiral Dewey, as his senior. The bureau is to be charged with preparation of war plans, operations of the fleet, direction of the Naval War College, the offce of naval intelligence, the office of target practice and engineering competitions; operation of the radio service, and mines and mining, naval militia, and direction of all strategic and tactical matters, including drills, exercises and training the fleet for war.

Although it is not understood the House Committee will consent to the use of the term, the bureau of the navy will be what the General Staff is to the army.

Under the authority creating a Chief of Naval Operations, Secretary Daniels has established a regulation giving that officer broad powers. The existing law—a brief section in the last naval budget—provides that there shall be a Chief of Naval Operations who shall be selected from the active list of the line and who shall not be below the grade of Captain. While serving as chief this officer will have the rank, title, and emoluments of a Rear Admiral, although the appointment be that of a Captain.

The fact that Congress has authorized the creation of three Admirals, in command of the three fleets of the navy, caused the House naval sub-committee to decide today that the chief of operations also shall have the rank of Admiral.

When he appeared before the House Committee, Rear Admiral Fiske asserted that one trouble with the Navy Department today was a lack of continued development of the science of strategy. Different civilian Secretaries, he pointed out, have had different plans, and altogether there has been more or less disorganization in the field of naval strategy.

Admiral Fiske's idea was that there should be established some organization that could not be arbitrarily abolished or modified by a Secretary not in sympathy with such a plan. He was asked if he did not believe in creating "in a permanent way a General Staff." He replied affirmatively, although he said such a staff should be subject to the control of the Secretary.

Secretary Daniels subsequently defined the detailed duties of the staff, and the House Committee now contemplates legislative sanction for the regulations which Secretary Daniels has made and which are generally regarded as sufficiently broad to cover the necessities of the situation. It was said by a naval expert today that the writing into law of the substance of these regulations of the present Secretary of the Navy was a decided step forward in naval progress.

ATTACKS HAY ARMY BILL.

Security League Analyzes House Vote Against Kahn Amendment.

The National Security League issued a long statement yesterday on the progress of the preparedness movement, in which the organization went on record as opposed to the Hay Army bill. Reports to the headquarters of the league, it is stated, show that the people generally are in favor of preparedness. Of the Hay bill, which is favored by the National Guard of the country, the statement says:

"The Hay bill, which has passed the House, while in itself an acknowledgment that the army is deficient, is an inadequate measure of defense. An amendment making provision for more nearly the number of men the War Department declared to be needed was defeated by a majority of only twenty-two.

"An analysis of the vote by which the proposed increase above that provided by the Hay bill was defeated shows that the opposition came in blocks from sections where the actual needs of the country have not been made generally known, or because the people have been lulled into a false sense of security because they are between the Alleghanies and the Sierra Nevadas.

"The entire Alabama delegation, with one exception, cast their votes against the Kahn amendment which was designed to increase the army beyond the Hay bill provision, total nine votes; two Arkansas members did not vote, and the rest of that delegation (five) voted 'No'; the one Arizona member voted 'No'; one Colorado member did not vote, and the rest (three) voted 'No'; one member from Florida did not vote, and the rest (three) voted 'No'; one member from Georgia did not vote, and the rest (eleven) voted 'No'; nine of the Indiana members voted 'No,' Moore (Seventh) and Wood (Tenth) voted 'Yes, Lieb (First) voted 'Present,' and Morrison (Ninth) did not vote; the entire Kansas delegation of nine members voted 'No'; eight of the eleven members from Kentucky voted 'No'; the entire Mississippi delegation (eight) voted 'No'; twelve of the sixteen members from Missouri voted 'No'; five of the six Nebraska members voted 'No'; nine of the ten North Carolina members voted 'No'; fifteen of the twenty-two Ohio members voted 'No'; five of the seven South Carolina members voted 'No'; eight of the ten Tennessee members voted 'No'; fourteen of the sixteen Texas members voted 'No,' and eight of the ten Virginia members voted 'No.'"

DYE TARIFFS UNCHANGED.

Senate Votes Down Amendment by Lodge Revising the Duties.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Senate's discussion today of the bill continuing the one-cent duty on sugar was devoted almost entirely to an amendment offered by Mr. Lodge of Massachusetts, a Republican member of the Committee on Finance, materially increasing the duties on coal tar dyestuffs and putting some of the raw materials of dyes on the free list. The amendment, which is identical with a bill introduced by Representative Hill of Connecticut, was defeated 25 to 41. The vote was strictly partisan, except that Mr. Norris of Nebraska, a radical Republican, voted with the Democrats against the amendment.

Mr. Underwood of Alabama, who, as Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, was the author of the present tariff law, led the fight against the amendment. He said the present rate of 30 per cent. on dyestuffs was the rate in the Dingley and Payne tariff laws and that manufacturers had asked no increase. He said that for years after the close of the war in Europe the dye industry there would not be in a position to compete with American makers.

"The German dye factories," said Mr. Underwood, "are largely closed down, as the workmen are in the armies and the markets are lost. The workmen are not ordinarily laborers—they are college-trained chemists. Many of them now are buried in France and Russia, and they cannot be replaced at will."

"It is true," replied Mr. Lodge, "that 30 per cent. was the rate in the Dingley act, but that rate did not foster the industry. The dye plants in Germany are not closed down. They may not be manufacturing dyestuffs, but they are manufacturing acids for explosives and their skilled labor has not been scattered into the armies."

GASOLINE PRICES SHIFT, SAYS REPORT

First West Pays Most for It, Then East Gives Refiners Tribute.

STANDARD'S PART SHOWN

Sixty Per Cent. Produced by Big Interests, Commission Tells Congress.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Federal Trade Commission today presented to Congress a preliminary report on its investigation of the rise in the price of gasoline. The report carried a mass of statistics on production and prices, but drew no conclusions as to the cause of the increase of the latter.

Of alleged price discriminations, which the commission is charged with investigating under a Senate resolution, the report says:

"If prices are found to have been raised to higher levels in some sections than in others, making due allowance for quality of product, freight, and marketing conditions, it may be inferred that an element of artificial manipulation has entered into the advance."

One table submitted with the report shows that tank wagon prices, higher in the West in January, 1915, than they were in the East, were higher a year later in the East. The same relation was shown between prices in the East and West after freight was deducted. No mention was made of differences in marketing conditions in the two sections.

Suggestions that increasing exports have been partly to blame for higher prices are considered in a table that shows 1915 exports amounted to 15 per cent. of the entire gasoline content of all the crude petroleum produced in the United States within the year. Exports for the year of gasoline, naphtha, and benzine totaled 284,500,000 gallons, against 288,500,000 in 1914 and 188,000,000 in 1913.

The tables take up first crude oil production for 1915 and show that while production virtually was unchanged throughout the twelve months the production in the Cushing field, whose oil shows the highest gasoline content of all, dropped from more than 8,000,000 barrels in April, 1915, to 3,000,000 in December. Increase in production in the Healdton field, which produces a small percentage of gasoline, kept total crude production up to normal.

Gasoline Supply Has Decreased.

The effect of decreased production in the Cushing field in gasoline terms is given in a footnote, which says the gasoline content of oil from the Cushing field fell from 96,000,000 gallons in April to 36,000,000 gallons in December. The gasoline content of all the oil produced in the United States decreased during the year. The estimate of the year's total gasoline content for all the oil in the country was 1,892,500,000 gallons.

Crude oil stocks increased during the year from 69,000,000 barrels in January, 1915, to 100,000,000 in January, 1916. Of this refineries held about one-half the supply a year ago and not quite that percentage in January of this year, though holding some 8,000,000 barrels more last January than a year ago.

Standard Oil companies, the tables show, produced about 60 per cent. of the year's gasoline output. Their total was 681,750,000 gallons and that of the Independents 400,000,000, in round figures.

Gasoline stock held by refineries decreased steadily from last May, when the total is put at 292,000,000 gallons, to December, with a total of only 152,000,000. Stocks increased from the first of the year to May.

Price ranges show that the price charged by the independents averages about one cent higher than Standard Oil prices. The Standard was selling gasoline free on board at its refineries at 7.82 cents a gallon January 1, 1915, and the independents were charging 8.38 cents for the same grade. There was little change until August when the Standard's price went to 7.88 cents and the independent's price dropped to 8.02 cents. Four months later, in December, the Standard was charging 12.84 cents and the independents, 13.07.

How Price Ranges Changed.

A table of territorial price changes, free on board refineries, shows that in January, 1915, the Standard was selling at 6.98 cents in Oklahoma and Kansas; 7.72 cents in Texas and Louisiana; 7.96 cents in north central territory; 8.81 cents in Eastern territory; 6.64 cents in Rocky Mountain territory; 9.38 cents in California.

In December the price ranges had changed and Eastern territory was paying higher than the others for its gasoline. These December territorial prices are given: Oklahoma-Kansas, 12.10; Texas-Louisiana, 11.34; North Central, 12.28; East, 14.09; Rocky Mountains, 11.55; California, 11.93.

Differences in the cost of the crude, the report explains, affects the price in various parts of the country. A later report will take that feature up in detail to show what percentage of price differences can be traced directly to crude prices.

Tank wagon prices went from 9.86 cents in the East and 9.61 cents in the West last July, 16.28 cents in the East and 15.80 cents in the West in December.

Exports reached their highest mark last August and dropped in the Fall as the price of gasoline mounted, until December exports were 22,000,000 gallons against 83,000,000 four months earlier. Exports in January, 1915, were 13,000,000 gallons.

GIRL DEPUTY SAVES A LIFE.

Under Sheriff Constance Kopp Rescues Drowning Prisoner.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 10.—Under Sheriff Constance Kopp of Bergen County, who was appointed to her office by Sheriff Robert N. Heath after her capture of the Rev. Dr. Albert von Matthesius, an escaped prisoner, and who had previously won fame by fighting her own case against Harry Kaufman of Paterson for sending threatening letters to her and getting him fined $1,000, startled Hackensack today by diving into the icy river and rescuing an escaping prisoner who had tried to drown himself. The runaway was Tony Hojnacka, sentenced to jail from Wallington two weeks ago for non-support and cruelty to his children. He tried to kill himself in his cell last Thursday, and was adjudged insane yesterday.

Miss Kopp started in her car yesterday with Hojnacka for the Morris Plains Insane Asylum, stopping on the way at Rutherford to get a woman who was also to be taken there. The car was compelled to turn back on account of the bad roads, a condition which not even Miss Kopp was able to overcome, and the party returned to the jail here a little after midnight. Hojnacka was told to wait while the other prisoner was cared for, but the moment he got out of the automobile he slipped away and started across the fields toward the Hackensack River. Sheriff Heath, Miss Kopp, and the chauffeur started after him, but Miss Kopp beat the others to the bank, threw off her hat, coat, and skirt; then jumped in, seized Hojnacka, overcame his struggles, and held him above water until ropes were thrown to them from the bank. Hojnacka was unconscious when rescued, but was revived after three hours' work. Miss Kopp had a hot bath and a few hours' sleep, and then went to New York to buy clothes for Easter.

Swedes to Study German Reserves

BERLIN, April 9, (by Wireless to Sayville.)—The Swedish Minister of War has had presented to him by the Department Chief a proposition to send a commission of six officers to Germany for study of the organization of army reserve forces, according to a Stockholm dispatch given out by the Overseas News Agency. General Munck will probably be head of the commission, if one is sent.

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COLLECTIONS
MR. ROYAL CORTISSOZ IN THE TRIBUNE:

On those walls at the American Art Galleries which display the pictures collected by the late Andrew Freedman the clock would seem to have been turned back. They revive the atmosphere of the Mary J. Morgan and George I. Seney collections, the atmosphere of half the private galleries in this country when the vogue of the Salon was only disputed by that of the Barbizon school. The dealers had a great deal to do with it. They had not yet organized the boom in old masters, and the latter day vagaries of the market were then simply undreamed of. Fashionable taste was narrowly conservative. But fashionable taste happened at the moment to be sound. If we find Mr. Freedman's pictures in striking contrast with much that prevails in some of the shops today, we find them also interesting and beautiful, a serene refuge from current absurdities and vulgarities.

What pleasure it is to turn from the incertitude—and worse—of Cezanne and his followers to the sterling traits of a man like Corot! It is like turning from prose—and dull prose at that—to inspired poetry. The "Nymphe Bathing" of the Freedman collection is an exquisite version of that romantic lakeside motive of which the master never tired, and to which his admirers must remain as joyously faithful. The classical design, the vibrating foliage, the tender light, the unobtrusive but delicately eloquent figures—all the familiar elements come back to charm us once more. And, familiar as they are, they nevertheless have the freshness of morning about them, the perennial stamp of genius.

Mr. Freedman was equally fortunate with his examples of Dupre, Diaz, Troyon, Jacque, Isabey and Fromentin, that group as inevitable in every collection of this type as certain books are in the traditional gentleman's library. He was conventional, if you like, but he knew what he was about and got hold of handsome pictures.

The same excellent judgment is disclosed in the more miscellaneous aspects of his collection. There are four landscapes here by Harpignies. All of them are good, and one, "Les Petits Pecheurs," is a little jewel, which, incidentally, has the interest of showing him in an unusual mood. For Hennser Mr. Freedman appears to have had a cult, as five specimens testify. The spell of this profoundly sophisticated Salonnier was long ago outworn, but it is at least to be said for these manifestations of it that they are characteristic—uncommonly good Henners. There are similarly representative pieces by Cazin, Schreyer, Fantin-Latour, Thaulow, Ziem, Alma-Tadema and our own Blakelock and Ryx. The ensemble may not be overpoweringly brilliant, but it is vitalized and legitimately beguiling. The sale at the Plaza next Friday evening will develop, we believe, some cheering surprises.

The rest of the space at the American Art Galleries is accounted for in much the same inspiriting fashion. There are the porcelains, jades and other Oriental treasures brought together by the late Edward Wassermann, which will be sold on Friday and Saturday afternoons. These, too, make us think of old days, before commercialism had crept into the collecting of such objects. Mr. Wassermann was plainly an enlightened connoisseur, and among his more than four hundred pieces there are few that are negligible. The single color porcelains make a glorious array, the jades are all on a level with the superb dish of translucent green (No. 78), and occasionally the collection rises to impressive heights, as in the group of Ming statuettes, the enthroned gods placed in a case by themselves. Then come the old velvets and embroideries of the Messrs. Benguiat, to be sold on Thursday afternoon, a collection of European and Eastern fabrics supplying a positive glut of color, and in the print rooms Mr. R. Ederheimer's stock of engravings and etchings rounds out a remarkably fine exhibition. The prints, which are to be sold on Wednesday and Thursday evenings, are of all the schools. They embrace beautiful impressions of the early Italians and Germans, the French portrait engravers, Rembrandt and many of the French and English masters of the eighteenth century. The opportunity for the collector is obvious.

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Twine—very strong; ½-lb. balls; doz. balls, $1.35; each..... 12c
Carter's Writing Fluid or Koal Black Ink—quart.. 52c
Carter's Office Paste—6-lb. can..... 69c
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Garfield, Speaking for Progressives, Demands Roosevelt Support.

Special to The New York Times.

CLEVELAND, April 10.—That the Progressives will bolt the Republican Party just as they did in 1912 if Colonel Roosevelt or a man of his beliefs is not nominated for President in Chicago was intimated today by James R. Garfield, former Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt. He had just returned from a meeting of Progressive leaders with Colonel Roosevelt at New York, and was enthusiastic over the situation.

He predicted that Roosevelt would be named at the G. O. P. convention, but said if he is not and any so-called "old school" man was named there would be a bolt of the Progressives, and President Wilson would be re-elected easily. Garfield, who is an ardent Roosevelt man, said this about other candidates he termed "old school" men:

"Burton has made no gains; Weeks has no support outside Massachusetts." And he added: "Of the Progressives La Follette is completely used up. Johnson is strong in California, but Johnson supporters really are for the logical candidate—Roosevelt.

"The Colonel is feeling fine. I don't know whether he's been chopping down trees this Spring, but he looks as if he had."

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"Sanitol" Week April 16th

BARNES CALLS T. R. REPUBLIC'S ENEMY

"Most Pernicious Influence in Country," He Says, Denying He'll Support Him.

WALL STREET WANTS ROOT

But if Necessary to Beat Wilson Many Would Vote for "Roosevelt—Damn Him."

HUGHES SECOND CHOICE

Henry P. Davison Says We Are in an Emergency, and Root Is the Man to Fill Our Need.

The enmity between William Barnes and Colonel Theodore Roosevelt that began in 1910 over the Republican gubernatorial nomination and has continued with increasing bitterness on both sides ever since is not going to be patched up this year. Mr. Barnes emphasized that fact yesterday when he issued a statement denying there was any truth in a report printed in Monday morning's newspapers from Boston that at a recent Harvard dinner he (Barnes) had stated there was a possibility of the Colonel obtaining the Republican Presidential nomination this year, and that he would be prepared to support him for election.

Mr. Barnes hinted that there was a connection between the appearance of this story from Boston and Colonel Roosevelt's arrival in that city. The very idea of his recognizing the likelihood of the Colonel's nomination and that he would support him in this event, Mr. Barnes described as a characteristic slander upon his knowledge of political conditions as well as upon his character. He went still further and made this comment upon the Colonel:

"Mr. Roosevelt is an enemy of the American Republic and the most pernicious influence in this country upon the public mind—not even excepting Mr. Bryan."

Mr. Barnes made no attempt to disguise that he was in a savage state of mind when he summoned reporters to his office, 29 East Forty-eighth Street, yesterday afternoon. Whether he was still smarting under the defeat he experienced on Saturday as a result of the re-election of State Chairman Frederick C. Tanner over Mr. Barnes's candidate, Senator Charles W. Wicks, could not be determined, as the one matter that seemed uppermost in his mind was the Boston story that he had opened his heart to his Harvard classmates and had told them he would support his old enemy.

Mr. Barnes would not discuss the story; everything he had to say about it, he said, was covered in the statement. The statement dealt not only with the published story, but with Mr. Barnes's general opinion of the Colonel.

Calls T. R. Pernicious Influence.

This is the statement:

This year the periodical candidacy of Mr. Roosevelt for President of the United States is based upon "Americanism," and such sporadic support as he is receiving comes from his declaration in behalf of proper national defense.

Mr. Roosevelt is not responsible for any natural phenomenon, nor has he a patent on the obvious. That this country should be properly defended—as it is not defended now—is not open to debate.

There is a principle of Americanism, however, which is foreign to Mr. Roosevelt's temperament; it is respect for the rights of others. No man of real self-respect does other than respect the rights of others. This is Americanism in time of war or in time of peace, in time of prosperity or in time of want. It was Christ's vision of human development. In this aspiration American institutions were conceived. In Mr. Roosevelt's code there is no place for this great truth.

It is not remarkable, therefore, that simultaneously with the arrival yesterday of Mr. Roosevelt in Massachusetts, where a primary is about to be held, a statement should appear there that at a recent Harvard dinner I stated my belief that there was likelihood of Mr. Roosevelt's nomination and that I would not contend against such an outcome. This is a characteristic slander upon my knowledge of political conditions as well as upon my character.

Opinion is vigorous against this nomination and there is no likelihood of its success.

Mr. Roosevelt is an enemy of the American Republic and the most pernicious influence in this country upon the public mind—not even excepting Mr. Bryan.

The story was, for the purposes of its author, well-timed in order to attempt to obscure the action of the Republican State Committee of New York last Saturday, which passed unanimously a resolution declaring its opposition to the nomination of Mr. Roosevelt, in the following words:

"Resolved, That this committee, in confidence of the country's anxiety for the return of the Republican Party to power, urges the national convention, and especially the delegates from New York, to select as our candidate for President a tried Republican in whose record and character the nation can see only a guarantee of wise statesmanship in the management of foreign and domestic affairs."

To Heal Breach with Tanner.

While Mr. Barnes would not discuss politics for publication, or state what action he expects to take at the Chicago Convention, he has begun a busy campaign to overcome the consequences of his defeat in the State Chairmanship fight. He has been in consultation with several of his friends since Saturday and he has outlined some of his plans to them. The Albany leader, his friends said, was sorry now that he had taken part in the attempt to dethrone State Chairman Tanner, but he was convinced when the fight was made that the Old Guard had enough votes to put their candidate across. Now that the fight was over, Mr. Barnes and his followers would try to do everything in their power to heal the breach in the organization.

As one of Mr. Barnes's friends explained it, both wings of the organization are out to head off Colonel Roosevelt and keep him from obtaining the Presidential nomination. The only difficulty so far is that both wings have been going about it in different ways. One wing, that represented by Governor Whitman and State Chairman Tanner, has been trying to beat the Colonel by uniting on Justice Hughes, while the Barnes crowd is working on the theory that the simplest way to accomplish the desired result is to bring about the nomination of ex-Senator Elihu Root. Mr. Barnes believes that before long both sides will be working in complete harmony.

In the meantime, however, the Barnes men will try to convince the Tanner crowd that Root and not Hughes must be the nominee. Mr. Barnes takes the position that the Tanner men mean well, but are not going about their task intelligently, in that they are uniting on a candidate who cannot be depended upon at the last minute. It is a big mistake, the Barnes people argue, for the Tanner men to stand for a man when they don't know what he is going to stand for himself. Should it come to pass, however, that the Tanner-Whitman combination shows more strength than the Barnes-Wadsworth crowd and that the majority sentiment will be for Justice Hughes, then Mr. Barnes will give up his fight to nominate Mr. Root and will get aboard the Hughes band wagon. Summed up, Mr. Barnes's attitude is that Col. Roosevelt is not going to be nominated and Mr. Barnes has no objection to Mr. Hughes.

On one point at least, the Tanner and Barnes forces are agreed: that there is very little Roosevelt sentiment among the Republican State delegates. The Tanner men believe that Roosevelt will not have more than twelve or fifteen delegates in the convention from this State. The Barnes people put the number at ten or twelve. Mr. Barnes's friends made it clear yesterday that the Albany leader has no quarrel with Chairman Tanner and will do nothing from now on to antagonize him.

No Fight for Committeeman.

Mr. Barnes, it was further stated, would make no effort to be re-elected National Committeeman. If either Hughes or Roosevelt was the choice of the Republican Convention, Mr. Barnes, it was said, would not take the position under any conditions, while he expected to have no difficulty in retaining the job should Mr. Root be selected. The selection of a National Committeeman, Mr. Barnes believes, is a very small affair compared with the importance of keeping Roosevelt from running away with the convention.

"The Barnes and anti-Barnes forces will soon be working together," said one of Mr. Barnes's friends yesterday. "Hughes may leave us high and dry, while Root won't, and the Tanner people would see that, if they had more experience. But whether they see it or not, both elements will soon be working together."

As a result of Governor Whitman's help in re-electing Chairman Tanner, the Governor, it was said yesterday, will have the support of the Tanner contingent in his fight to be Chairman of the State delegation to the National Convention. Within a few weeks a meeting of the delegation will be held, and an effort will be made to line up a majority for the Governor. The Governor is expected to put considerable pressure at work also, especially in the matter of his veto power over thirty-day bills.

Mr. Tanner made public yesterday a telegram he had received from Senator Wicks, his defeated opponent, which said:

"Congratulations upon your election as Chairman of the Republican State Committee and I pledge you my hearty support and co-operation for the successful conduct of the coming campaign."

BARNES CLASSMATE SILENT.

Churchill Refuses to Discuss Report —Dickinson Doubts He Said It.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—When reports were received here tonight that William Barnes denied having stated at a private dinner of the Harvard class of 1888 that he believed Colonel Roosevelt would be nominated and that he would be prepared to support the Colonel in that event, THE TIMES correspondent, who had received the original report from a source which he considered authoritative, got into communication by telephone with Asaph Churchill, a prominent paper manufacturer of this city, who is a member of the class.

Mr. Churchill was asked if he would deny or affirm that Mr. Barnes made the statement credited to him, and he replied to both questions "No."

"THE TIMES does not wish to give publicity to this report if it is not true," he was told. "The information was not obtained from Colonel Roosevelt, but from other reliable sources. Will you discuss the matter? Will you deny it?"

"No," was the reply.

Other members of the class were questioned. David T. Dickinson, a member of the Industrial Accident Board, said he thought he had heard all Mr. Barnes said. He had heard Mr. Barnes speak about the fundamental difference between Colonel Roosevelt and himself in regard to politics. He added that he did not think that Mr. Barnes had said anything about the possibility of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination or whether he would support the Colonel in the event of his nomination.

Mr. Dickinson then added that THE TIMES correspondent might get into communication with George R. Pulsifer of West Newton, Mass., the Secretary of the class of 1888, but at Mr. Pulsifer's home it was said that he had not been feeling well and could not be disturbed.

The controversy has caused a lot of excitement here. THE TIMES correspondent can say that Colonel Roosevelt had no part in spreading the reports. The Colonel heard first of them when they were told to him by correspondents who accompanied him on this trip, and he then made it known that he knew nothing about them, and would have no comment of any kind to make.

The Colonel refused to discuss any phase of the political situation today. He had breakfast at the home of Dr. W. Sturgis Bigelow, 56 Beacon Street, with Dr. Robert Barbour, Curator at the Harvard Museum, and Professor R. W. Johnston of the Harvard History Department. With them he discussed the Guacharo, the bird which report has had it he reported that he had discovered during his trip to the West Indies. The Colonel said that he never had announced that he discovered the bird and that the misconception had been due to the writers of headlines who hailed him as a discoverer.

"What interested me," he said, "were the strange habits of the birds, and I knew that they had been discovered by Humboldt a century ago. There are two kinds of the birds, one resembling a whippoorwill and the other a stormy petrel. They have both species at the Harvard Museum, and Professor Barbour tells me that since the story was published more than a dozen persons have called at the museum every day to ask about them."

The Colonel had luncheon today with his sons, Archie and Quentin, and a number of their classmates. He then went to University Hall to attend a meeting of the Board of Overseers at 2:30 o'clock. About 500 of the students gathered in front of the building and gave the Colonel a hearty cheer as he came out.

Colonel Roosevelt had tea with President Lowell, and then went on an inspection tour of the college dormitories with his sons. He returned to Dr. Bigelow's residence shortly after 6 o'clock and had dinner with a few friends. At noon today he will leave for Farmington to visit his sister, Mrs. Cowles.

Delay In Libel Suit Appeal.

Special to The New York Times.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 10.—Justice W. S. Andrews said tonight that he thought likely an application would be made to him Thursday regarding an extension of time in the Roosevelt-Barnes libel suit appeal case. He had been asked when it would be convenient for him to entertain such an application and had replied that he would be in the city on the date mentioned. He had no recollection as to whether the inquiry came from Syracuse or New York attorneys representing Roosevelt.

ROOT IS THE CHOICE IN FINANCE DISTRICT

Henry P. Davison Says Roosevelt, if Consistent, Would Support Him.

A man of stanch and conservative Republicanism who has an office in Wall Street and is prominent in the financial district was sitting in the Republican Club yesterday.

"Who's your candidate for President?" asked a friend sitting near him.

"Elihu Root," replied the Republican of Wall Street in a voice that left no room for doubt.

"But suppose Root isn't nominated?" said the friend. "Suppose the Republican delegates nominate Roosevelt and you have to choose between him and Wilson—whom will you vote for?"

"For Roosevelt—damn him!" he replied.

This man summed up the sentiment of many Republicans of Wall Street. A TIMES reporter who questioned several of the leaders of the financial district who have always been standpat Republicans learned beyond doubt yesterday that a very large number of them will vote for Roosevelt if he is their party's candidate against President Wilson. They don't like Colonel Roosevelt; they would like to see him smothered in the Republican National Convention; they generally say, "Damn him," or something of the same nature, when they mention his name; but they will vote for him if he is nominated as the Republican candidate.

Root First, Hughes Next.

The men of these sentiments, according to their spokesmen, who, for obvious reasons, wish to remain anonymous, are heart and soul for Elihu Root. He is a leader after their hearts, and they believe that he is the big man available to guide the country through the present crisis. Next to Root many of them, according to reports, would choose Justice Hughes.

Anything to beat Wilson—even Roosevelt," was the way one of those interviewed expressed his feelings. This man admitted that Roosevelt would be a distasteful dose for himself and those of his political mind, but he said, with conviction, that he would rather grin and bear Roosevelt than "suffer four more years of Wilson."

There are other Republicans in Wall Street, however, who, though preferring Mr. Roote, would vote for Colonel Roosevelt with no regrets. Of these, Beekman Winthrop, of Robert Winthrop & Co., 40 Wall Street, is one. Mr. Winthrop was private secretary to William H. Taft when he was Governor of Ohio; Governor of Porto Rico from 1904 to 1907; Assistant Secretary of the Treasury from 1907 to 1909, and Assistant Secretary of the Navy from 1909 to 1913. Thus he has been in the political families of both Mr. Taft and Colonel Roosevelt. He is for Mr. Root now. He was one of the seventy Republicans who signed the address indorsing Mr. Root, issued last Friday, following a conference on the day preceding at the Union League Club.

Winthrop Admires the Colonel.

But, though Mr. Winthrop is for Mr. Root, he admitted yesterday that Colonel Roosevelt was his second choice, and not a distasteful second choice. When told of the sentiment expressed in the Republican Club, Mr. Winthrop said:

"Yes, I know that there is a lot of that sentiment in this part of town, but it does not exactly express my feelings. I'm for Mr. Root, but I greatly admire Colonel Roosevelt, and could vote for him without damning him."

Asked to state fully his position, Mr. Winthrop said:

"I feel that the country is in a critical situation, especially in regard to international affairs. It is essential that we have an able and experienced administrator whose stand for Americanism is unquestionable and unshakable if we are to regain an ascendent position among the nations of the world. Through neglect to assert our ideals in the past, we have lost the opportunity of making ourselves a nation pre-eminently respected and esteemed by all other nations, whether neutral or belligerent, and I feel that Mr. Root and Colonel Roosevelt are the two men in this country who can do most toward regaining the position which we have lost.

"I favor the election of Mr. Root to the presidency as a man ideally qualified in all respects to administer both international and internal affairs. If, however, he should decline the nomination, or should not be selected by the convention, my choice would be Theodore Roosevelt."

Other Republicans who signed the address indorsing Mr. Root, however, would not discuss Colonel Roosevelt or any one else as a second choice. When the question, "If not Root, who?" was put to Henry P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co., for example, Mr. Davison replied:

"I'm for Root, and I haven't any second choice. I do not see the necessity now for making any second choice. I want to see Mr. Root nominated at Chicago and I shall vote for him if he is. If some one else is nominated, there will be time enough to decide the question of voting. But I'm for Root now and shall remain for him until it is certain that he will not be a candidate."

Mr. Davison further broke the position that Colonel Roosevelt himself might be expected to support Mr. Root should the latter be nominated.

"I should be at a loss to understand it," he said, "if Colonel Roosevelt did not support Mr. Root in the event of Mr. Root's nomination and acceptance. While Colonel Roosevelt has not come out for Mr. Root, he has not come out against him, and he has come out for a strong, capable American as the needed man of the hour. He cannot deny that Mr. Root is such a man. Therefore, as he has said that he is not fighting for the nomination himself, and as I have taken him at his word that he wants a strong, capable American, I should be very much surprised if he refused to support Mr. Root as the Republican Party's candidate for the Presidency.

"We are in an emergency," continued Mr. Davison, "and Mr. Root, it seems to me, is the man to fill our need. I think all Americans realize the actuality of our emergency, but those of us who have been abroad perhaps realize it more keenly than others. We know beyond all doubt what this country is facing and I am one of those who believe that Mr. Root is the man who should lead us at this time."

Cornelius N. Bliss, Jr., another of those who signed the Root indorsement, was asked how he stood in the matter of a second choice.

"I'm for Root first, last and all of the time," he said, "and I have no second choice. That's all I have to say on the subject."

Frederick Strauss of J. & W. Seligman & Co., who also signed the address, when questioned, expressed identical sentiments.

"I'm for Root," he said, "and I have no second choice as long as he is a possible candidate. Why should any one at this time make a second, third or fourth choice? I am for Mr. Root because I believe that he is the ablest statesman in the United States and is especially needed by the country at this time. If Justice Hughes or Colonel Roosevelt or any one else is nominated by the Republican Party I shall reconsider my position and vote, as I think best, but why should I discuss these other gentlemen now when I am for Mr. Root before them all."

None of the Republicans interviewed would come out positively against Colonel Roosevelt. They might be divided into four classes: first, those like Robert C. Morris, who want Roosevelt as their first choice; second, those who name him as their second choice; third, those who do not want the Colonel, but will vote for him—while they "damn" him; and, fourth, those who will not discuss him at all.

Mr. Morris's statement to THE TIMES indorsing Colonel Roosevelt, which was published yesterday morning, was widely and variously discussed in the financial district yesterday, but no Republicans with such a record for party fealty as Mr. Morris would talk for publication.

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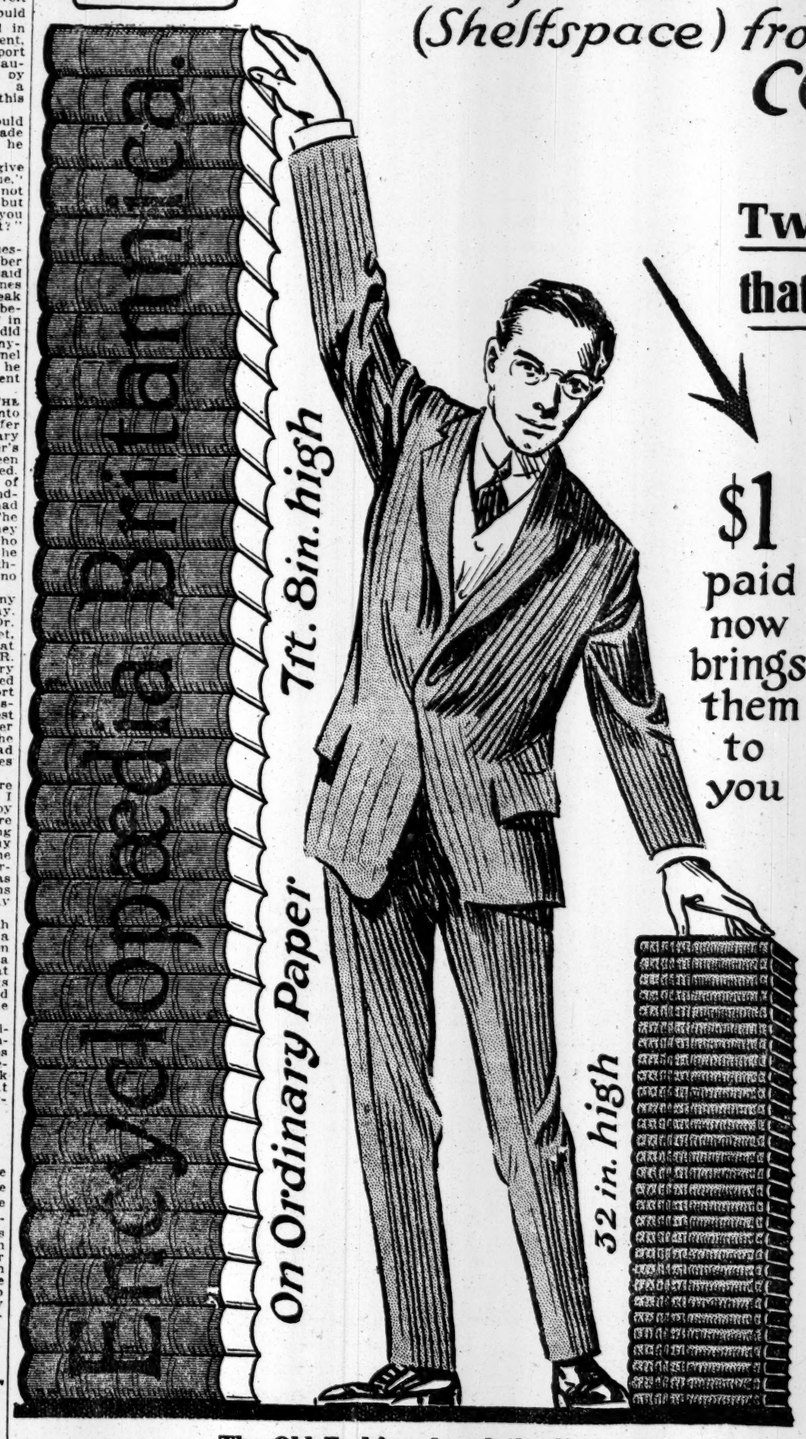

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TWO STAMPS BRING $1,730.

Collectors Bid Keenly for Rarities of Brattleboro, Vt., Issue.

Two postage stamps were sold at auction last night in the rooms of the Collectors' Club, 30 East Forty-second Street, for $1,730. Both had been issued by the Postmaster of Brattleboro, Vt., in 1846, one year before the United States Government made its first postal issue. The stamps are of exceeding rarity, and their value was enhanced by the fact that they were both canceled and on the original envelopes. The canceled copies of these early Postmasters' issues are much rarer than the unused copies.

They were sold separately. The first brought $890 and the second $840. The prices were the highest that had been paid for a postage stamp this season at public sale, and the highest that a Brattleboro stamp ever brought at auction, the last copy bringing $710.

The stamps were sold by J. C. Morgenthau & Co. They were on envelopes that had contained letters sent in September, 1846, to the late Judge L. B. Woodruff, a lawyer of this city. On his death, several years ago, they were discovered by his son in the office safe, and again stowed away and forgotten until the latter's son a short time ago, in overhauling the old papers, found them and sent them to Mr. Morgenthau for sale. Both stamps were in prime condition and lightly canceled. Less than twenty genuine canceled copies are known, and they are among the prizes every large collector of United States stamps tries to obtain.

A New York Postmaster's stamp of 1845, the large five-cent black copy, which was also found among Judge Woodruff's papers on the original letter, sold for $180.

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MARSHALL STANDS BY HIS CHARGES

Tells House Committee He Wants No Concessions in Contempt Proceedings.

HE REPEATS HIS ATTACK

Recognizes Power of the House, but Declares Its Sub-Committee Was Unfair and Prejudiced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—H. Snowden Marshall, Federal District Attorney at New York, today virtually defied the House of Representatives when he told a select committee appointed to determine whether he was in contempt that he had no apology to make for his criticisms of the Judiciary Sub-Committee that went to New York to conduct the impeachment investigation against him.

Instead of retracting his assertions about the sub-committee Mr. Marshall reiterated them. He "stood pat," and in effect told the select committee that it might do as it pleased about citing him for contempt. No decision was reached by the select committee today.

Its members are understood to be in a quandary because Mr. Marshall, who appeared at the invitation of the committee, sought no favors from it and offered no concessions. The select committee must report on the record as it stands.

The District Attorney was heard behind closed doors, but it was learned that his statement was vigorous and straightforward. It is understood that Mr. Marshall expressed the highest appreciation of the dignity of the House of Representatives—and, indeed, of the full Judiciary Committee—but he remained firm in the opinion that the Judiciary sub-committee was an unfair and prejudiced body that had come to New York to intimidate and disgrace him and to show favors to Representative Frank Buchanan of Illinois, who offered the impeachment resolution against Mr. Marshall.

Looking the select committee over, Mr. Marshall is said to have complimented it as an apparently fair and distinguished body which he compared to the Judiciary Sub-Committee to the discredit of the latter.

It is said that Mr. Marshall informed the select committee that his course would not be one whit different were he again to write to the judiciary sub-committee regarding his attitude toward its investigation.

Mr. Marshall indignantly told his auditors today that this sub-committee—composed of Representatives Charles C. Carlin of Virginia, Warren Gard of Ohio, and John M. Nelson of Wisconsin—had, according to the belief of Mr. Marshall, come to New York prejudiced in favor of their colleague, Mr. Buchanan, and there was no intention of giving him a fair deal. Mr. Marshall said that the sub-committee tried to obtain from him the Grand Jury proceedings upon which the indictment against Mr. Buchanan, formerly a member of Labor's National Peace Council, was returned in connection with alleged neutrality plots.

It is understood that Mr. Marshall was deferential in speaking of the House of Representatives and its power to impeach, but his criticism of the Carlin sub-committee was as strong as Parliamentary language would permit.

Mr. Marshall declined to discuss the hearing when he emerged from the committee room. He said, however, that he had made no plans to meet a situation wherein he may be cited to appear before the bar of the House for contempt. When it was suggested that Mr. Marshall might go into any Federal court and seek a writ of habeas corpus or a writ of prohibition, if the House attempted to arrest him, the District Attorney merely smiled.

If contempt proceedings should be instituted, Mr. Marshall, it is thought, can avoid appearance before the bar of the House by either of these moves. If the contempt cases were thrown into the Federal courts there would be little likelihood of a final decision during the life of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The Sixty-fifth Congress would have no authority to proceed for contempt of a preceding Congress, and Mr. Marshall may never appear before the bar of the House even if he is cited to appear.

COLD KEEPS WILSON AWAY.

Slight Ailment Leads President to Forsake Office for Day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The cold that President Wilson contracted during his trip in the Potomac River and Chesapeake Bay last Friday and Saturday kept him away from his executive offices today.

It was said at the White House that his indisposition was not serious. The President is expected to attend the regular meeting of the Cabinet tomorrow.

WHITMAN LEADS 'BIG FOUR.'

Likely to Win by 2,500 and May Be Chairman.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The indications are that complete returns from the primaries held on Tuesday last will show Governor Whitman leading by about 2,500 votes. With only Rockland County missing, the Governor is 2,408 votes in the lead of Senator James M. Wadsworth, second man among the Republican big four. The aggregate vote, according to official returns received by the Secretary of State, is as follows: Charles S. Whitman, 148,581; James M. Wadsworth, Jr., 146,178; Elon R. Brown, 145,145; Frederick C. Tanner, 144,581.

The Governor ran ahead of the other candidates in forty-five of the sixty-two counties in the State. In Wyoming County, which is in Senator Wadsworth's territory, Governor Whitman and Senator Wadsworth received the same number of votes. The Governor ran second in nine counties; third in two, Richmond and Yates, and fourth in Albany, Fulton, Genesee, and New York.

Senator Brown led in Dutchess, New York, Steuben, Washington, and Westchester. Senator Wadsworth was first in Albany, Allegeny, Fulton-Hamilton, Genesee, Livingston, Niagara, Orleans, and Richmond. In Yates County, Brown and Wadsworth were tied with 284 votes, while Governor Whitman received 283.

On the strength of the substantial lead of Governor Whitman when, because his name was fourth on the ballot, and because of a determination in certain districts to knife him at the polls, it was expected he would run behind, friends of the Governor tonight expressed the opinion that not Senator Wadsworth, but Governor Whitman would be chosen as head of the New York delegation when the members organize in Chicago. The victory won by the Tanner forces through the support of Governor Whitman in the reorganization of the Republican State Committee last Saturday, has added immensely to the Governor's prestige.

Friends of Governor Whitman said tonight that he was firmly urging the nomination of Justice Hughes, and that he expected to see him the next President.

Senator Ogden L. Mills tonight declined to make any further comment on the resolution which he offered and the State committee adopted, urging the national convention, and in particular the delegates from New York State, to vote only for the nomination of a "tried Republican."

In many quarters the Mills resolution is regarded as anti-Roosevelt rather than pro-Hughes, as the Senator would have it appear.

"The resolution speaks for itself," said the Senator. "I fully expect that the New York delegation will be practically unanimous for the nomination of Justice Hughes when it holds its caucus in Chicago."

TO SEE ROOSEVELT NOW.

Langley, Instructed for Fairbanks, Switched to Hughes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The confusion among Republicans in their efforts to choose a Presidential nominee is amusingly illustrated in the case of Representative John W. Langley of Kentucky, a delegate at large to the Republican National Convention. As delegate at large Mr. Langley was instructed for Charles W. Fairbanks. A week ago he said he was working for Justice Hughes, and now he is going to visit Colonel Roosevelt at Oyster Bay. At least he has been invited to do so, and probably will accept.

Mr. Langley's friends just now are uncertain whom he will ultimately support. His statement a week ago that in spite of his instructions he was working for Mr. Hughes was made with permission to publish it. Since then the possibilities of his trip to Oyster Bay seem further to have unsettled him.

VON DER GOLTZ GOES BEFORE JURY AGAIN

Investigation of Alleged Plots Involving Hans Tauscher Near the End.

QUESTIONED ABOUT CHECKS

Banking Attache Testifies—Daeche Asks for a Separate Trial.

Grand Jury investigation of alleged German plots, with which the Government contends Hans Tauscher, husband of Mme. Gadski, the opera singer, and agent of the Krupps in this country, was one of the directing heads, is about concluded, according to a well-grounded report current yesterday. One report had it that when the Grand Jury makes its next presentment several more arrests will follow.

Horst von der Goltz, former German spy, who operated in this country under the alias of Bridgman Taylor, and who was brought back from England after he had been taken by the authorities there, to become a witness for the United States in the investigation of alien activities in which he had had a part, was again before the Grand Jury yesterday. Von der Goltz's testimony formed the connecting link that made possible the arrest of Captain Tauscher on the charge of having conspired to blow up the Welland Canal in 1914, shortly after the outbreak of the European war.

Harry J. Kitchen, who is connected with the banking house of Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, was also a witness in the same proceeding. He was questioned, it is understood, about several checks for amounts not exceeding $200 drawn by Captain Franz von Papen, former German Military Attaché, on the Riggs National Bank in Washington, and payable to the alleged conspirators through Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne.

A third witness interrogated by the Grand Jury was said to have been Frank Thayer, but nothing could be learned from the officials as to the identity of a fourth man, who was under examination nearly an hour. He is believed to have been an important witness.

It was admitted that John Devoy, editor of The Gaelic Weekly, and reputed leader of the Clan-na-Gael, when he responded to the subpoena on Friday, was not questioned in the Franz Rintelen-German propaganda fund matter, but in regard to the case against Captain Tauscher.

Paul Daeche, who is under indictment in the Federal District Court on the charge of having engaged, with Lieutenant Robert Fay, Walter Scholz, and three others, to blow up steamers carrying munitions for the Allies, applied yesterday through his counsel, John W. Ockford, of 115 Broadway, to Judge Mayer for a separation of his trial from those of Fay and Scholz. Max Breitung, Dr. Herman Kienzle, and Enceibert Bronkhorst, who are included in the same indictment, already have obtained such a separation.

In an affidavit Daeche contended that a confession, which the police have held against him, was obtained unfairly. He was, he says, arrested at 3 o'clock in the morning and taken to a police station, where, for an hour "he was belabored by a number of detectives and officers, who tried in every way to confuse him."

Moreover, he says he was never warned of his rights, and his statement was never read over to him. So he denies absolutely the accuracy of the statement, or that he ever had said Fay had told him all about his plot to blow up steamships, or who was in the alleged conspiracy. Judge Mayer reserved decision.

La Follette Gains Another Delegate.

MILWAUKEE, April 10.—The list of delegates to the Republican National Convention headed by United States Senator La Follette was increased today when the official count of the Second District showed that both La Follette delegates were elected instead of one. Senator La Follette will have fifteen delegates and Governor Philipp eleven.

ILLINOIS PRIMARIES TODAY.

One Roosevelt Candidate for Delegate at Large—Several in Districts.

CHICAGO, April 10.—Illinois voters will participate tomorrow in the second Presidential primary held in the State. The only Presidential candidates whose names appear on the ballots are President Wilson, sole Democratic candidate, and United States Senator Sherman, who stands alone on the Republican ticket. Eight delegates at large are to be elected to the Democratic Convention and eight to the Republican Convention.

The only State-wide contests are over the selection of the delegates at large. For the eight Republican places nine candidates appear on the ballot. Eight of them, known as the slate candidates, are pledged to Senator Sherman; the ninth, John Maynard Harlan of Chicago, filed as unpledged, but has made a State-wide campaign announcing his preference for Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as the Republican Presidential nominee.

In several of the Congressional districts candidates for district delegates have expressed their preference for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt, and in each district Sherman delegates appear on the ticket. The situation is further complicated by a contest over the Illinois National Committeeman. Roy O. West, the present Republican National Committeeman, is opposed by William Hale Thompson, Mayor of Chicago.

The contest in the Democratic Party is a factional one in which the candidates are grouped as favoring or opposing Roger C. Sullivan of Chicago, present Illinois Democratic National Committeeman.

The participation of women voters in the primary will be limited to expression of Presidential preference, the Supreme Court having ruled against their voting for delegates to the party national conventions.

WAGNER, COUNTY CHAIRMAN

Black Out as Head of Tammany Committee—McAvoy Re-elected.

At a meeting of the Democratic County Committee at Tammany Hall last night, Senator Robert F. Wagner was elected County Chairman to succeed William Harmon Black. The meeting was without discord, Chairman Black retiring voluntarily and making a short speech in which he thanked the committee for standing behind him in the past, and prophesying victory for the party this Fall and in the 1917 municipal election. Mr. Black is now an Assistant District Attorney. Senator Wagner was not present.

The Executive Committee re-elected Thomas F. McAvoy Chairman. Harry Perry, who displaced Patrick H. Sullivan as leader of the Third Assembly District at the primaries last Tuesday, and Stephen J. Ruddie, the new leader of the Twentieth Assembly District, were seated.

Secretary Thomas F. Smith of Tammany Hall established a new record in the reading of the roll call of the County Committee. Last year Mr. Smith, who always reads the roll call at national conventions, read the list of names of the 6,033 County Committeemen in twenty-two minutes and eighteen seconds. Last night he got through the list in fifteen minutes and twenty-two seconds.

O'CONNELL HEADS MOOSE.

Chairman Tells County Committee Roosevelt Is Only Choice.

The Progressive County Committee held a meeting last night in Bryant Hall John J. O'Connell was re-elected Chairman, William A. Ferguson Secretary, and Richard O. Purdy Treasurer. The following Vice Presidents were also elected: Stanley M. Isaacs, Ferdinand Pecora, William J. Morgan, and John M. Royall. Between 400 and 500 were present. Chairman O'Connell made a speech that was wildly applauded. He played hyphenated citizens and told what Colonel Roosevelt would accomplish if he were back in the White House.

"If we had a man in the White House who had some backbone and teeth in his jaws," said Chairman O'Connell, "our international position would not be what it is at present." He said Roosevelt was the first choice of the Progressives for President and that they had no second choice.

The Fifth Assembly District Republican organization held a meeting at its headquarters, 257 West Fourteenth Street, last night, and elected Richard M. Greenbank as executive member. Joseph S. Walker was elected District Secretary. Albert Katz, the present leader of the district, is a State Committeeman.

NAMED BY N. J. SOCIALISTS.

Butterworth, Silk Worker, to be Candidate for Governor.

John C. Butterworth, a silk worker of 110 Albion Avenue, Paterson, has been selected by the Socialist Labor Party as its candidate for Governor of New Jersey this Fall. Owing to the fact that the party's vote is not large enough to entitle it to nominate by direct primary, petitions will be circulated putting Mr. Butterworth in nomination, and thus assuring him a place on the ticket. The party will also have Presidential electors on the ticket this Fall.

The State Convention was held in Newark on Sunday. Resolutions were adopted condemning militarism and urging workmen to maintain their organizations and retain what concessions they had recently gained.

SAYS MOOSE LIKE WILSON.

Will Support Him Against Any One but Roosevelt, Bird Declares.

QUINCY, Mass., April 10.—Charles Sumner Bird, ex-Progressive candidate for Governor, a candidate for a place on the Massachusetts delegation to the Republican National Convention, and who favors the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt for President, spoke at a rally here tonight.

"Colonel Roosevelt," he said, "has clearly indicated his willingness to lead the fight against President Wilson if the people want him. Against any man but Colonel Roosevelt, President Wilson will receive Progressive support, and it is fair to admit that he has, in some directions, worked along Progressive lines."

Predict Appointment of Latson.

Republican politicians in Brooklyn declared yesterday that they had "inside information" that Governor Whitman would within a few days appoint Almet Reed Latson to the Supreme Court in the Second District to succeed the late Justice Samuel T. Maddox. Mr. Latson has for years been prominently identified with the affairs of the party in Brooklyn. He is a member of the law firm of Latson, Tamblyn & Pickard, and lives at 280 Jefferson Avenue.

STRIKE IN BIG PUMP PLANT.

More Men Expected to Join 250 Out in Worthington Factory.

About two hundred and fifty molders, chippers, and helpers employed at the plant of the Worthington Pump Works in Harrison, N. J., went on strike yesterday after their demand for $3 a day and an eight-hour day had been refused. The strikers assert that men from other departments will soon be called out.

The strikers were addressed at the gates of the plant yesterday morning by Stephen Bircher, General Secretary of the Metal Workers Union. There was no disorder and so far no request had been made at Harrison Police Headquarters. The strike, according to the union men, is the result of an agitation in progress for some time to organize all the workmen. There are about 3,000 employes at the Harrison factory, and scale of pay and hours vary.

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SIMPLY PIN THIS ad to your business card or heading — name your dealer and mail to us to-day. Two complimentary LA MUNAS will go forward without delay.
You'll find La Muna Dealers 'most everywhere
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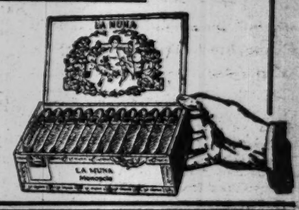
"The Mild Havana—With the Quality Snap"
10c STRAIGHT (Monopole Size) Also 3 for 25c.
THE MILD HAVANA that's uniformly safe, satisfying and fragrant—finest Vuelta filler, age mellowed—Spanish hand workmanship.

GANS BROS. 417 E. 76th ST., N. Y.
Makers of "William the Fourth"

Saks & Company
Broadway at 34th Street
Chauffeur's Complete Outfit for Spring, $46.50
¶ This splendid outfit is an example of the invariable standard of workmanship, material and careful finish that individualizes every garment displayed in the Saks Motor Shop.
The Outfit Consists of:
¶ *A $25.00 Norfolk or Pleated Suit,* made of Oxford gray worsted whipcord, with one pair of breeches or trousers.
¶ *A $25.00 Double Breasted Overcoat* to match, cut on full, liberal lines.
And a $2.50 Cap to match.

Superb Saks Top Coats
for New York Men this Spring
$15 to $35
It is not easy to write of these new Saks Top Coats for Spring, for they possess a certain elusive, errant quality which we cannot put into print.
We can tell you that they feature new angles in small and medium peaked lapels, that they are made with patch pockets, slash pockets, pockets aslant or regular; that the backs are plain, or belted, form-fitting, or easy; that the tailoring is exquisite and sustained to the finish, but their easy elegance we cannot put into words.
They are the top notch in Top Coats for Spring
Tailored in staple blacks and Oxfords for conservative choice; in new knitted cloths, of brownish, bluish and greenish persuasion (long the standard of knitted coat excellence at $17.50 and $25); in fine herringbones, smart diagonals, rich diamond weaves, and distinctive novelty designs, as lively as a cavalry skirmish
and as numerous as a massed attack on Verdun!
If it's something entirely out of the ordinary you want
This Top Coat at $30 is it!
Shapely with a vengeance. Fits like a glove, but hasn't a wrinkle to its name, except the pockets, which are the newest wrinkle of style. They are slashed and cut far forward and look great. Shown in Oxford gray fabrics, with braided edges. For business or dress.
Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street

The Coward Shoe
Mahogany Tan
Our Mahogany Tan Shoes for men are decidedly popular this year. They are an ideal shoe for Spring wear. In fact they are the Beau Brummels of the Coward Shoe family, being exceptionally stylish as well as comfortable.
You will like this dark shade of russet because it shines well and may be worn on all occasions.

$6.
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245 BROADWAY, at City Hall.
1269 BROADWAY, at 32d St.
1482 BROADWAY, at 43d St.
231 W. 125TH ST., near 7th Ave.
59TH ST. & 3D AVE., in Bloomingdales'.
Brooklyn—472 FULTON ST.
Bronx—149TH ST. & 3D AVE., over Riker's.
Newark—860 BROAD ST.
203 BROADWAY, Eve. Mail Bldg.
9 EAST 42D ST., near 5th Ave.

the soup of the epicure

A dinner is often made or marred in the soup course
How important are the first impressions!
The hostess who serves Franco-American Soups strikes the "keynote of perfection" at the very outset of her feast. For not only are these soups nourishing in the highest degree, but they also possess a delicacy and an exquisiteness of flavor which are truly French.
For the daily menu of those who recognize the value of good food, Franco-American Soups are unapproached. As sheer food they are rich and supremely satisfying. They are seasoned and proportioned with a Gallic nicety. And their large variety makes monotony impossible.
Your pantry supplied with Franco-American means the most delicious and nourishing soup for every meal.
May your grocer send you a variety?
Merely heat before serving
Thirty-five cents the quart *Twenty selections*
At the better stores

Franco-American Soups
after the recipes of A. Biardot OF PARIS
formerly superintendent of the palace of H.M. King George of Greece.
"Let us give you a taste of our quality"
THE FRANCO-AMERICAN FOOD CO.

125th Street West H. KOCH & CO. INC. 125th Street West
Established 1860
Koch Lifetime Furniture
Best in Design—Superior in Construction
$25.00 Queen Anne Arm Chair, solid mahogany, upholstered in heavy tapestry, rocker to match..... $19.75

$25.00 Massive mahogany library table, 26x42 inches, extra heavy pillars. $19.75

Englander woven wire wit-edge spring; all sizes. $6.98
Ostermoor mattress in plain or fancy ticking, all sizes. $12.98
Inquire Into the Koch Club Plan of Deferred Payments
FUR STORAGE
In Our Modern Dry Cold Air Fireproof Annex
Lowest Storage Charges in the City for Furs, Rugs, Draperies, etc.
and absolute protection against Fire, Theft & Moth.
All Furs Cleaned by Compressed Air
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5th Floor.

WAITE ARRAIGNED; IS TAKEN TO TOMBS

Poisoner Near Collapse as His Attorney Pleads Not Guilty for Him.

IN CELL NEXT TO GUNMAN

Prosecutor Questions Brokers Regarding Stock Transactions of the Peck Undertaker.

Treated as a common felon for the first time since his arrest, Dr. Arthur Warren Waite, who poisoned his millionaire father-in-law, John E. Peck, was transferred from Bellevue Hospital yesterday and locked up in a cell in the Tombs, where he will remain until the end of his trial. His first day behind prison walls went very hard with him. He complained of pains in his chest and for many hours he did nothing but toss feverishly on his cot. At his own request no one was allowed to come to him but a physician, his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, and his brother, Frank Waite.

Before being committed to the Tombs Dr. Waite was arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions on an indictment charging him with murder in the first degree. Through his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, he pleaded not guilty, with leave to withdraw the plea within ten days.

Dr. Waite first realized that he was no longer to be considered a patient, but a felon charged with murder, when Detective Cuniffe snapped the handcuffs on his wrist in Bellevue. Although he was strong enough to dress and stand without support, the dentist still showed in his eyes the effects of drugs upon his nervous system. With Detective Gallagher on one side of him and Detective Cuniffe on the other, he passed through the alcoholic ward, where he had been confined, with a fairly steady step. In the office where he signed a receipt for his belongings, he remarked with a mild start of surprise:

"Why, this looks like a hospital."

His Brother Drives Car.

He was told it was a hospital, and he stared at his informant as though he could not exactly understand. Outside of the hospital he found himself confronted by the curious throng of men and women who had assembled to catch a glimpse of the murderer. They had very little opportunity to satisfy their curiosity, however, for Dr. Waite was hurried into a waiting automobile, brought to the hospital by Frank Waite, the prisoner's brother. Shackled to Detective Cuniffe, Dr. Waite sat in the rear seat, while Detective Gallagher and Frank Waite, who drove the car, sat in front. Before starting, Dr. Waite asked Cuniffe to tell his brother not to put on "second speed," as he was afraid of an accident.

Notwithstanding all precautions, however, the journey to Police Headquarters was not uneventful. Frank Waite did put on speed as he shot up Twenty-sixth Street. At Fourth Avenue he shot the motor between a truck and a car and narrowly missed a collision. It was a nervous moment for the detectives. Cuniffe was about to leap out of the car with his prisoner. But Waite stopped the auto in confusion and caused considerable delay of traffic at this point before starting again.

Dr. Waite showed extreme nervousness at Police Headquarters while having his Bertillon measurements taken. The curious eyes which peered in at him through the door while he sat in a chair for his photograph made him exceedingly restless, and he breathed a deep sigh of relief when Detective Cuniffe told him that the ordeal was over.

Lawyer Pleads For Him.

When arraigned before Judge Crain in General Sessions, Dr. Waite had his counsel, Walter R. Deuel, at his side. His head drooped somewhat when the Clerk of the court exclaimed:

"Arthur W. Waite, you are charged in an indictment with murder in the first degree. Do you plead guilty or not guilty?"

Mr. Deuel replied for the defendant: "The defendant pleads not guilty with leave to withdraw within ten days or make such motions as are necessary."

Judge Crain then committed Dr. Waite to the Tombs, where he was put into Cell 138, which is next to that occupied by Giuseppe Arichiello, the gunman who was convicted of murder in the first degree for killing Barnet Baff, the poultry merchant. The sight of prison walls had a depressing effect on the prisoner, but even more so on his brother, Frank Waite, who broke down completely and wept for the first time since the dentist's arrest.

Assistant District Attorney Dooling continued yesterday his attempt to trace the $1,200 which is missing from the $9,000 which Dr. Waite said he gave to Eugene Oliver Kane, the embalmer, for declaring, if the occasion should arise, that he had used arsenic in embalming Mr. Peck's body. Mr. Dooling examined Mrs. Kane yesterday and also Thomas H. Hall and Julius Delette, brokers, of 15 Wall Street, who were supposed to know of some recent stock transactions engaged in by John S. Potter, who hired Kane to embalm Mr. Peck's body. No action was taken by the Grand Jury yesterday on this aspect of the case, but Mr. Dooling within the next few days expects to have enough material on hand to warrant a Grand Jury inquiry.

MURRAY HILL HOMES GOING.

Charles Scribner to Build a Loft Building in East 38th Street.

Housewreckers are tearing down the two old Murray Hill residences at 10 and 12 East Thirty-eighth Street, between Fifth and Madison Avenues, to make way for another twelve-story loft structure. For more than thirty years the dwelling house at 12 was the home of Charles Scribner, head of the Scribner book publishing firm. He held out against the trade invasion in the upper Murray Hill residential centre until a few years ago when he moved farther uptown. The adjoining house at 10 was the home in his later years of Henry Steers, the yacht and steamship builder and designer. Mr. Scribner bought the house from the Steers estate four years ago and he is now preparing to erect, on the fifty-foot plot, a commercial building which will be restricted to non-manufacturing tenants.

The demolition of these two old-time homes leaves only three of the original buildings in the block on the south side—the two residences at 14 and 16 and the former Havemeyer stable at 18, now altered for trade. The house at 16, adjoining the stable, is the home of William Loring Andrews, the collector and writer on old New York. The north side of the block has not been so radically altered, although trade has invaded it with two tall lofts at 5 and 7.

MAYOR QUOTES LAW ON INSULT TO FLAG

"Unspeakable," He Says of Maurer's Reported Utterances in High School.

CALLS FOR INVESTIGATION

Labor Forum Statement Says That Pennsylvania Leader Was Quoting State Constabulary.

Mayor Mitchel wrote to President William G. Willcox of the Board of Education yesterday asking him to investigate the statement that James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, at a meeting of the Labor Forum in Washington Irving High School on Sunday night had said: "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!"

Mayor Mitchel quoted from the statute making it a misdemeanor to insult the American flag and requested President Willcox to refer the matter to District Attorney Swann if it were found that Maurer had violated the law.

Maurer was reported by friends yesterday to have left the city for Reading, Penn. Carl Beck of the Labor Forum said that Maurer had not ridiculed or insulted the American flag, and that his remarks, which had been interpreted as insults to the flag, were given as quotations from members of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary.

"President Maurer said that members of the Constabulary had insulted the flag when some strikers who were holding a procession in Pennsylvania carried it," said Mr. Beck. In a statement with which twenty-five of Maurer's hearers agreed. "The constables ordered the procession to disperse, but were confronted with a permit which the strikers had obtained from a Judge for the holding of the procession. Mr. Maurer then said that the Captain of the Constabulary recognized he was unable to carry out his purpose and angrily remarked: 'Well, you are able to do it this time, but you will never get away with it again. Furl those flags, down with them!' To the protest on the part of the two patriotic bodies that they were the Stars and Stripes, the Captain said 'To hell with the Stars and Stripes!'

"At this point Mr. Maurer remarked, 'Here you have patriots for you on the part of the constabulary who represent the employing class of the State of Pennsylvania.' He continued, 'It is these very people that talk to you about patriotism and rub the American flag up against your nose and demand that you be patriotic, when on the other hand they allow the constabulary to perform an act just like I described, and no protest is ever raised. Do you know when these preparedness freaks ask me where my patriotism stands, in the face of the story that I just told you, I feel like telling them to go to hell.'"

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greeley, Secretary of the Committee for State Police, who attended the meeting as an opponent of Maurer, said that the labor leader had made no direct attack on the flag and that his references to it were statements which he said members of the State constabulary had made.

Mayor Mitchel's letter to President Willcox follows:

April 10, 1916.

Sir: May I suggest to you that you cause an investigation to be made of the reports in this morning's newspapers of an attack on the flag, which was made by a speaker in the Washington Irving High School last night? It seems to me unspeakable that there should be heard in a public school in this city such utterances as I understand were made. I quote from Section 1,425 of the Penal Law of the State of New York, Subdivision 16, which provides that any person who shall "defy, trample upon, or cast contempt, either by words or act, upon any such flag, standard, color or ensign, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100 or by imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court."

If, as a result of this investigation, you find evidence to support the statements printed in this morning's press, I request you to send such evidence to the District Attorney of this county for prosecution. Very truly yours,

JOHN PURROY MITCHEL, Mayor.

William G. Willcox, Esq., President Board of Education, 500 Park Avenue, New York City.

President Willcox said the matter would be investigated, and that the questions involved concerning the use of the schools were for the Board of Education to deal with.

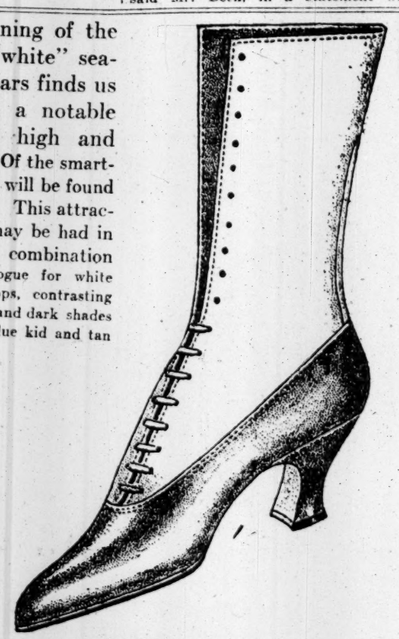
MAURER DENIES FLAG INSULT.

Says He Was Talking About State Constabulary at Funeral.

READING, Penn., April 10.—James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor and Socialist member of the State Legislature, tonight denied that he had shouted "Down with the Stars and Stripes" in his address at the Washington Irving High School in New York last night. He stated that he had dwelt upon the State Constabulary of Pennsylvania and referred to their actions at a burial service in the coal regions.

"What I said was that it was this constabulary that ordered the American flag lowered at the funeral," Mr. Maurer declared.

THE beginning of the largest "white" season in years finds us prepared with a notable assortment of high and low white shoes. Of the smartest models, many will be found only at this store. This attractive boot at $9 may be had in all-white kid and combination effects with the vogue for white expressed in the tops, contrasting with vamps of black and dark shades of gray, brown and blue kid and tan calf.



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548 Fifth Avenue, New York

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When you hear the famous "Restaurant Scene", the "Trust Scene", or "Singing Scene", you'd almost swear that "Mike and Meyer" were right in the room with you! No mistaking the famous Weber and Fields dialect in their natural-as-life

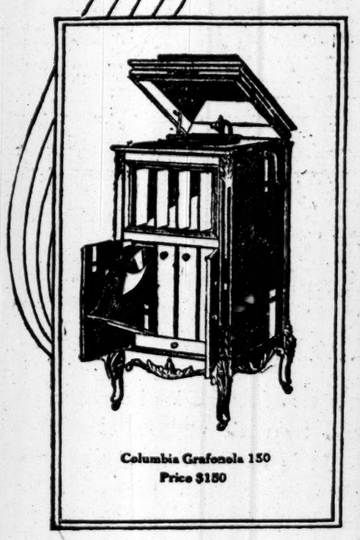
COLUMBIA Double-Disc RECORDS

And if you want an "all-star bill" for an evening's entertainment—just pick up the complete Columbia Record Catalog, and you'll find a list of big names there that even Broadway can't see together.

Bert Williams, Frank Tinney, Al Jolson, Raymond Hitchcock, Irene Franklin, and a host of others, not forgetting Joe Hayman, of "Cohen on the Telephone" fame—imagine hearing all these in an evening! It's only possible by getting their Columbia Records.

Call up your dealer on the telephone and have him send up the records you want. No chance of a slip-up *there*—if you like the artist, you'll like the record!

New records on sale the 20th of every month. Columbia Records in all Foreign Languages. This advertisement dictated to the Dictaphone.



Columbia Grafonola 150
Price $150

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Terminal Theatre Ticket Co. 59 Nassau St.
Fred Kraft, 38 Cortlandt St.
Columbia Graphophone Co. 83 Chambers
Cowperthwait & Sons, 193 Park Row
Empire Phono. Co., 346 Bowery
Greater New York Phono. Co., 310 Grand
International Phono. Co., 101 Essex St.
International Phono. Co., 196 E. Houston
Max Mandel, 61 Delancey St.
Union Talking Machine Co. 50 Avenue B
Saul Birns, 117 Second Ave.
Liberty Phonograph Co. 50 Canal St.

14TH ST. TO 42D ST.:
Hecht Bros., 53 W. 14th St.
Spear & Co., 253 Sixth Ave.
Columbia Commercial Co. 835 E. 14th St.
Weser Bros., 131 W. 23d St.
Cort Sales Co., 330 Sixth Ave.
F. G. Smith, Bradbury Pianos, 83d St. & 5th Ave.
Liggett's Drug Store, 34th St. & B'way
Terminal Theatre Ticket Co., Hudson Tube Concourse, (33d St. & B'way)
Spear & Co., 22-26 W. 34th St.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 53 E. 34th St.
Mardman, Peck & Co., 483 Fifth Ave.
Aeolian Co., 29 W. 42d St.
Fosse Piano Co., 128 W. 42d St.
Liggett's Drug Store, Grand Central Sta.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 500 Eighth Ave.

42D ST. TO 96TH ST.
S. Baumann & Co., 46th St. & 8th Ave.
A. H. Mayers, 1983 Broadway
A. H. Mayers, 790 Ninth Ave.
H. Saletan, 2168 Broadway
Miller Bros., 736 Columbus Ave.
A. Shubkin, 602 Third Ave.
Bloomingdale Bros. Third Ave. & 59th St.
Sol. Lazarus, 216 E. 59th St.
Ellen De Witt, 1397 Third Ave.
O. W. Wuerts Co., 1518 Third Ave.
L. Lewis, 915 Eighth Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.:
Dyckman Grafonola Shop, 551 W 207th St.
Daly & Cool, 556 W. 181st St.
Audubon Piano & Phono. Co., 1121 St. Nicholas Ave.
Audubon Grafonola Shop, 3750 B'way
J. Patten Co., 2464 Broadway
J. Zion, Inc., 2598 Broadway
Grafonola Shop, 143 W. 125th St.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 144 W. 125th St.
Kranich & Bach, 16 W. 125th St.
Goldburg Furn. & Carpet Co., 3251-3261 Third Ave.
168th St. and Amsterdam Ave.

ABOVE 96TH ST.—(cont.):
Cowperthwait & Sons, 181st St. & 3rd Ave
O. W. Wuerts Co., 3936 Third Ave.
Louis Greenburg, 3591 Third Ave.
M. Luscher, 2722 Third Ave.
R. E. Elliott, 177th St. & Third Ave.
Thos. De Mayo, 740 E. 180th St.
Grafonola Shop, 888 E. 183d St.
M. Rappaport, 902 Westchester Ave.
M. A. Smith, 156 E. Fordham Road
A. Grossbandler, 1837 Sou. Boulevard

BROOKLYN:
Abraham & Straus, 420 Fulton St.
Hardman, Peck & Co., 534 Fulton St.
F. G. Smith, 60 Flatbush Ave.
Aeolian Co., 11 Flatbush Ave.
Otto Wissner, Inc., 55 Flatbush Ave.
Guarantee Phono. Co., 257 Washington St.
Royal Fish, Inc., 96 Seventh Ave.
R. W. Olsen & Co., 1113 Flatbush Ave., 617 Fifth Ave., 926 Flatbush Ave.
Mullin & Quinn, 591 Washington Ave.
R. G. Warner, 1223 Bedford Ave.
J. Stowjowski, 18 Harrison Ave.
M. B. Evens, 739 Flushing Ave.
P. C. Hess, 1237 Broadway
Phelan's, 1533 Broadway

John A. Schwartz, 838 Broadway, 1321 Broadway
Starke Bros., 3122 Fulton St.
Louis Schiff., 1099 Broadway
Adler & Kirschner, 1674 Broadway
Mullin & Quinn, 895 Sumner Ave.
Weber Talking Machine Co., 281 B'way
J. Bacow, 185 Grand St.
Jos. Sheiman, 390 Grand St.
H. Hindermann, 1472 Myrtle Ave.
G. A. Scherer, 703 Woodward Ave.
U. S. Gas Appliance Co., 3318 Myrtle Ave.
H. E. Hill, 906 Manhattan Ave.
Baim Bros., 1526 Pitkin Ave.
Leon Brick, 1808 Pitkin Ave.
Kirsner Bros., 2785 Atlantic Ave.
H. Levinson, 1759 Pitkin Ave.
G. Robson, 370 Crescent St.
H. Duckman, 5010 Third Ave.
C. J. Goldsmid, 91st St., 4th Ave.
Michaels Bros., 71 Smith St., Fifth Ave. and 9th St.
C. A. Hannsen & Bros. 5711 Fifth Ave., 361 Columbia St.
John Lansaro, 221 Court St.
Sarokin Bros., 4917 13th Ave.
United Musical Sales Co., Corona, L. I.
L. Galley, 197 Main St., Astoria, L. I.

YONKERS:
Sonnenberg Piano Co., 32 Warburton Ave.

YONKERS (continued):
Goldburg Furn. Co., 16-18 Warburton Ave.
Yonkers Talking Machine Co., 245 South Broadway, 37 Palisades Ave.

JERSEY CITY:
Otto Wissner, Inc., 154 Newark Ave.
Andrew Brunton, 111 Newark Ave.
Adam Ruckstuhl, 311 Central Ave.
Junction Phono. Co., 492 Communipaw Ave
Carlson & Meyer, 948 Jackson Ave.
Zarboines Music Co., 193A Jackson Ave.
Victoria Music Shop, 529 Jersey Ave.

NEWARK:
F. G. Smith Piano Co., 869 Broad St.
Otto Wissner, Inc. 905-905 Sou Broad St.
Griffith Piano Co., 605 Broad St.
Weser Bros., 585 Broad St.
L. Bamberger & Co., Halsey & Market Sts.
Ludwig Baumann & Co., 49-51 Market St.
John Mullins & Sons, 218 Market St.
C. Schmidt Furn. Co., 157 Springfield Ave.
Phono.-Cycle Co., 115 So. Orange Ave.

NEW JERSEY:
Frank Cordt's Furniture Co., 139 Washington St., Hoboken
Merace Exchange, 615 Spring St., West Hoboken
Merace Exchange, 610 Bergenline Ave., West New York
Andrew Brunton, 153 Bergenline Ave., Union Hill
Ruckstuhl Co., Inc., 272 Main St., Passaic
Homer E. Marshall, 265 Main St., Paterson
Rumler Bros., 3 and 5 Park Ave., Paterson
I. Marshall, 486 Broadway, Bayonne
S. Wolfson, 527 Ave. C, Bayonne
Elizabeth Talking Machine Co., 259 N. Broad St., Elizabeth
M. E. Estrin, 170 3d St., Elizabethport
S. Gusheritz, 82 1st St., Elizabethport
New Jersey Piano Co., 311 W. Front St., Plainfield

OUT OF TOWN:
L. E. Ackerman, 191 Main St., Hackensack
Brodbeck & Sons, 74 First St., Mt. Vernon
A. Lanza, 275 Main St., New Rochelle
Philip Prawder, 9 Lawton St. New Rochelle
Hunt's Leading Music House, 52 Martine Ave., White Plains, N. Y.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 1923 Richmond Terrace, Pt. Rich., S. I.
Manhattan Carpet & Furn. Co., 506 Richmond Terrace, New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, 1198 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I.
L. C. Gerken, Eltingville, S. I.
Jos. Tunick, 103N. Main St. Portchester, N. Y.

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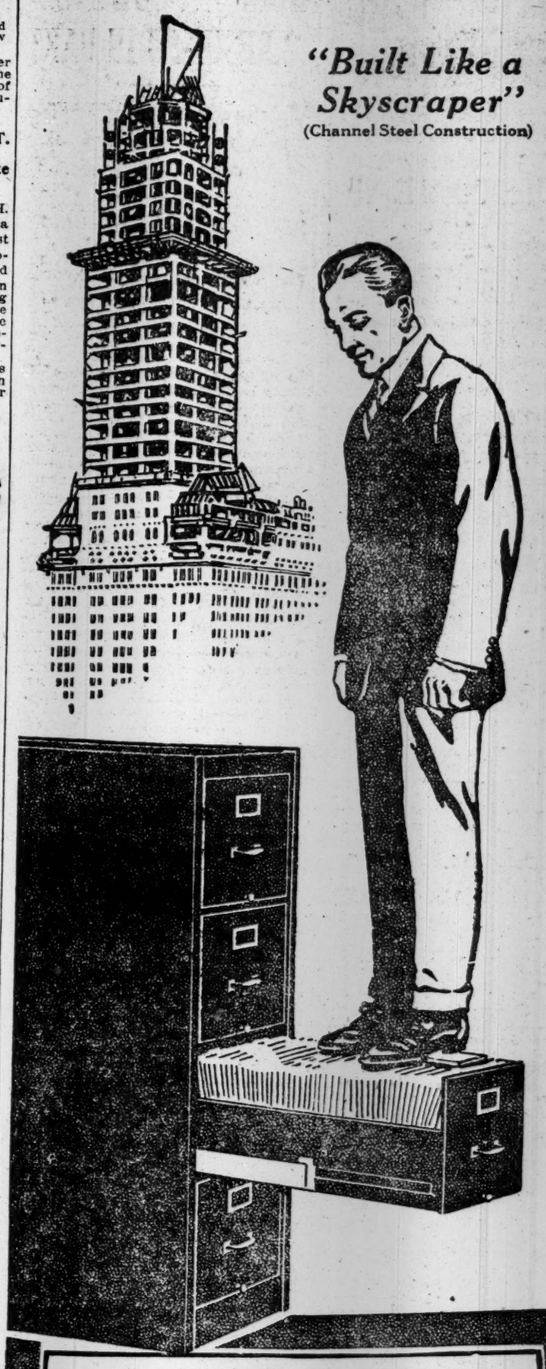
(Channel Steel Construction)



MAN weighs 150 lbs., drawer contents 50 lbs. If he stood there all day the drawer would still run silent and smooth afterward.

In fact, would run for 100 years without repair or attention.

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SHAW WALKER
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The New Whole Wheat Food with the *Delicious Flavor* originated by the Kellogg Toasted Corn Flake Co.

EVEN the confirmed sweet tooth of the family is likely to go light on the sugar when eating KRUMBLES.

This new whole Wheat food has such a fine sweetness of its own that *the more you chew it, the sweeter it tastes!*

The wonderful thing about Krumbles is that this delicious flavor has been hiding in the wheat until the Krumbles method was discovered.

In the *WAXTITE* package—10c.
Look for this signature.

Children like Krumbles and it Builds them up

W. K. Kellogg

37 to 53 Flatbush Ave., Brooklyn
Largest in New York
'Phone Main 6900
OUR 37th YEAR
MOVING

A 'phone order, a prompt response of huge motor vans (we use no horses), quietly quick packing by our experts—and away go your things to your new home. Speed plus orderliness plus safety.

Estimates for Work Anywhere

Pioneer Service means Perfect Satisfaction

"Ask the people for whom we work"

GARBAGE DISPOSAL GOES TO RICHMOND

One Injunction Vacated and Second Reached Board of Estimate Too Late.

TO BUILD PLANT AT ONCE

Staten Island Residents' Protests of No Avail—City Will Save $1,000,000, Mayor Mitchel Says.

Staten Island residents were defeated yesterday in an attempt to stop the building of a garbage disposal plant a mile south of Howland Hook, on the shore of Arthur Kill, mainly on marsh land that will have to be filled in. There are few residents in the immediate neighborhood, but Staten Islanders, headed by Borough President Van Name, do not want it on the island at all. An attempt to erect the plant on Riker's Island was defeated by residents of the Bronx and Queens a short time ago.

When the Board of Estimate turned its attention to Staten Island as a suitable place for the plant, several residents obtained an injunction restraining the members of the board from going ahead with the execution of the contract. This injunction was vacated yesterday morning, whereupon Mayor Mitchel called a special meeting of the board. President Van Name opposed the resolution providing for the establishment of the plant, but it was adopted by a vote of 13 to 8. Borough President Mathewson of the Bronx then offered a motion to have the action reconsidered, and it was carried.

In the meantime President Van Name had dispatched Edward W. Brown, a Staten Island taxpayer, after a second injunction. As there was some delay, President Van Name started to discuss the matter at length, in order to give the injunction time to arrive. Controller Prendergast became suspicious and objected to the delay. Finally Mr. Brown arrived, almost out of breath, waving a legal document.

"I have an injunction restraining this board from going ahead with a Staten Island garbage plant plan," he shouted, pushing his way to the Mayor.

"This injunction does nothing more than put a stop to reconsideration of our previous action," said the Mayor, examining it carefully. He then adjourned the meeting.

A few minutes later, in his office, Street Cleaning Commissioner Fetherston signed the contract for the new plant, and work will begin at once. James Gaffney of the firm of Gaffney, Gahagan & Van Etten, which is to build the plant, gave a bond for $250,000, which is to guarantee that the plant will be conducted throughout the life of the contract without nuisance.

Besides paying for the plant, the Gaffney firm will pay the city $900,000 for a term of five years for the privilege of utilizing the garbage of the city. At the expiration of the five years the city may buy the plant. It is to begin operations by Jan. 1, 1917. Mayor Mitchel said it meant a saving of $1,000,000 to the city.

Mercantile Marine Suit Put Off.

The foreclosure suit by the New York Trust Company against the Mercantile Marine Company, which was to have come up yesterday before Judge Hough in the Federal District Court, was postponed at the request of counsel to April 24.

WORK IN SUBWAYS RESUMED IN PART

All Contractors Except One Report Fair Percentage of Forces Have Returned.

NEW MOVE BY THE UNION

Tool Sharpeners and Blacksmiths Are Called Out—Police Guards at Tunnel Openings.

With the exception of the Litchfield Construction Company and the Richard Carvel Company, Inc., all the contractors building the new subways in New York City resumed operations with a fair percentage of a full working force yesterday. The rattle of cranes and the boom of exploding dynamite underground were heard again in the streets for the first time in several days.

The Tunnel and Subway Constructors' Union, under whose guidance the timbermen and laborers are making their fight for advances in wages, attacked the contractors from a new angle, in the meanwhile, by calling strikes of tool sharpeners and blacksmiths. The Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation and the Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company were chiefly affected. All of the tool sharpeners employed by Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins quit the shafts on Broadway, near Forty-third Street, following a personal visit of Thomas E. O'Brien, President of the union, but the only section of the Rapid Transit Company affected was the one near the Grand Central Terminal. For some reason that was not explained the tool sharpeners employed by the latter corporation along Lexington Avenue were not called out. The reason for the new strikes given by union officials was that non-union men were employed by the contractors.

It was not easy to reach an exact total of the number of men the contractors were able to summon back to the shafts and the headings. According to the labor chiefs, who with hundreds of their followers were interested spectators at all of the excavations early yesterday morning, not a single member of the union, but only strikebreakers to make a show of strength, returned to work.

Police Guard Subway Entrances.

According to the contractors, on the other hand, a surprising number of strikers reported for duty, and there were suggestions that a general stampede by the rest to get back their old jobs and pay was immediately in prospect. The contractors held a long session in the temporary office of the Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corporation, at Broadway and Forty-third Street, yesterday and reported progress. It was estimated by individual employers that about 4,000 men were back at their posts. The normal number, according to the figures of the Public Service Commission, was something like 15,000, and about 3,000 of these were technically at work last Saturday.

Despite the alarming stories circulated by unknown persons and printed in some newspapers, of plots to blow up the new subways with dynamite, the test of strength was ushered in without disturbance. Policemen were on hand at every underground opening, as were also very large numbers of strikers, but there seemed to be very little work for any of them.

It was announced on behalf of the Litchfield Construction Company, which has the section on Seventh Avenue above that of Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, that work would be started there probably tomorrow. This company has been compelled to do a great deal of timbering to support the street overhead, and was not willing to run any risks until it was sure a full complement of men could be had.

At the shafts of the United Realty Company on Broadway, below Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins, the familiar spectacle of concrete mixers busily at work and swinging cranes gave evidence of the fact that this company also had been partially successful in going ahead with its labors. Neither the drill runners nor the tool sharpeners were called off at this section, it was said, owing to the fact that no effort had been made to make them work with nonunion men.

The Rapid Transit Subway Construction Company reported that a majority of its men were working on the sections other than the one at the Grand Central Terminal. The Flinn-O'Rourke Company, which is building the tunnels under the East River, also reported that it had men at work. The unusual precautions taken by this company to protect its tunnels from possible damage at the hands of lawless persons were maintained as before, but no one attempted to start any trouble.

Say They Have Union Whipped.

Contractors with sections in Brooklyn and the Bronx declared themselves well satisfied with the first day's work. They said they had the union whipped and all of those still out would be back in a day or two. As far as persons not acquainted with subway work could tell, a fair amount of work was being done by all of them.

The labor officials, after spending most of the day watching what was accomplished by the contractors and receiving reports of strike Chairmen, held a meeting at the labor headquarters at 206 and 208 East 128th Street. It was announced that Frank X. Sullivan, counsel for the Tunnel and Subway Workers, had sent a letter to Chairman Oscar S. Straus of the Public Service Commission complaining of the alleged efforts of the contractors to incite the strikers into acts of violence. Mr. Sullivan asserted the contractors hoped to force police intervention and thereby alienate public sympathy from the labor organization. Mr. Sullivan asked that the Public Service Commission put an end to these efforts.

Chairman Straus, upon receiving the letter, at once notified the General Contractors' Association concerning it. He called special attention to charges contained in the letter that two of the contractors had sent men to the strikers' meeting on Sunday to cause a disturbance, and he asked the association to take this accusation up and investigate it.

The question of whether the organization of hoisting engineers would refuse to work with nonunion men employed by the contractors and go on a strike will be decided at a meeting tomorrow night.

CENTRAL STRIKE MAY GROW

Report That 50,000 Men in West Will Quit Denied by Company.

At a meeting of striking employes of the New York Central Railroad at the White Eagle Casino, 154th Street and Courtlandt Avenue, the Bronx, yesterday, Secretary W. Rabiet of the Wage Scale Committee of the American Federation of Railroad Workers announced to newspaper men that members of the organization in Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Buffalo, and Albany had voted to join the strike and were merely awaiting word from their executives before taking action. Secretary Rabiet added that a strike vote was also being taken by federation workers on the New York Central's lines at Syracuse, Rochester, and Utica, and that 50,000 men would strike within a few days.

Inquiries made by THE TIMES brought the following responses:

ALBANY—No indications here of a strike of car inspectors. Employes deny they are organized. A Western organizer came here five months ago and endeavored to unionize them, but failed.

TOLEDO—Railroad men decline to discuss strike talk. Many private detectives quartered here, however.

UTICA—Railroad men here say they will take lead from headquarters and will stand by whatever is done in New York.

SYRACUSE—No strike vote being taken. Such vote reported among telegraphers, affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

CLEVELAND—Officials of railroad employes profess they know nothing concerning "American Federation of Railroad Workers." No members or officers here.

CINCINNATI—Frank Rist, general organizer of the American Federation of Labor, said tonight: "I understand that the men have voted to strike if the company and their union do not come to an agreement."

An official of the New York Central said last evening at the Grand Central Terminal:

"The strike is too trivial to deserve a formal statement, and I will not make any. There was an interruption of service, of course, for a day or two, but conditions are absolutely normal now."

DR. HYDE'S CASE UP AGAIN.

State Files New Information to Keep Prisoner in Custody.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., April 10.—New information charging Dr. B. Clarke Hyde of Kansas City with poisoning Colonel Thomas H. Swope, millionaire philanthropist, by strychnine and cyanide of potassium, was filed by the prosecuting attorney today.

The new information was made necessary by the action of the attorneys for the defense, who sought to quash further prosecution under the statute limiting the State to four continuances. These continuances had been utilized by the prosecution in an effort to gain time in which to obtain funds for the fourth trial of Dr. Hyde.

PRESBYTERY ADMITS 3 UNION CANDIDATES

Receiving of Theological Students Believed to Show More Liberal Policy.

THREE MEMBERS PROTEST

All Candidates Reject the "Virgin Birth," and One Repudiates the Resurrection.

The protests of three members of the New York Presbytery against the admission as clergymen of three candidates who had received their ministerial training in the Union Theological Seminary, the institution whose teachings have several times come in conflict with the ruling of the official bodies of the church, were overruled at the meeting yesterday of the New York Presbytery in the Old First Presbyterian Church at Fifth Avenue and Eleventh Street. There were three candidates, and the protests were based on the ground that their professions of Christian faith were not in accord with the doctrine of the church. With the exception of the three votes of the protestants the candidates were received by unanimous vote, and received licenses permitting them to preach.

This action was considered as marking a more liberal policy by the local Presbytery in interpreting the question of orthodoxy, although none of the members would comment on this feature of the examinations made yesterday. It was admitted, however, that at the secret session at which the examination of the candidates took place that the most conservative members, some of whom have heretofore lined up with the Protestants on other similar questions, were found with the majority.

The divinity students were Earl Leroy Douglas of Pittsburgh, Penn., who has acted as student assistant in the Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which the Rev. Dr. H. S. Coffin is the pastor; Edmund B. Chaffee of Manhattan, who has already received a call as assistant pastor at the Greenwich Street Presbyterian Church, where he is to be ordained on Sunday evening, and Rudolph Kastanak, who has acted as student assistant at the Church of the Bohemian Brethren, in the Bronx.

Each was subjected to a technical cross-examination on his profession of faith, not only in the Gospels, but also in specific parts of the Biblical Scriptures, by the Rev. Dr. John Fox, Secretary of the American Bible Society, leader of the protestants, who included the Rev. S. B. Dunn of Bergenfield, N. J., and the Rev. John A. Parke, pastor of the Home Street Presbyterian Church, the Bronx.

At the conclusion of the questioning, Dr. Fox presented a formal written protest to their admission, in which he said:

"The candidates, both in written and verbal statements, have refused to affirm faith in the Virgin birth, as it is recorded in the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; they refused, after prolonged questioning, to change their stand. As to Mr. Chaffee, he refused to assert his belief in the resurrection of Lazaus and in the resurrection of the body of Christ. Mr. Douglas has said that the scriptural writings embody contradictions.

"Both Mr. Douglas and Chaffee, in regard to certain parts of the Old Testament relating to Moses leading the people out of Egypt, have failed to show a proper belief in that part of the Scripture which describes the 'pillar of fire by night and the pillar of cloud by day,' and in the miracle of the bread from heaven."

In written form the protests were formally accepted by the Presbytery and spread upon its minutes, as it is compelled to do according to the Church rules, but a request to appoint a committee to carry the protests to the General Assembly was voted down. Then the seventy members at the conclusion of the examination by the Moderator, the Rev. Dr. H. G. Mendenhall, and by others voted to admit the applicants. A member who voted with the majority said the session was the most harmonious that had taken place in a long time.

The Rev. Dr. Henry M. Tyndall said the candidates were youthful; that their doctrinal beliefs had not yet gotten their full growth, and that the Presbytery believed they would grow in convictions as they grow in experience, and upon this view they were found acceptable.

An "overture" or resolution was offered by Dr. Fox requesting that a friendly suit be instituted to determine title to property held by the Union Theological Seminary. This resolution came from a Western Presbytery, and in presenting it Dr. Fox said: "Unrest obtains throughout the Presbyterian Church over this subject." The resolution was accepted, but was not adopted. It refers to the large donations to the seminary before the break in relations between it and the Presbytery, and previous action contemplated was dropped when the donors of the funds expressed desire to have its administration continued by the seminary. The Rev. Dr. Coffin, a professor at Union Seminary, said:

"Dr. Fox is forever weeping over Union Seminary and its ways, and the welfare of its President, the Rev. Dr. Brown. If any one wishes to bring suit against Union he has a right to do so. Union has competent legal counsel. It handles millions of dollars, and it is not so reckless as to handle that which does not belong to it. There is no necessity for this Presbytery to act." Dr. Coffin was the only official of the seminary present at the meeting.

Dr. David G. Wylie presented a resolution on the Gary school question, which was adopted. Two ministers, the Rev. A. D. Gantz of the Williamsbridge Presbyterian Church and the Rev. F. Pirazzini of the Italian Ascension Presbyterian Church, criticised the Gary system as being unfair, particularly as practiced in the experiments in the Bronx districts. The Presbytery members urged upon parents the duty of religious instruction for their children, and suggested uniting with other Protestant denominations in taking up this work, and expressed approval of the fact that the Bible is still read in the public schools. The resolution, as approved, reads:

"We recommend that the Board of Education safeguard the rights of parents and children in our public schools; that the board instruct District Superintendents, school Principals, teachers, and all officials connected with the schools not to permit any rabbi, priest, or minister of religious or the representative of any religious school to have access to the school catalogue of names with a view to securing pupils to attend schools for religious instruction.

"That the board see to it that no property belonging to the public school be given to any religious school, and that no inquiry be made by Superintendents or teachers as to the religious affiliations of pupils."

The Rev. Dr. Robert Johnson, pastor of the American Church at Montreal, which was established there by the Presbytery many years ago at the request of American residents, was present at the meeting yesterday for the first time. He said 240 of his young men of the Church had enlisted in the war, five of whom had been killed in battle. Of this number one had been appointed Lieutenant Colonel, five had been promoted as Majors, twelve as Captains, and a number of them were Lieutenants. Eight women members of the Church had gone as nurses, he said.

TO VOTE $144,000 FOR BRIDGE ROAD

Work on Queensboro Span to Begin at Once After Aldermen Act Today.

WILL NOT STOP TRAFFIC

Thicker Concrete Base Will Be Laid and 15 Feet Will Be Added to Aerial Highway's Width.

Bridge Commissioner F. J. H. Kracke announced yesterday at a noon meeting of the Citizens' Street Traffic Committee at the Automobile Club of America that he had received assurances that the Board of Aldermen would today vote favorably on the appropriation of $144,000 recommended by the Board of Estimate for the repaving of the roadway of Queensboro Bridge. With this done the work of putting the roadway in shape, so that in the future it would stand up under the heavy traffic that passes over it, would be proceeded with without further delay, he said.

Mr. Kracke said he was satisfied that Chief Engineer Edward A. Byrne of the Bridge Department had worked out a satisfactory solution of the buckling of the concrete base in the present roadway, which was the cause of its present bad condition. An experimental strip of the structure decided upon for the new roadway, 900 feet long and 16 feet wide, which was put down last Summer, had met the test of actual service in every way, and the plan of reconstruction had been approved by a committee of engineers appointed by the Mayor to investigate it.

Mr. Byrne said he expected to have one half of the roadway completed and ready for use four months after the work was started. All the preliminaries would probably be cleared away so that the work of putting down the new pavement would begin about the middle of May. The second half of the roadway should be finished three months after the first half was done, he said. One half of the old roadway would be kept open for use while the first part of the new one was being laid. The completed new roadway would be 52 feet wide in the place of the present 37 feet of width. It had been decided to take up the street car tracks at the side of the roadway and to transfer the cars using them to the tracks on the brackets of the bridge, thus allowing the broadening of the roadway.

The breaking up of the concrete base of the present roadway was caused by the buckling of the plates on which the concrete rested, the result of the heavy traffic, Mr. Byrne said. In order to insure against a recurrence of this trouble the plates would be strengthened by angle plates placed under the flat part of the bridge plates. Other changes of importance mentioned by Mr. Byrne were that the concrete layer in the new roadway would have a thickness at no place of less than three inches, which was twice that of the old, and the proportion of cement in the mixture for concrete would be increased.

Holes would be drilled in the centre of the plates under the roadway so as to allow an escape for moisture. As soon as the Board of Alderman passed the appropriation the work of drilling these holes would be begun. Four-inch wood blocks had been used for the surface covering in the old roadway; these would be replaced by three-inch blocks in the new. Wooden stringers would be placed on top of the steel stringers of the roadway, so as to make a better form for the concrete and to lighten the load, the wood taking the place of so much cement.

HADDUCK LIBRARY SALE.

Encyclopaedia Britannica 1910-11 Fetches $137.50.

The sale of the library of the late B. F. Hadduck of Philadelphia at the Anderson Galleries yesterday realized $1,571. The catalogue numbers and prices of the more important items were as follows:

90. First edition of "Chants et Chansons Populaires de la France." H. Mischke, $44.

153. Fine copy in the original parts of Dickens's "Bleak House." H. B. Smith, $50.

186. The Encyclopaedia Britannica, Cambridge, 1910-11, edition, H. B. Buegeleises, $137.50.

The sale will be continued today.

Editor Wolffram's Will Filed.

The will of Charles Berthold Wolffram, who was editor of the New Yorker Herold and Sonntags Herold and who died on April 3, was filed for probate in the Surrogates' Court yesterday. The petition indicated that the real property left by the decedent was worth more than $10,000, as was also the personalty. Herbert W. Wolffram, son of the decedent, is to receive $30,000 in trust and the widow, Amalie Wolffram, 7 West Ninety-fifth Street, is to receive the residuary estate.

THE Circus has outgrown a lot, but it will never outgrow a lot of us. It has come to town again. Go yourself; take the children—take them by

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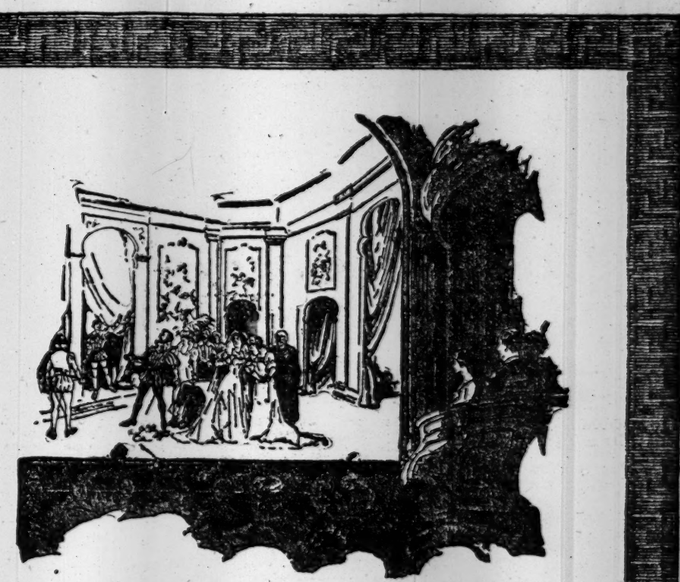

The famous Sextette from Lucia—by Sembrich, Caruso, Scotti, Journet, Severina, and Daddi (Victor Record 96200. Twelve-inch, $7).

By Caruso, Tetrazzini, Amato, Journet, Jacoby, and Bada (Victor Record 96201. Twelve-inch, $7).

By Victor Opera Sextette (Victor Record 70056. Twelve-inch, $1.25).

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You don't have to go to Milan, London, Paris or Berlin to hear the masterpieces of opera sung by the world's most famous artists.

They are all combined in the Victrola, which brings their magnificent voices right into your home for you to enjoy at your pleasure.

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Victrola

The instrument of the world's greatest artists

Important warning. Victor Records can be safely and satisfactorily played only with *Victor Needles or Tungs-tone Styli* on Victors or Victrolas. Victor Records cannot be safely played on machines with jeweled or other reproducing points.

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Farewell, Distance—
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THERE are four different types of final drive in motor trucks being advocated by their makers. Each has its merits—and demerits. It is impossible for the purchaser to determine their comparative values on a theoretical basis. He cannot reconcile the conflicting claims of rival engineers.

The wise buyer brushes aside mere theories of construction and selects the make which holds the record for performance. That is the only value he can know and the only value he can use. The White Truck record is reflected in its predominant annual sales—2 to 1 of any other make.

THE WHITE COMPANY, *Cleveland*

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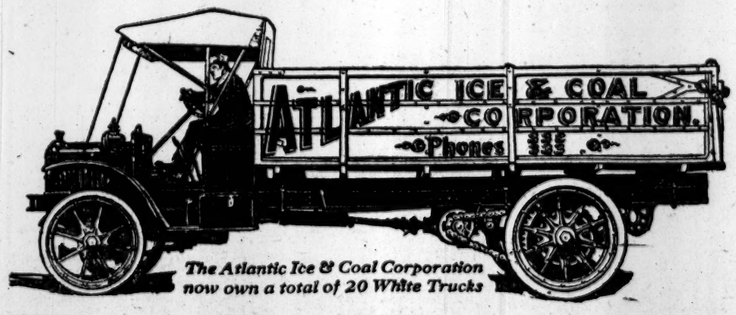

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The Story

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WAGNER CHARGES WASTE ON HIGHWAYS

Assails Senate Majority for Extravagant Appropriation, with Election in View.

CITES VOTE FOR CHAIRMAN

Says Big Expenditures Bore Fruit In Committee Election—Taunts Emerson with "Playing Safe."

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, April 10.—The Senate at a special session this afternoon began a consideration of the financial bills for 1916, and after an acrimonious debate passed the measure carrying $3,722,000 for maintenance of highways.

On the ground that it was extravagant in its provisions for labor and horse hire, because the Republican up-State machine wanted to round up votes at the expense of New York City for the November elections, the minority leader, Senator Wagner, fought for two hours to reduce the total of the appropriations. Senator Wagner said that the appropriation of about $2,000,000 for highway maintenance in 1914, the last year of Democratic administration, represented what was needed for the purpose.

"The difference represents what you are forcing New York City to pay 70 per cent. of for the purpose of Republican up-State political manoeuvring. The Governor himself didn't have the nerve to ask for this amount. You have raised his estimate $300,000, and that goes for labor and horse hire, which means that the 'boys' will be satisfied when election day rolls around.

"I charge that it is extravagant and wasteful and for no good purpose. I charge that the extravagant highway expenditures of last year bore fruit last Saturday in the election of a Republican State Chairman, and the fruit of this waste of the people's money is intended to bear fruit next November. But you'll need it all, and a lot more money, to buy up enough votes to win next Fall."

Senator James E. Emerson of Warren interrupted Senator Wagner.

"Let me pay my respects to the Senator from the Thirty-third, known the world over as a highway grabber," shouted Senator Wagner. "He played safe last Saturday when a State Chairman was elected. Warren County didn't vote. The Senator would have won his highway money no matter whether the next Highway Commissioner is a Whitman or an anti-Whitman man. He will now produce a doctor's certificate that the committeeman from Warren was ill and could not be present at the election Saturday, but if he were, he would have voted for Mr. Tanner. If Tanner had lost there would have been another doctor's certificate in the opposite direction."

"Does the Senator know who is the committeeman from Warren?" asked Senator Emerson.

"If he isn't you he is some one you carry around in your vest pocket," retorted Senator Wagner.

Ex-Congressman Lou Emerson is the Warren committeeman. He is a brother of the Senator.

Senator Wagner also paid his respects to Senator Ogden L. Mills, who voted against the Barnes-Brown faction, despite his friendship for Senator Brown.

"Come over and join me," said Senator Wagner to the President pro tem. "I won't take you down to North Carolina hunting, but I'll stick by you in the crisis."

Senator Mills took Senator Brown hunting a few weeks ago.

The bill passed by a vote of 29 to 12. None of the $3,722,000 is to be expended in New York City. The bill has passed the Assembly.

One of the Governor's fiscal reform moves received a body blow this afternoon. The Assembly had passed the Governor's bill providing that all State expenditures of $1,000 or more should be by contract. It was recalled this afternoon for amendment. The purpose of the amendment is to raise the amount which the department heads may spend at will from $1,000 to $2,000.

The Assembly tonight advanced to order of final passage the annual appropriation bill carrying $58,652,478.

Senator George F. Thompson, Chairman of the legislative committee which has been investigating the Public Service Commissions, today asked the Legislature for an additional $50,000 for the expenses of the investigation. The committee has had $35,000 to date. Senator Thompson said today that more than $20,000 of the $50,000 he asked for had been obligated. The Thompson Committee must cease holding hearings on July 1 next, and a part of the $50,000 desired will be used in the preparation of the report the committee will submit to the Legislature of 1917.

Senator Thompson's resolution providing for the additional $50,000 appropriation was referred to the Finance Committee. A few moments before a resolution by Senator J. Henry Walters of Syracuse providing for $10,000 additional for his committee, which is engaged in a revision of the code of civil procedure, was passed without a dissenting vote. This committee had $10,000 last year.

There is opposition to the Thompson investigation in the Assembly. Some of the leaders are not anxious to see the inquiry extended to the up-State Public Service Commission. Speaker Sweet is especially hostile to the Thompson Committee, inasmuch as the Legislature has passed a resolution under which the committee's hearing must end on July 1 it is not believed that Senator Thompson will have any great trouble in getting the $50,000.

There will be a hearing tomorrow afternoon before the Senate Public Service Committee on the bills which have been introduced as a result of the investigations of the Thompson Committee. The bill to take from the Public Service Commission jurisdiction over the construction of New York's subways and vest it in a proposed new rapid transit commission, was amended by Senator Thompson today. The amendments would provide that the proposed change shall not be effective until approved by the New York Board of Estimate. As originally introduced the change was mandatory.

'SAW FIRE FROM FERRIES.

Electrical Exchange Damaged as Commuters Came to City.

A spectacular fire that swept through the fifth and sixth floors of the New York Electrical Exchange Building, Washington and Liberty Streets, yesterday morning a little before 8 o'clock, was seen by thousands of commuters arriving in Manhattan from New Jersey by way of the lower North River ferries and the tubes. The flames had gained such great headway before the Fire Department was called that they completely enveloped the top of the building, conspicuous among the smaller buildings between the waterfront and Greenwich Street. Deputy Chief "Smoky Joe" Martin, who answered the second alarm, after a preliminary investigation, said he believed the fire must have been smoldering for several hours before it finally ate its way through the two top floors.

The firemen had great difficulty in fighting the fire on account of the many irregular divisions of the two floors, used mainly for laboratory purposes. In less than an hour they had it under control.

William T. Watts, the watchman, who lived on the top floor with his wife, daughter, and a niece, discovered the fire when he was making his rounds at 7:40 o'clock. He turned in an alarm from the building, hurried up to the sixth floor, and warned his family in time for them to get out of the building.

The crowds at the fire were so large that a call was sent for the reserves of the First and Fourth Precincts, Traffic Squad A and many mounted police.

A large part of the sixth floor was occupied by the S. & M. Cohn Electrical Company, while other suites were tenanted by Gravett Bros., provision dealers, and George A. Smith & Co. The damage to the building was estimated at $20,000.

MAY DROP 'FELONY' IN OSBORNE CASE

Immorality Count Said to be Included Wrongly with Misdemeanor Charge.

TRIAL PUT OFF A WEEK

Counsel Tells Court Attack on Warden's Character Is Made to Sway the Jury.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10.—Alleging that under the guise of a misdemeanor indictment found against ex-Warden Thomas Mott Osborne of Sing Sing Prison, charging neglect of duty, a felony count charging immorality had been set forth, counsel for Mr. Osborne appeared before Justice Platt in the Supreme Court today and urged him to strike out this count on the ground that it was a violation of his constitutional rights. George Gordon Battle, who argued the motion for Mr. Osborne, contended that under the indictment as it now stood, charging only a misdemeanor, it would be possible to try the former Warden before a Justice in Special Sessions, and that if tried in the Supreme Court he would only be entitled to five peremptory challenges, whereas if the felony charge was made direct instead of by innuendo he would have twenty challenges.

"This indictment sets forth a number of acts and an indefinite number of felonies under a misdemeanor indictment," said Mr. Battle. "This is a most monstrous proceeding, as it violates the provisions of the code. The count is irrelevant, redundant, and highly prejudicial, and does not in any way support the indictment charging neglect of duty. If ever there was a time when a court in the furtherance of justice should take action and strike out this sixth count, it is in this case. This charge is founded upon the testimony of inmates, without corroboration, and the courts should protect a man from such charges, as they outrage the sense of justice."

Mr. Battle told the court that Justice Morschauser had stricken out two counts, one of which charged Mr. Osborne with being absent from the prison, and the other with failing to report felonies. He said that the sixth count, setting forth alleged immorality, was a separate and independent felony, and was a manifest absurdity as having any connection with the neglect of duty indictment. "You might just as well say that Mr. Osborne killed a number of inmates," continued Mr. Battle. "He should have been charged separately with the crime. This is a manifest subterfuge to prejudice the jury when Mr. Osborne comes up for trial and to blind the eyes of the jury so far as the neglect of duty indictment is concerned. In fairness and justice, I say that the charge is highly prejudicial."

Assistant District Attorney William J. Fallon, who appeared in the absence of District Attorney Weeks, argued that the court had no inherent power to strike out the count. Mr. Fallon said that since the indictment was found on Dec. 28 last, there had been many moves on the part of Osborne's attorneys. He said that the demurrer to the indictment had been overruled, but this Mr. Battle denied, as he asserted that he had never demurred, but had simply moved to dismiss.

At the close of the arguments Justice Platt reserved decision and directed briefs to be submitted.

He excused the extra panel of 150 talesmen that had been drawn for the trial of Mr. Osborne until April 18.

UPHOLD OSBORNE'S COURSE.

Resolutions Adopted by Drama League Meeting.

A resolution of confidence in the integrity of Thomas Mott Osborne was unanimously adopted by an audience of 1,200 men and women assembled under the auspices of the Drama League yesterday afternoon in the Candler Theatre. Mr. Osborne was one of the principal speakers at the meeting, which was held to discuss John Galsworthy's drama, "Justice," the current offering at that playhouse. Allen W. McCurdy, who presided; Walter Prichard Eaton, Judge Wadhams, Lester Lonergan, and John Cooper Powys, the other speakers, all paid glowing tributes to Mr. Osborne as the man who had done most to make prison conditions better than they are pictured in the play, the locale of which is England.

The meeting also adopted a resolution, which was sent by telegraph to Governor Whitman last night, urging him to use his influence against the passage of a bill pending in the Legislature for the use of the block cell system in the proposed new prisons. Both Judge Wadhams and Mr. Osborne said that the passage of the bill would be a great obstacle in the path of prison reform.

SHIFT 3 GERMAN PASTORS.

Few Changes in City Made by M. E. Church East Conference.

The German East Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session for the last week at the Marcy Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Marcy Avenue and Penn Street, Brooklyn, concluded its work yesterday with the reading of the list of appointments by Bishop Theodore S. Henderson of Chattanooga, Tenn., who presided.

The list of appointments showed only three changes in churches in Greater New York. The Rev. D. H. Pappe, pastor of the Tremont Church, Bathgate Avenue, Bronx, has been assigned to Mineola, L. I., and his place is taken by the Rev. Carl Bordenmeier of Troy, N. Y. The Rev. F. H. Rey, pastor of the Vanderveer Park Church in Brooklyn, who retires from service, will be succeeded by the Rev. George F. Hauser of Philadelphia. The Rev. J. H. Lemkau, who retires from the pastorate of St. Paul's Church, 308 East Fifty-fifth Street, Manhattan, will be succeeded by the Rev. J. A. Vollenwerder of Yonkers, N. Y.

The German East Conference is made up of ministers from New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, Ohio, and Maryland.

BANKER BIRD HURT AS MOTOR HITS CAR

President of Manhattan Savings Institution Injured at Larchmont.

DRIVER INSTANTLY KILLED

Cyclist in Hospital with Fractured Skull, and His Recovery Is Reported Doubtful.

Special to The New York Times.

LARCHMONT, N. Y., April 10.—John Maddock, the oldest hack driver in New Rochelle, was killed tonight; Joseph Bird, President of the Manhattan Savings Institution of 644 Broadway, New York, was seriously hurt, and John Heidig, a plasterer of 207 Washington Avenue, New Rochelle, received injuries that may be fatal about 6 o'clock tonight, when Heidig's motor cycle collided with the cab in which Maddock was driving Mr. Bird to his home on Park Avenue, Larchmont Manor.

Mr. Bird and his son, C. M. Bird, cashier of the Manhattan Savings Institution, are accustomed to have Maddock drive them home from the New Haven station. They got into his closed cab tonight and had driven through Larchmont Park and were crossing the Boston Post Road to turn into Beach Avenue when Heidig's motor cycle, which he was driving, with Joseph Basando of 1 Sixth Street, New Rochelle, as a passenger, came down the Post Road in the direction of New Rochelle at a speed so rapid that neither Heidig nor Maddock was able to turn aside in time to avoid the collision.

The motor cycle struck the cab in the side door and upset it, tearing the roof off, knocking the horse down, and almost cutting the cab in two. Maddock was thrown off his seat, struck head first, and was instantly killed. Joseph Bird, who was reading a paper when the accident happened, was bruised and cut severely about the head and body, but refused to go to a hospital, and was taken home in a passing automobile with his son, who received only a comparatively slight shaking up.

Heidig and Basando were thrown clear over the wreck of the cab and struck in the roadway, Heidig falling on his head. He was taken unconscious to the New Rochelle Hospital, where it was found that he had suffered a fractured skull and that his recovery was doubtful. Basando escaped without material injury.

Maddock had driven cabs in Larchmont for more than thirty years, and was a well-known character in the town. He was 70 years old.

Coroner William H. Livingston came up from New Rochelle and began an investigation, but as Maddock was dead and Heidig unconscious, he was unable to get much information as to the speed of the motor cycle and the possibility of avoiding the accident. Chief of Police Hynes will question Heidig in the hospital tomorrow if his condition permits.

$12,000 BROOCH NOT FOUND

Diamond Setter Held in $10,000 Bail for Examination.

Edward Walder, the diamond setter who was arrested on Sunday night on a charge of stealing a $12,000 diamond brooch belonging to E. M. Gattle & Co., at 630 Fifth Avenue, was held in $10,000 bail yesterday by Magistrate Breen in the West Side Court for examination today. Assistant District Attorney Lazarus suggested that more time be given for an investigation of the loss of the brooch.

Walder and Nathan Greenberg, of Greenberg & Co., jewelers, over the Gattle store, tell different stories regarding the brooch. Greenberg's story is that he received the brooch from the Gattle store to be reset in a new design. He took it to Walder, he said, and went back again later to tell him something about it, whereupon Walder said that Greenberg had taken the brooch away with him. Walder stuck to his story yesterday and the police learned nothing to help them in finding the brooch.

No information could be had at the Gattle store as to whether the brooch was their own property or whether it had been left there for resetting. Mr. Gattle would not discuss a report that it was the property of a prominent society woman.

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Gentlemen, tobacco satisfaction is one of those little things in life that's coming to you if *you'll just stay-put-a-spell-and-embrace-it.* Prince Albert will supply that satisfaction just as sure as you're a foot high! We tell you P. A. will exceed the liveliest imaginations of tobacco joy you can hatch. We tell you that its quality, its flavor, aroma and coolness just beat all reckoning. And just add the little old fact *that it can't bite, can't parch!*

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Prince Albert is sold everywhere in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors—and that classy pound crystal-glass humidor with the sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in the finest kind of trim—always!

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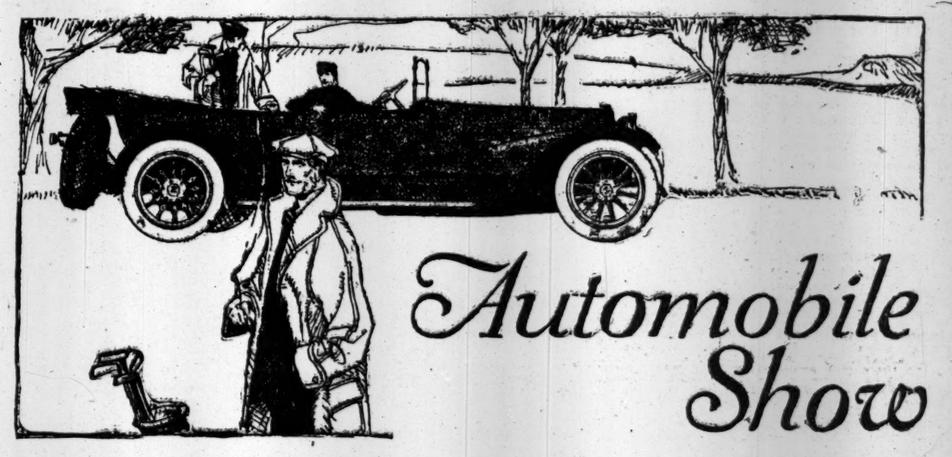

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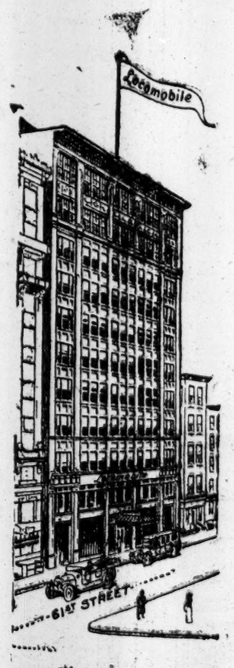

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MRS. C. F. DEWEY RESIGNS.

Gives Up Hackensack School Board Presidency After One Week.

Special to The New York Times.

HACKENSACK, N. J., April 10.—Mrs. Charles Franklin Dewey was President of the Hackensack Board of Education only a week, for she resigned this evening in favor of ex-President James W. Loveland, who was re-elected to the board by the members.

"I resign because I appreciate Mr. Loveland's greater ability, demonstrated during the past year, but I am deeply appreciative of the compliment paid me in making me President," said Mrs. Dewey. "I promised to serve the people of Hackensack to the best of my ability, and I think I am doing that in urging Mr. Loveland's return to the board and his re-election as President."

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—Baltimore Sun.

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GEN. HWANG BLAMES YUAN FOR REVOLTS

Chinese Rebel Chief Here Disputes Wilfley's Japanese Charge.

BROKE FAITH WITH PEOPLE

Republican Principles Were Sacrificed, He Says, for Personal Ambition.

Vigorous denials of the statement made yesterday by Lebbeus R. Wilfley, former Judge of the United States District Court at Shanghai, to the effect that he could see the hand of Japan in China's revolt, were made yesterday by General Hwang Hsing, Republican leader and political opponent of Yuan Shih-kai, at his home, 404 West 115th Street, through General Lee, a member of his suite, and S. K. Tong, his Secretary, who acted as interpreter. General Hwang said he was the director of the forces of rebellion from this city, and that as far as he was concerned the Japanese, if they instigated the rebellion, caused it through the President.

The General said: "Judge Wilfley speaks of the aggression of Japan. The whole world knows that certain demands were made on China by her neighbors. At that time the people as well as the officials were desirous that Yuan Shih-kai should do his utmost to save the country. I cabled to the members of the Nationalist Party at that time not to interfere with whatever Yuan Shih-kai wanted to do by way of putting the country on its feet. Almost all those leaders who had left the country did the same thing.

"Yuan Shih-kai was then negotiating with the Japanese to save the country. But instead of conscientiously trying to succor the nation, he was found to be working for his own private interests and this failure to do his duty has been our greatest grievance and the cause of the great opposition he now finds. Most of his supporters turned against him.

"The revolution is against his own personal ambition. The statement that the Province of Kwang-tung seceded five times during the rebellion of 1913 is absurd. Persons would get the idea from that statement that the revolutionists were not firm in their purpose. On the contrary, it is a matter of history that the Province seceded only once in 1913, and at that time against the misrule of Yuan. Manifestations of his base manipulations were seen in Kwang-tung, Nanking, Kiangsi, and other places.

"It is generally acknowledged that the south of China is the most modernized and progressive and republican portion of the country. The people there generally have democratic aspirations. The statement of Judge Wilfley that the astute authorities of Kwang-tung, whom he says were in the pay of Yuan and were his stanch supporters, decided to forestall the depredations of the rebel army and declared themselves to be in sympathy with it is correct, except that the authorities, had they not sympathized, would have found themselves in hot water with the people. Kwang-tung, by the way, pours more students into the country than any other Province.

"Regarding the depredations of the rebel army, all I have to say is that there is not one case of looting or wanton murder on record. I will repeat that it is notable that during the revolution of 1911 and the other in 1913 there was not a single case of looting or plundering recorded against the rebel army. Of course, the sacking of Nanking was done by the forces of Yuan.

"The revolution of 1911 was fomented by the people themselves for a more enlightened Government. The revolution of 1913 was caused by the despotism of Yuan. I flatly deny that the Japanese have either financed, assisted with men, or in any other way aided the revolutionists, though they may well have caused the revolution through Yuan.

"Judge Wilfley compared the state of affairs in China to those existing in Mexico. In Mexico we find the leaders are foremost contesting for personal power, but in China we find that the leaders had voluntarily resigned in favor of Yuan Shih-kai, thinking that it was for the best, but when he turned a deaf ear to their advices and entreaties they were compelled to become his political opponents."

General Hwang said that the censorship of the cable, enforced yesterday by the Chinese authorities, made it impossible for him to communicate in code to his headquarters in China by direct cable.

ANNOYER BESETS A JUDGE.

Recorder Viewig Forced Out of Jersey by Parent of Boy He Sentenced.

Richard R. Viewig, Recorder of Bergen County, New Jersey, who moved from Palisades Park to Harlem in order to get away from a man who was discomforting him in that borough, was much distressed yesterday morning when he set out for the subway to find his disturber waiting in the street before his house. The conversation that ensued between them resulted in the other man, John McCullough of Palisades Park, being arrested on the charge of threatening thel ives of the Recorder and his children.

The trouble began some weeks ago, when a gang of five boys was arrested for setting fire to an unoccupied house in Morsemere, N. J. McCullough's 13-year-old son was charged with being the ringleader of the party. Recorder Viewig merely held the five for the Court of Common Pleas, and Judge William M. Seufert, when he passed upon the case, found that the McCullough boy had previously been in a reform school, and sent him back. The other four were sentenced to report to Recorder Viewig every Saturday for a year, and under his orders to clean the sidewalks of the Borough of Palisades Park.

According to the Recorder's story, McCullough for some reason saw fit to vent his animosity on him instead of on the Judge who imposed the sentence. McCullough and Recorder Viewig lived not far apart, and the Recorder asserts that McCullough used to wait for him, talk to him, and by his general demeanor make life so uncomfortable that the Judge finally decided to take his family out of the town, and rented an apartment at 212 East 123d Street, Manhattan.

Yesterday morning he came out of the house, accompanied by J. E. McCool, a school teacher, and found McCullough waiting. He followed the pair to the subway and got on the train with them, talking to Recorder Viewig on the way. The Recorder says that he finaly said: "You broke up my home. Now I'm going to break up your home, and your children with it."

Shortly after that the train reached the Grand Central station, and Recorder Viewig had McCullough arrested. Magistrate McQuade, in the Yorkville Court, held him in $500 bail for examination on Wednesday.

SUBWAY VANDAL RUINS SUIT

Miscreant Smears Sticky Substance on Mrs. Romer's Back.

Still another case of a woman whose dress had been ruined by some one in a subway station, throwing a sticky, syrupy substance on the clothing, was reported to the police yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Sebastian P. Romer of 103 Sterling Street, Brooklyn, with a friend whose name she refused to give, came over to Manhattan yesterday and was leaving the Astor Place subway station when a man called her attention to the fact that the back of her suit, from the coat collar to the hem of the skirt, was smeared with what looked like chocolate syrup. The friend's garments had suffered a similar though less serious injury.

Mrs. Romer, indignant at the ruin of a new suit, for which she had paid $65, she said, only last week, reported the matter at Police Headquarters and learned that at least a dozen similar complaints had been received within the past week. Of the three stations in which she had been the Atlantic Avenue express station was excluded, because there had been no passengers on the platform near her. So was the Astor Place station, as the injury to her suit had been discovered there. Mrs. Romer was inclined to think the damage was done either on the train or more probably at the Brooklyn Bridge Station, where she changed from an express to a local. Most of the complaints have come from Brooklyn Bridge or the Grand Central.

BROAD ST. HOSPITAL OPPOSED BY OTHERS

Protests Against New Institution in Financial District as Unnecessary.

$57,000 NOW SUBSCRIBED

Directors Tell State Board of Charities 1,500,000 Workers Need Better Facilities.

Protests against founding a hospital for the Wall Street district and lower Manhatan were made by Bellevue Hospital, the New York Hospital, Volunteer's Hospital, as well as by the Ambulance Board, the Medical Economic League, and other physicians' organizations yesterday when several of the Board of Directors of the proposed institution appeared before a committee of the State Board of Charities to ask for a certificate to establish a hospital at 109 Broad Street.

In asking for the permit the Directors said that more than 1,500,000 persons worked in the financial district, far from adequate hospital facilities. They said that it took an ambulance between twenty and thirty minutes to reach the Battery from the nearest hospital, but opponents of the new institution said the average run was between three and five minutes except when traffic was most heavy.

Dr. William H. Dieffenbach said that the Directors had about $57,000 in subscriptions, and that 300 persons had promised to give money when the hospital was opened. It was proposed to pay $8,000 a year for rent of an eight-story building at 109 Broad Street. The plan is to maintain not only a medical and surgical hospital, but a dispensary and a training school for nurses as well.

Dr. John W. Brannan of Bellevue said that, although he favored private hospitals, he did not see the need of another institution in the lower part of the island.

Applications for certificates were made by the Directors of three proposed Brooklyn institutions: the Jewish Orphan Asylum Society and the Beth Moses Hospital, both wishing to start institutions "to be conducted under the Mosaic dietary laws," and the Bush Terminal Hospital, to be financed by Irving T. Bush and the Bush Terminal.

The members of the committee, William R. Stewart and Drs. Stephen Smith and Richard Kevin, said they would announce their decisions in the office of the State Board in the United Charities Building, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-second Street, tomorrow afternoon.

Frank G. Budd Very Much Alive.

Frank G. Budd, mortgage broker of 189 Broadway, came into THE NEW YORK TIMES office yesterday morning to make a personal request that he be announced as "alive and well" this morning. According to Mr. Budd, some months ago, while he was in Canada on a mission concerning war munitions and orders, a report from New York stated that Frank C. Budd was dead. Frank G. Budd thought no more about it until, coming back here, he found that the average person had entirely missed the significance of the middle initials and the dead F. C. Budd was confounded with the live F. G. Budd. Mr. Budd said that he has stood for the mistake as long as he could, but the continued performance of having to assure every friend he meets that he is alive and not dead is getting on his nerves. He wants it announced here once and for all that he is not dead.

LAYMEN'S MEETING BREATHES OF UNITY

Move to Abolish Denominations Suggested at Missionary Convention.

FUND FOR WAR ZONE URGED

Presbyterian Delegates in Lead, with Episcopalians Second—City Clergy Wanted as Leaders.

Many evidences of the growth of Christian unity appeared yesterday in the New York City convention of the Laymen's Missionary Movement held in the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church. The ministers' meeting took place from 2 to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and the open sessions were held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon and at 8 o'clock in the evening. The object of the present meeting is to enlist the clergymen of the city as leaders of the Laymen's Missionary Movement.

Among those who took part in the discussions were the Right Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York; the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. James P. MacNaughton, one of the leading missionaries of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions; the Rev. Dr. Herbert S. Johnson, a prominent Baptist clergyman from Boston, and the Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Rochester, N. Y.

It was announced at the night session that 2,464 delegates had registered, divided as follows among various Protestant denominations: Presbyterian 831; Episcopal, 323; Methodist Episcopal, 284; Baptist, 249; Reformed, 248; Congregational, 189; Lutheran, 75; United Presbyterian, 39; Disciples of Christ, 35, and miscellaneous, 101.

At the evening session J. Ernest McAfee, the Secretary of the Presbyterian Home Mission Board, made a plea for the abolition of denominational lines in church work in America and in the missionary fields.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. R. Goodwin of Rochester proposed united effort on the part of the church members of America to build up a great fund for the international reconstruction of the war zones.

Dr. Herbert S. Johnson said that in visiting churches he had found that in the average congregation of 600 members there were generally about fifty active ones, and the remainder never thought of speaking to anybody about God. Dr. Arthur J. Brown, Secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, spoke of the extraordinary conditions which came with a world in upheaval. He showed the need of concerted action by all agencies which make for good.

Dr. James P. MacNaughton, who had been held as a prisoner in Turkey in the present war, told of sufferings of the Armenians. He stirred his audience when, after recounting the many outrages which had been perpetrated on the race, he said, "that a certain great man in Washington had declared that the policy toward the Armenians was due to military necessity. It 'a not true," he exclimed, "it is a lie!"

Bishop Greer declared that the meeting was a great inspiration and urged upon all the delegates that they should always bear in mind that the source of all strength for such work as they were undertaking was in Christ.

To Amend Transfer Tax Law.

With the object of drafting radical amendments to the transfer tax law a conference of transfer tax appraisers and attorneys from every county in the State has been called by State Controller Eugene M. Travis, to meet in his offices in the Woolworth Building next Friday and Saturday. Experts on the inheritance tax, who are not officially connected with the State Government, have also been asked to attend. Deputy Controller William Boardman will preside over the conference.

ADVERTISEMENT.

James Hopper, just back from the European War, has gone to the Mexican border for Collier's. His first article—an orderly narrative, sparkling with human incident—tells a connected story of "What Happened in Columbus." It appears this week in

5¢ a copy
Collier's
THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

ROSARY HILL HOME,
Hawthorne, N. Y.

Hitherto so generously supported by charitable donations for the care of destitute cancer cases, is now without means for its thirty-five men and women. The servants of relief for incurable cancer, in charge of these sufferers, would rejoice if this little card proved a successful substitute for a "whirlwind campaign." We beg for help.

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Superioress.

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YOU did—if you ever smoked a cigarette of Virginia tobacco.

Virginia, you know, is "the tobacco man's tobacco", because it gives to a cigarette the one quality no other tobacco *can* give—that refreshing liveliness called "*character*"! And smokers want "*character*" above all else.

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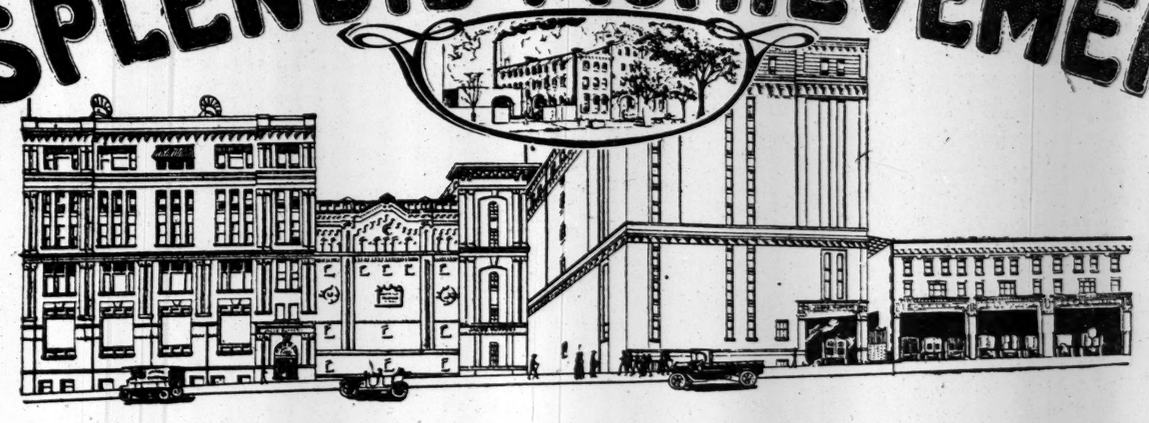

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FORBES-ROBERTSON AGAIN ACTS HAMLET

Repeats His Superb Performance in the Part at the Majestic Theatre, Brooklyn.

A WEEK OF HIS REPERTOIRE

This Play Given Now with the Stage Decorated Only by Curtains of Gray Velvet.

Forbes-Robertson has begun his last week on the stage of this city, playing not in Manhattan, to which he bade farewell two seasons ago, but in Brooklyn, at the Majestic, where, before a rapt audience that packed the big playhouse to the doors last evening, the bill was "Hamlet." His embodiment of Hamlet is, and for a dozen years has been, familiar to America.

It has won for him his commanding position on the stage of the English-speaking world and has now long been recognized as indisputably the finest Shakespearean performance given to the theatregoers in this country in this generation. After this reappearance, it need only be said that in the two years since he last played the part within the limits of the five boroughs, the beauty of this performance has not diminished even in the slightest degree.

One or two other points about this revival with which Brooklyn is favored are worthy of mention on the morning after. For the first time in this city the English actor discards the attempt to create Elsinore out of realistically painted canvas, and plays "Hamlet" on a broad stage hung only with curtains. Vast curtains of gray velvet under varying lights inclose the stage and frame the short flight of steps that lead to a smaller inner stage, where the background is of blue. Here Hamlet may pause on his journey past the open grave, here the players give their piece, here the ghost walks.

For the forestage, a throne, some chairs, a lectern—a few such objects serve the purpose of the action in the different scenes which, with such light trappings, are free to move rapidly on their way. Than any other setting Forbes-Robertson has ever employed for "Hamlet," these simple, handsome draperies are more pleasing to the eye, more unobtrusive, more satisfying to the imagination, more thoroughly suggestive of pomp and circumstance. It is a most happy change.

The Ophelia, Laura Cowie, is new to New York, she having succeeded Gertrude Elliott in his company after his last engagement at the Manhattan. Miss Cowie is a young actress whose work as Ophelia in all the scenes is quite inadequate.

It is as Hamlet that Forbes-Robertson will make his final appearance on the American stage at Cambridge on April 25. He repeats his present performance at the Majestic on Thursday night and Saturday afternoon. The other plays to be given this week are "The Passing of the Third Floor Back" and "The Light That Failed." There is every evidence that the theatre will have all it can possibly hold and more every night of the week.

FRENCH PLAYERS RETURN.

Yvonne Garrick in "L'Amour Veille"—Jules Bois's Address.

Lucien Bonheur's company of French players returned to the Théâtre Français last night after a tour that embraced Chicago, Boston, and Montreal, and awakened not a little interest in those cities in the modern French drama. Mr. Bonheur received word yesterday from Chicago that $10,000 had been subscribed there for the return of the company next season, while in Montreal the reception was so enthusiastic that a return engagement will be played in May.

Jules Bois, France's emissary to the United States on a mission of good will, addressed the audience before the performance. M. Bois expressed the appreciation of the French Government and people of M. Bonheur's work in establishing the French Theatre in America, and the hope and belief that it would become a permanent institution. He said he was glad no plays had been presented by the company that showed the women of France in any light incongruous to that noble character displayed during the great war.

"L'Amour Veille," by G. A. de Caillavet and Robert de Flers, was the offering of the players. The comedy is known to New York audiences through the appearance some years ago of Billie Burke in an adaptation of it called "Love Watches." The attractive and talented Yvonne Garrick played the rôle of Jacqueline, Claude Benedict was the Ernest Vernet, Mado Ditza played the rôle of Lucienne, and Raymond Faure acted that of Andre.

"The Melody of Youth" Moves.

Brandon Tynan's Irish romantic comedy, "The Melody of Youth," was transferred last night from the Fulton to the Criterion Theatre. James K. Hackett, the lessee of the Criterion, is one of the producers of the comedy, and as a series of untoward circumstances brought his Shakespearean season to an end, he moved the play to his own theatre.

GIRL, 19, MISSING WEEKS.

Family Asks Police to Hunt for Miss Florence Arras.

The Brooklyn police were asked yesterday to look for Florence Arras, 19 years old, who left her home at 68 Norman Avenue, Greenpoint, on March 2, saying in a joking tone that she was going to elope. As the girl was in the habit of spending week-ends with relatives her mother, Mrs. Nellie Arras, thought the remark a joke, especially as she received a postal card a few days later from her daughter, saying she was well and happy and about to leave for Bermuda. The card was postmarked from Jersey City. Miss Arras was a telephone operator in the Gramercy Exchange.

Miss Maude Arras, a sister of the missing girl, said last night that it was only recently her mother had begun to worry, as her sister had spent much of her time visiting relatives, but that not having heard from her in so long the family had investigated, and found that Florence had not been stopping with any relatives. Then they decided to notify the police. The girl had many admirers in the Greenpoint district, but all have been visited since the girl's disappearance, so that Mrs. Arras fears her daughter has met with an accident.

Turkish Bath at the Ansonia.

The new Turkish bath and hydrotherapy establishment which has just been completed at the Hotel Ansonia was opened yesterday for private inspection from 12 to 3 o'clock. The baths are the largest and most complete of any hotel in the city, occupying the complete floor space in the sub-basement of the hotel. In addition to the Turkish and Russian baths there is a complete hydrotherapy equipment, including electric light cabinets, Nauheim, oxygen, pine-needle, sulphur, Bergonie electric treatment for obesity, auto condensation, and thermo penetration. There are also a gymnasium, lounge and restaurant. The baths will be open for public inspection today, and will be put into operation tomorrow.

YESTERDAY'S CONCERTS.

Greta Torpadie, Helen Allen Hunt, and Julia Allen Sing.

The concerts yesterday included song recitals by Miss Greta Torpadie in the Princess Theatre and Mrs. Helen Allen Hunt in the Punch and Judy Theatre, and a pianoforte recital with accompanying remarks by Arthur Friedheim in Aeolian Hall. These were in the afternoon; in the evening Miss Julia Allen gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall.

Miss Torpadie is a young woman of New York who has frequently been heard in private and semi-private affairs. She sings with intelligence and a nice artistic sense, using an agreeable soprano voice with a skill that rarely fails her. There might be some improvement in her French diction, and as Miss Torpadie is young, ambitious and intelligent, there doubtless will be. Perhaps, too, as she gains experience with years, she will find out how to give a little more variety of emotional expressions, but she has already an appreciation of the differentiation that a singer must make in different musical styles. One of the most interesting features of her program was a group of Scandinavian songs by Lange-Müller, Järnefelt, and Sjögren, ending with a Norwegian folk song. Miss Torpadie had the advantage of Coenraad V. Bos's accompaniments.

In the Punch and Judy Theatre at the same time Mrs. Hunt, who is from Boston and calls herself a mezzo-contralto, was singing a program of songs by German, French, American, and English composers, somewhat curiously assorted. Mrs. Hunt's voice, which doubtless once had a little more freshness than it has now, and perhaps, too, a little less of the unsteadiness that sometimes appears in it, is rich and agreeable. She sings artistically and intelligently, and gave obvious pleasure to her listeners. There was uncommon excellence in her diction, which was clear and intelligible, especially in English and in German. Mrs. Hunt, too, had the advantage of a fine accompanist, namely Mr. Isidore Luckstone, one of whose songs, "Que je t'oublie," stood upon her program.

Mr. Friedheim's recital and talk was the second one he has given. The talk was entitled, "Liszt Under the Spell of Cupid." Some have thought that the subject matter might well be avoided in addressing a mixed company in person, and left for the biographers to treat in books, where it is presumably a necessary feature of biography. Mr. Friedheim played compositions by Liszt, (Ballade and "Will o' the Wisp" etude, also the "Petrarch Sonnet," "Liebestraum" and "Mephisto" waltz.) Henselt, Rubinstein, and Chopin.

In the evening Miss Julia Allen gave a song recital in Aeolian Hall. She had the assistance of Mr. Sergei Koltarsky, violinist, who played several obbligatos with Miss Allen, and solo numbers. Among Miss Allen's pieces were the aria, "Je suis Titania" from Thomas's "Mignon"; German Lieder, "Caro Nome" from Verdi's "Rigoletto" and groups of songs by American composers, including Charles Gilbert Spross, who played her accompaniments.

"MAN WITHOUT A COUNTRY."

Hale's Classic Dramatized for the Purposes of Two-a-Day Patriotism.

Edward Everett Hale's great story of the man who cursed his country and was for all his days banished to the high seas beyond sound of her name or sight of her shores has been turned into a vaudeville playlet by William Anthony McGuire and this was presented here for the first time at the Palace yesterday afternoon. Some portion of the story has been framed between a rickety prologue and epilogue of Mr. McGuire's conceiving and in it is preserved enough of the original thrill to win the playlet quite an uproarious welcome despite a performance which left a good deal to be most earnestly desired.

The program is the stronger for the holding over from last week of the exuberant Nora Bayes and of demure and clever Nan Halperin. Then, as newcomers, Basil Durant and Margaret Hawkesworth bring some of their dances over from Fifth Avenue, entering vaudeville handsomely with a flourish of trumpets and many references to the social register. They were cordially received and their many friends in the house bore up splendidly when Mr. Durant appeared in evening dress in the middle of the afternoon. Also on the bill are Lyons and Yosco, old favorites and Ryan and Lee, new favorites. Miss Lee is an amazing entertainer of the flibbertigibbet type compared with whose antics, Eva Tanguay seems frigidly composed. You are quite likely to roar with laughter at her tricks and her manners and if these pall, you can derive an expected merriment from trying to think how she would interpret "John Gabriel Borkman" or "Marie-Odile."

Blinn to Act with Margaret Anglin.

Margaret Anglin has engaged Holbrook Blinn for the rôle of Lord Illingworth in her revival of Oscar Wilde's "A Woman of No Importance." Although Miss Anglin will play the leading feminine part, and she is producing the play, she has decided to accord Mr. Blinn the stellar honors. The New York engagement will begin Monday night, April 24, at the Fulton.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

"Where Are My Children?" a motion picture having for its theme the subject of birth control and its abuse, will be given its first showing Thursday at the Globe. The National Board of Review, formerly the National Board of Censorship, refused to indorse the picture on the ground that it might exert a harmful influence on miscellaneous audiences. The heads of the Universal Film Manufacturing Company, however, decided to exhibit the picture in spite of the board's stand.

Doris Booth, a dancer, who is only 5 years old, will give an imitation of Anna Pavlowa at the entertainment for the benefit of destitute Hungarian children at the Lyric this afternoon.

Daniel Frohman was the guest of honor at a beefsteak dinner given by the Screen Club Saturday night. As the result of subscriptions and the raffling of a life membership nearly $2,000 was raised for the Actors' Fund endowment.

Motion pictures showing the departure of United States troops from Columbus and their march into Mexico were placed on exhibition yesterday at Weber's Theatre. The camera man who took the films followed Colonel Dodd's column into Mexico.

The Strand is celebrating its second anniversary this week, and the Hippodrome its eleventh, and as each is the largest theatre of its kind in the world, R. Alfred Jones, manager of the former, offered R. H. Burnside, director of the latter, the Strand's uniformed staff as a bodyguard to the Hippodrome executives in the parade of all the Hippodrome employes tomorrow morning. Accordingly Bill Lewis, who is 6 feet 7 inches tall when he gets up in the morning, will lead the Strand men in the parade.

Anna Lehr, the little girl who acted the rôle of Romona Phail in the prologue of the photoplay, journeyed from Los Angeles to New York to see herself in the film at the Forty-fourth Street Theatre. With her proud papa and mamma the little actress saw her shadow self act yesterday.

Lillian Russell will pose as Cleopatra and Frederic Truesdale as Antony in the Shakespearean tableaux to be given at the Biltmore April 24 under the auspices of the Woman's Professional League.

ADVERTISEMENT.

"Sanitol" Week April 16th

GIVES $1,000 TO FUND DAILY

Donor Grateful for Salvation Army's Work Among Women.

The managers in charge of the Salvation Army campaign to raise $500,000 for social work institutions in this city, announced that up to noon yesterday $187,288 had been raised. The principal contributions were made by Mortimer L. Schiff, James M. Post, and F. L. Hine, who gave $1,000 each. The anonymous contributions now amount to $20,000.

There has been considerable interest shown in the letters that have reached the Executive Committee with some of these donations. Here is one such letter:

I am sending you $1,000 today, and will do so every day until your campaign closes, $5,000 in all. There are five days in my life that cause me to remember the Salvation Army's work among women. Inclosed find the first thousand. I wish it were a hundred thousand.

A FRIEND WHO REMEMBERS.

Everett P. Wheeler, who presided over the luncheon at campaign headquarters in 50 Broad Street, said he had been an auxiliary member of the army, and recounted some of the good done by the organization as it had come under his observation. A telegram of regret was received from General Coleman du Pont, who was to have spoken, but who was called by business to Wilmington. William J. Burns will speak at the lunch today.

TRY BAFF CASE CHAUFFEUR.

Prosecutor Tells Jury Ferrara Knew of Murder Plans.

Frank Ferrara, the chauffeur who drove the hired slayers of Barnet Baff to the West Washington Market on Nov. 24, 1914, when the poultry merchant was killed, was put on trial before Justice Shearn in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court yesterday charged with murder in the first degree. Ferrara as a defense will deny that he had any knowledge of the murder plot when he carried the conspirators to the poultry market.

In his opening to the jury Assistant District Attorney O'Malley rehearsed the Baff murder, as he did at the trial of Giuseppe Arichiello. Mr. O'Malley declared he would prove that Ferrara received $250 for his services as driver of the "Brown murder car." Of this amount, Mr. O'Malley said, Ferrara received $150 several days before the murder was committed, with the understanding that he was to get the balance after completion of the "job."

After the murder an attempt was made, according to Mr. O'Malley, to pay Ferrara only $90 more. This happened in the Harlem saloon of Apollito Greco. Ferrara, however, insisted that he was not going to be cheated out of his bargain, and put up such a vigorous protest that Greco paid him the other $10. According to Mr. O'Malley, Anotinio Cardinale, now a Corporal in the Italian Army, was the man who hired Ferrara. The trial continues today.

SEES BOOM FOR HOTELS.

Cuba Now Looks on New York as a Summer Resort, Boomer Says.

L. M. Boomer, director of the McAlpin and Claridge Hotels, returned yesterday from a three weeks' trip which embraced Nassau, Havana, and the Florida points.

"Cuba," said Mr. Boomer, "is extremely rich at this time. They have had a phenomenally successful sugar crop, and are disposing of it at war prices. The tobacco sales, while they have not kept pace with sugar, will also realize good returns. The Florida points have had the best season in all their history.

"What struck me most pleasantly in Cuba was the sentiment expressed for New York City as a Summer resort. In conversation with numbers of well-to-do residents of Havana I learned that they regard New York as the logical Summer resort of the world, and many of them will visit the city with their entire families in June, July, and August. You can judge of my interest in this first-hand information, for it strengthened my own prediction that the coming Summer season in New York would be a record-breaker in every way, even discounting the exceptional business enjoyed by the hotel men in the last Winter."

MYSTERY IN A HIGH HAT.

Man's Headgear Seen Floating Far Up on the Vanderbilt.

If "R. E. D." will call at the Lost and Found Department in the Vanderbilt he will probably find something that he lost last night, or possibly something that he will need tonight, if he intends going to the theatre. Early yesterday morning a messenger boy rushed into the lobby with an evening hat in his hand which he said he saw whirling around in the air up about the eighteenth story of the Vanderbilt. As it descended he ran after it, and, according to his story, he lost two nickels out of his pocket in his hurry.

He finally captured the hat, however, and brought it into the hotel for his reward. A perusal of the register disclosed that no "R. E. D." was stopping there, and now all the clerks and managers are trying to solve the problem. Mystery; If "R. E. D.'s" hat floated around in the atmosphere eighteen stories above ground, where could "R. E. D." be at that time? Up to late last night no solution had been advanced.

300 Carnegie Steel Men Strike.

Three hundred employes of the Carnegie Steel Works in the south end of Newark who have been receiving $2.10 a day for nine hours went on strike yesterday after making a demand upon the management for 25 cents an hour. The strikers were orderly.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.

EMPIRE Broadway & 40th St. Evenings 8:15. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. "Popular Success." —World. RIO GRANDE "Popular Success." —Tribune

LYCEUM B'way, 45th St. Evenings 8:30. Matinees Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. Charles Frohman, David Belasco present. The Heart of Wetona

NEW AMSTERDAM West 42d St. Evs. 8. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. 2. Shakespeare Tercentenary Festival. Tree in Henry VIII. with Edith Wynne Matthison, Lyn Harding, Charles Dalton, Willette Kershaw & Co. of 150. After the Play Visit ZIEGFELD MIDNIGHT FROLIC Atop New Amsterdam Theatre. MEETING PLACE OF THE WORLD

LIBERTY West 42d Street. Evs. 8:15 Sharp. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. JULIA SANDERSON | DONALD BRIAN | JOSEPH CAWTHORN in the Triumphant Musical Comedy SYBIL

GEO. COHAN'S Thea., B'way, 43 St. Evs. 8:25. M. Matinee Tomorrow 2:30. Mitzi in 'POM-POM' "Sparkling effects, pretty melodies."—Globe.

GAIETY B'way, 46 St. Evs. 8:20. Mat. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. MRS. FISKE In a Comedy All About the Pennsylvania Dutch in the Funny Little Town of Reinhartz, Pa. ERSTWHILE SUSAN

HUDSON WEST 44TH ST. Evgs. at 8:20. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:20. 100th PERFORMANCE TOMORROW NIGHT—Souvenirs "Best Romantic Play in Years."—Eve. World. The Cinderella Man A New Comedy, by Edward Childs Carpenter

CANDLER West 42d St. Evenings 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. JUSTICE JOHN GALSWORTHY'S MASTERPIECE

CRITERION B'way at 44th St. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:15. 3RD BIG MONTH | BRONSON HOWARD'S ROMANTIC IRISH COMEDY. The Melody of Youth

FULTON 46th Street, Near Broadway. TWICE DAILY, 2:30 and 8:30. The Sensational Success! EDNA MAY in Salvation Joan. SEATS 25c & 50c and a few at $1.00.

HARRIS WEST 42D ST. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:15. HIT-THE-TRAIL HOLLIDAY with Fred Niblo as "Billy Holliday."

BELASCO WEST 44TH ST. Evenings 8:30. Mats. TODAY, Thurs. & Sat. 2:30. EXTRA MATINEE TODAY 2:30. The Boomerang

LONGACRE West 48th St. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. LEO DITRICHSTEIN IN HIS COMEDY TRIUMPH. THE GREAT LOVER

ASTOR B'way, 45th St. EVES. 8:30 SHARP. Matinees Tomorrow & Sat. 2:30. The COHAN REVUE 1916

ELTINGE West 42d Street. Evenings at 8:15. Mats. Tom'w & Sat. at 2:15. FAIR AND WARMER

REPUBLIC West 42d Street. Evenings 8:30. Mats. Tom'w (Pop.) & Sat. 2:30. COMMON CLAY

Villa or Die THRILLING MOTION PICTURES OF DODD HOT ON THE BANDIT'S TRAIL AND THE HORRORS OF MEXICAN WAR. WEBER'S THEATRE, Broadway & 29th Street. CONTINUOUS NOON TO MIDNIGHT THIS WEEK—15-25 & 50c.

Cort W. 48 St. Phone Bryant 46. Evs. 8:25. Mats. Wed. (Pop.) & Sat. at 2:25. The Blue Envelope Walter Jones

STANDARD B'way & 90th St. Ev. 25c to $1. Mat. Today 25 & 50c. "Potash & Perlmutter in Society."

LOEW'S NEW YORK THEATRE & ANNEX. Combined Capacity 5,000. Prices 10c-15c-25c. Today—Gloria Madison in "Her Bitter Cup." Grand Pipe Organ—Symphony Orchestra. Loew's American Roof 42d St. & 8th Av. Every Eve. at 8:15. S.S. Vaterland Band, 25 Musicians. Capt. Barnett & Son cuts. RESERVED Enclosed, Heated, Comfortable. 35c, 25c, 50c.

Hippodrome. Mgt. Charles Dillingham. Matinee Daily REST SEATS $1.00. Evs. (8:15) & Sat. Mat., 25c to $1.50. Hip Hip Hooray 1,000 People & His Sensational Band. Sousa Seats to Ice Ballet | May 20th. Staged by R. H. Burnside. Tomorrow 11 A. M. Street Parade. SUNDAY—Gala Anniversary—All Feature Bill.

PARK 59th Street and Columbus Circle. PRICES 15-25 & 50c. CONTINUOUS NOON TO 11 P. M. FRANCE on the FIRING LINE. Wonderful Pictures of the Fearful Fighting Along the Meuse and on the Tragic Verdun Battlefields. (AUSPICES OF NEW YORK GLOBE.)

PAVLOWA. PRODUCTION EXTRAORDINARY. 500 PEOPLE—MORE THAN 500 SCENES. STAGED AT A COST EXCEEDING $250,000. LAVISH — SPECTACULAR — SENSATIONAL. GLOBE THEATRE Broadway & 46th St. 1000 Good Seats 25 & 50c. Twice Daily. Matinees 2:30. Nights at 8:30.

44th St. THEATRE Nr. B'way. Brs. 7292. Nights 25c to $1.50. Mats. 25c to $1.00. All seats reserved. TWICE DAILY 2 & 8 SHARP SUND. The Farthest North in Motion Pictures. CLUNE'S CINEMA DRAMA. RAMONA. THE LOVE STORY OF THE AGES.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE. Evenings (Except Tuesday) at 8:30. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday at 2:30. DIAGHILEFF'S BALLET RUSSE. Wed. Mat. First appearance of Nijinsky. "Scheherazade," "Le Spectre de la Rose" (with Nijinsky), "Prince Igor," "Petrouchka" with Nijinsky and Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Tchernicheva; MM. Bolm, Grigorieff, Cecchetti. Wed. Eve. "Cleopatra," "Les Sylphides," "Thamar," "Soleil de Nuit" with Mmes. Lopokova, Revalles, Sokolova, Bewicke; MM. Nijinsky, Bolm, Gavriliev, Cecchetti, Zwerew, Pianowski. Prices $1, $1.50, $2, $2.50, $3 and $5. HARDMAN PIANO USED.

TIMOTHY MATHER SPELMAN II. WILL GIVE A RECITAL OF HIS OWN SONGS AT THE PUNCH AND JUDY THEATRE ON THURSDAY, APRIL 13, AT THREE O'CLOCK. STEINWAY PIANO.

CARNEGIE HALL, This Afternoon at 8, JOINT RECITAL. Culp-Grainger. Management Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Thurs. Aft., April 13, at 3. The Brilliant Brazilian Pianiste GUIOMAR NOVAES. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

AEOLIAN HALL, Fri. Aft., April 14 at 3. Piano Recital PAQUITA MADRIGUERA. Mgt. Antonia Sawyer. Steinway Piano.

Aeolian Hall, Sun. Aft., April 16, at 3. Farewell Recital The Great Violinist, EDDY BROWN. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Steinway Piano.

CARNEGIE HALL, Sat. Aft., April 15, at 3. —FAREWELL RECITAL— Gabrilowitsch. Popular Program Popular Prices. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano

Punch & Judy Thea., Wed. Aft., Apr. 12, at 3. TOM DOBSON SINGER OF UNUSUAL SONGS. Mgt. Loudon Charlton. Mason & Hamlin Piano.

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NEW YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 11, 1916.

RAILWAYS AND INDUSTRIALS.

THE ANNALIST of this week contains a double-page chart of the market movements of industrial and railway securities since 1911. The railroads started 30 points above industrials, and crossed them in 1915, the rails moving down and the industrials moving up. The year 1911 began with the average price of twenty-five railroad stocks around 94 and the average price of twenty-five industrials around 64. Last week rails closed at about 77 and industrials at 97. There are many contributory causes of this profound change, but there is no one comparable to the depressing influence on railway values of present political policies, as reflected conspicuously both at Washington and at the State capitals.

In the case of the railways the logical result of those policies long continued is nearest realization. What that means can be gathered from an interview in THE ANNALIST with a railway man, who says that he and his associates are tired of railway management under the sort of regulation to which they are subjected. The interview should be read in its entirety, for it is a revelation of what regulation of everything is bringing the country to. In the course of the interview he says:

> We have been deposed. The head of a railroad today is little more than a chief clerk under orders. He finds himself hedged about with countless restrictions. If he finds that some rate is too low and tries to raise it he has a Federal or a State commission to deal with, who are hard to convince that any railroad rate should ever go up. If he needs more money, and succeeds in convincing the commission that he does, he is told to get it some other way than by raising rates. When he tries to get it that other way he is told by one or the other commission that that is against the law.

There is much more to the same purport. It accounts for some part of the present congestion which so embarrasses the trade of the country. Why should superhuman efforts be made to remedy troubles others have caused? Is it not good that responsibility should be brought home to the regulators, so that they shall face the country in the company of the railways regarding the performance of their common duty? Admitting that once the presumption was against the railways, must it always remain against them? Is it a public service to keep rates down which ought to go up, and is it worse to overcapitalize or to promote receiverships by thousands of miles of road through excessive taxes and compulsory and unnecessary expenditures? The public has acted as though it could expect to use the facilities provided with private funds in reliance upon a promise of profits now withheld by the requisition of services in the manner of the Post Office Department.

The country needs—not the railways but the country—that a billion dollars should be spent annually in the provision of additional facilities. And at a time of the greatest abundance of money and of the greatest need for its provision and expenditure it is not easy for them to borrow. The state of trade shows that this is worse for the country than for the railways. It is not possible that the regulators mean this result, or that they wish it. They must mean something else. Is it Government ownership? Does the country wish that? Whatever the merit of regulation, is it worth that price?

The country has provided itself with resources of credit all but illimitable for reasons of finance. The country realizes now that lack of transportation limits credit and profits. The country will not accept that sort of regulation long. It is none too soon to consider whether regulation should not be reasonable as well as rates, whether Government operation disguised as regulation, with prejudice against the carriers through a mistaken idea of where the country's true interest lies, is a condition that can be tolerated indefinitely.

PRIMARY PSYCHOLOGY.

The Ford primary in Michigan keeps on feeding laughter to the world. The pacifist of the car has a fine collection of secretaries for peace, and they were so paciferous in February that the humble task of withdrawing his name wasn't done until March 2, a day too late. Against his will he "ran," if running is not too swift a term to apply to the circuit of the Michigan primaries. "In some places," says The Detroit Saturday Night, "the vote was so small that the Election Inspector took it home in his pocket."

"It was a joke in the volume of the vote polled—less than one-third of the combined Bull Moose and Republican vote in 1912, and less than one-third of the Republican vote in 1908, in spite of the growth of the State in the meantime, thus leaving the winner approximately one-sixth of the total Republican strength."

The Detroit Free Press propounds what may be called a theory of the "suggestion" of notoriety:

> The vagaries of the public mind's workings are illustrated by the circumstance that although Mr. ROOSEVELT and Mr. FORD represent diametrically opposite principles on the issues with which they are identified, that one is the embodiment of militarism and the other the leader of ultra-pacifism, a very considerable number of our people here and everywhere would cordially and enthusiastically support both of them.

The folks who voted for FORD and anti-preparedness would have voted as cheerfully for ROOSEVELT, preparedness, and the "heroic mood," if that amiable controversialist hadn't been more skillful than the pacifist in eluding the Wolverine "people's choice"! Deep are the mysteries of primary psychology. Mr. FORD has given his—or somebody else's—delegates their freedom to "vote as their consciences dictate." They will compliment him on the first ballot. Then they will do as they please. Governor FERRIS of Michigan, a Wilson man, whose wish is perhaps father to his thought, believes that the Colonel may be their second choice. Or is this opinion another application of the suggestion of notoriety?

The more the Michigan primaries are studied, the queerer they seem. Wasn't WILLIAM ALDEN SMITH really "vindicated" by the triumph of his opponent?

DESECRATION OF THE SCHOOLS.

There is a law forbidding desecration of the American flag for commercial or other purposes. It is enforceable even against Socialists, for recently one of the untransfigured preachers of "toil's transfiguration" was haled to the court of a Magistrate and held for trial at Special Sessions on the charge of having issued a pacifist circular on which the flag appeared with dollar marks and serpents in place of stars and stripes. But on Sunday, at a so-called Labor Forum in the Washington Irving High School, one of labor's counselors is reported to have shouted, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!" and to have been cheered for it, and apparently nothing can be done. He is not haled to court for inquiry and for punishment, if guilty.

There is a law against inciting to murder and another against wantonly defaming credit or the repute of property; both were flagrantly violated in a peculiarly indecent manner on Sunday by a notorious German propagandist at the so-called Civic Forum in the auditorium of Public School 84, East New York. And nothing is done about that.

But for a degree of toleration unknown elsewhere in the world there would be one less German propagandist at large, and but for many things symbolized by the flag which the Pennsylvania labor agitator, if correctly reported, consigned to hell, there would be no public school buildings in which to organize meetings of low brows, high low brows, low high brows, and high brows, all with one precious thing in common, namely, the delusion that they think. In the name of "free speech" crimes against taste, morals, manners, and the Penal Code may be committed almost with impunity anywhere in this country, and apparently with utter unrestraint in the asylum of a public school when on Sunday it becomes a forum for aliens, anti-patriots, moral anarchists, the politically insane, the socially morbid, and the neurotically mystic. The use that is being made of the halls of public schools now is a civic scandal. It is not that liberty of speech is carried too far; the objection is that speech is carried to heights of license and depths of indecency which would not be possible in a park.

It is only reasonable to demand that the use of the school halls be regulated or that persons to whom the permission issues shall be held accountable for the character of the performance, or, if neither of these checks is feasible, that the use of school auditoriums as political forums be stopped entirely. To this we shall hear the retort: "But why bother, when things "almost as bad are being said in some "of our universities?" Well, so much the worse. Those who are without self-restraint must accept such restraints as organized society may think best to impose upon them. In no state of civilization may an individual be wholly free, in the sense of being allowed to do anything he likes. And if he wants that kind of freedom, let him who boasts of his anti-patriotism seek a place where patriotism is not and abide there. It will be a desert. And let the alien at the same time return to his own country.

The President of the Board of Education, to whom Mayor MITCHEL has indignantly referred the apparently flagrant abuse of the school building privilege, is quoted as having said that, although he is mortified by such happenings as those on Sunday, he doubts the advisability of attempting any kind of censorship, "since it involves the whole subject of free speech." Besides the President of the Board of Education, nearly 100,000,000 people also are mortified, and as for the subject of "free speech," it is a phrase more often disgraced than understood and a common refuge of moral and intellectual obscenity.

THE NATIONAL GUARD'S ERROR.

The provision in the Senate Military bill for the enrollment of a force of citizens for training under Federal control will not be preserved in the final Army Reorganization bill unless a vigorous fight is made for it. When the debate is renewed in the Senate, after the appropriation bills and the Sugar bill have been passed, it is likely that an effort will be made to eliminate the provision for the payment of National Guard officers, but though this may serve to renew the arguments against militia extension which were heard last week, it is likely to fail. The services of the efficient National Guard lobby are scarcely required to preserve the militia plan. That that plan, according to Mr. HAY's model and not the Senate's, will survive all opposition in the Senate as well as in the conference seems a foregone conclusion. Senator CHAMBERLAIN's plan for a larger regular establishment than the House bill provides will probably be accepted in conference, and the Hay militia plan will be accepted in exchange. This has been the expectation in Washington for many weeks.

Senator CHAMBERLAIN speaks with knowledge when he says that the opposition in the Senate aroused by the lobbying methods encouraged by the National Guard's higher officers is unorganized. It can scarcely be effective. Nor are all the opponents of National Guard federalization in favor of the volunteer plan embodied in Section 56, which empowers the President to put in force, in times of peace, the Volunteer act of 1914, and thus take steps to provide the country with a well-trained citizen reserve beyond State political control. Senator BORAH, who disapproves of the militia plan, also condemns the volunteer plan. He has studied the National Guard situation carefully, and concludes that too much Federal money has been expended on it already, without satisfactory results. But his position on the subject of national defense is not very clearly defined.

The officers of the National Guard will not cease their opposition to Section 56. It is expected that another vote upon that section will be forced before the passage of the bill by the Senate a week from today. If the section survives that assault it will be fiercely fought in conference. The position in which the National Guard has been placed in this matter by some of the men at the head of it is deplorable. It must tend to destroy public confidence in a body of citizen soldiers the existence of which is essential to the national welfare. It is short-sighted and unreasonable. The organized militia is to be placed on a firmer foundation, to be made a more important branch of our military service than it ever has been. There is no likelihood that, if advantage is taken of all its opportunities, a force of Federal citizen soldiers will supplant it or even detract from its relative importance. But its higher officers have taken unwise counsel, and there is at present little hope that they will see their error in time. Still it is within the bounds of possibility that Section 56 may be retained in spite of National Guard opposition.

WHY A PAN-AMERICAN DOLLAR?

The Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires is considering the unification of the money of the American continent by the adoption of a Pan-American dollar. It is desirable that there should be a uniform coin of account, but it cannot be reached in that way. The southern half of the continent cannot persuade the northern half to adopt a new way when it is so much easier and better that the southern half should adopt the ways of the northern half. Canada enjoys the benefits of the American dollar without the creation of an international coin for the purpose. The world enjoys the benefits of the pound without an international pound. What is more to the point, the American continent enjoys a satisfactory unit of dollar exchange already, and need look no further for what it already is using.

Dollar exchange lost its novelty some time ago for United States business. Already dollar exchange has entered a new phase. In THE ANNALIST of this week will be found many authentic instances in which the familiar triangular settlement of international accounts in pounds through London has been adapted to similar triangular settlements in dollars for transactions in which the United States had nothing to do save to "clear" the business and collect its fee in the London manner. Merchandise has been ferried across the Gulf, but the bills were balanced in New York, traveling thousands of miles where the goods traveled hundreds. That is an American instance, accounts of Cuba and Mexico being balanced in that manner. There also are cases in which European countries have done business in the same way. In none of the cases mentioned was there felt the need either of a new pound or of a new dollar.

The South American countries naturally want their own coinage, and they can enjoy it whenever they like in the Canadian manner, that is by bringing their moneys up to the standard of the northern half of the continent. The peso never can be internationalized. There is no more need of a Pan-American dollar than of an international pound. The problem of providing a means of preventing the international movements of gold to settle balances of trade is different, and in no way depends upon the creation of a world coin, although that, too, is an interesting question. The problem of settling international accounts by balancing books has advanced many steps toward realization by the creation of financial credits abroad by countries which hitherto have been debtors to such an extent that they had nothing to ship but gold. World finance, as well as world economics, enters upon new phases with the epochal war.

THE SPINNER OF THE UNIVERSE.

Mr. CHARLES SUMNER BIRD, the most earnest and thorough Progressive in Massachusetts, has still much to learn about the chief whom he followed in 1912 and burns to follow again. He is puzzled by the statement of Mr. GEORGE VON L. MEYER, a Taft man in 1912, that he wants ROOSEVELT nominated and yet favors the election of unpledged delegates at large.

Colonel ROOSEVELT will not fight for his nomination, but he has never said, and, in my opinion, never will say, that he favors the Crane-Weeks-McCall delegates, who are not only opposed to most of the principles for which he has fought, but are also utterly opposed to his nomination.

Without pretending to enter into the heads of Governor MCCALL, Senator WEEKS, and former Senator CRANE, as Mr. BIRD does, the wayfaring man can see that he errs grievously in lugging in the principles for which the Colonel has fought. The Colonel's principles are varied, eclectic, and elective, but they are not cumulative. The initiative and referendum, the recall of judicial decisions, and so on, have nothing to do with 1916. It is any decent citizen's, it is any reactionary's, privilege to oppose the Colonel's 1912 principles if they don't oppose him in 1916. The Colonel wipes out the past except so far as it relates to Mr. WILSON. His are the present and the future until the nomination is made at Chicago. If he gets it, then he becomes the principles of 1916. He is willing to put up with unpledged Republican delegates from Massachusetts. Mr. BIRD is in contumacy for disobeying the Colonel's wish to keep out of the primaries. Why does he add to his offense by this ill-timed talk about the Colonel's principles of 1912? The less said about them this year, the better. Mr. BIRD, in his simplicity, is embarrassing the god of his idolatry.

"As I listened and wondered," Mr. KIPLING said, "the universe seemed "to be spinning around and THEO-"DORE was the spinner." Mr. BIRD is trying to embarrass the man who makes all the wheels go around.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

A Georgian on Courts in Georgia.

To the widespread and evidently sincere effort now making in the South to put an end to lynching in that part of the country, Judge EMORY SPEER, in a recent charge to a United States Grand Jury at Atlanta, made what ought to be, and well may be, a valuable contribution. This most serious form of lawlessness, he said, would never be seen if it were known that every participant in a lynching would suffer for his crime, even to the extent of paying a $50 fine. And the Judge added:

> Prisoners from the United States Court are never lynched, or at least I have never heard of one being lynched, and it is because United States Judges have unlimited power to fine or imprison for contempt, without having to wait on juries. I would fill the Atlanta penitentiary with members of a mob who lynched a prisoner from this court.

In the course of warmly approving comment on these remarks, The Augusta Chronicle makes the further suggestion that State courts are less respected and feared than the Federal courts, not only because the Judges in the former are more dependent on juries for the maintenance of their dignity, but also because they are elected instead of appointed, and therefore are more dependent on and influenced by popular sentiment in their communities and districts. The result of this difference, The Chronicle says, is that the State court "is only what the individual Judge makes it, either by his personality, his strength of character, or his popularity with the people." But if he have too much personality and strength of character to suit his constituents, they defeat him when he stands for re-election, and give his place to somebody more pliable.

This "sad state of affairs," The Chronicle asserts, exists in Georgia, and will continue to do so as long as the judiciary remains elective, and it makes the statement, somewhat startling in its implications, that not till the State Judges are appointed, with long tenure and adequate compensation, will "a State Judgeship really be worth while to somebody besides a third-rate lawyer," or the administration of law in Georgia become what it should be.

Again on the Field of Battle.

One hardly knows whether consistency or inconsistency is the proper characterization for what the militant suffragists are now doing in England. With the outbreak of the great war all their accustomed activities ceased, as well as the accustomed activities against them of British officialdom. Between the two armies a truce was declared. It was agreed on both sides that bygones should be bygones, and the hitherto implacable antagonists united in what promised to be permanent alliance against the common and foreign foe.

But it turns out that this was a conjunction of incompatibles—it was too good to be true, too beautiful to last. Long wonted to sterner joys than are to be found in Red Cross work and looking after docile Belgian refugees, the militants wearied of letting others, and mere men at that, do all the fighting. Continuous applause and fervid commendation were tame and wearisome substitutes for frequent encounters with mobs, now derisive and now savage, for occasional domiciliary visitations by policemen sadly but firmly doing their duty, for glorious martyrdom under the cat-and-mouse system of administering the law, and for the painful but effective defiance of governmental coercion by means of hunger strikes.

So the militants, who so long vowed they would have no cause except Votes for Women, have sought and found another by becoming—of all things!—exponents of pacifism. The amazing expedient has served. The sporting blood of the Pankhursts once more bounds through their veins at the old rate as again they enjoy the objurgations of an indignant populace and an exasperated Ministry, each expressing itself after its kind.

From our own experiences with pacifists over here we know with what heartening violence of language and wealth of epithet the doctrines of peace can be preached, and how easy it is, while supporting them, to make even the best-tempered of opponents utter short, sharp barks interspersed with deep, fierce growls.

As pacifists, therefore, the militants are quite in their element—as it were, at home and by their own firesides.

A Double Test of Credulity.

Like so many other reports that have come from London since the war began as to the conduct of Germans, the one on the way British prisoners were treated at the camp near Wittenberg will be accepted as true by some, and rejected as false by others, on what might be called general principles. That is, little attention will be paid to intrinsic evidence and natural plausibility either by those who believe the dreadful tale or by those who pronounce it all a lie.

The attitude of both classes is understandable enough. On the one hand, it is "impossible" that a story so full of details and so well backed with names and dates should have been deliberately invented and boldly given out by a responsible Government like that of Great Britain. If false, it certainly will be disproved, and the ultimate injury will be to those who tell it, not to those of whom it is told. On the other hand, it is also "impossible" that prisoners of war should be treated as described by the military authorities of a civilized nation, especially as there was not, as for the far milder "horrors" of the Andersonville stockade and Libby Prison, the excuse or explanation that conditions made better treatment practically out of the question.

Germany has never confessed the success of Great Britain's effort to cut off supplies, so she cannot plead inability to feed her prisoners, and that she knows how prisoners of war should be treated by their captors is shown by the vehement and effective protest she made on hearing that sailors from her submarines had been, or were going to be, subjected to rigors that were gentle and tender courtesy in comparison with those reported from Wittenberg by the English doctors.

In trying to form a disinterested judgment of the two "impossibilities," however, there is one thing that should not be forgotten. It is characteristic of lies to be credible, and the presence of the incredible is sometimes evidence of truth, as the intelligent falsifier carefully avoids exciting distrust.

Small Towns Give for France.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

It may interest THE TIMES and the French people to know that in response to the appeal I made a week ago in behalf of the little war relief organization, L'Oeuvre du Tricot de Notre Dame, (which maintains four supply automobiles at the front,) Mme. Jordan has received donations from many small villages and towns throughout the United States. I expected that the response would come from New York itself, possibly from two or three of the other large cities, but it would seem that THE SUNDAY TIMES, at least, is read practically everywhere. It will be recalled that I made the suggestion that every reader who had a dollar's worth of human interest in the French soldier—who, well or wounded, suffers incredible privations—should lighten his or her wallet to that extent. I put it thus definitely knowing that many people were sympathetic enough with these war relief organizations, but were shy about sending a small sum. Well, it is the people from these small towns who have sent dollar bills; that, beyond a doubt, being all they could afford. But, what is equally significant, the bills have been accompanied by notes expressing the donor's intense sympathy with France, and, some of them, a corresponding horror of Germany and all her works. Not one of these contributions, so far as I remember, was from a French person. All seemed to be from the average educated American of the small town, whom we have been anathematizing as taking no interest in the great war.

I do not say, of course, that every small town in the United States has opened its purse strings, and I have learned to avoid wild generalities, despite a native tendency to enthusiasm, but certainly the response from a couple of hundred of our interior towns, which depend for the most part upon an intensely local newspaper for information, should be very gratifying to France and all who are interested in her new magnificence.

A number of my personal friends have responded with generous checks. Others are quite welcome to do likewise. Mme. Jordan's address is The Craigsmere, 419 West 118th Street, New York City.

GERTRUDE ATHERTON.

New York, April 9, 1916.

Yes or No?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

You say the reason our legislators favor the resubmitting of the equal franchise question is that they can't say "No" to the women. Are they not saying "No" to the antis who were in Albany "pestering" them not to pass the resolution? G. W. B.

New York, April 11, 1916.

THE WINGS OF THOUGHT.

Outside, the night with its cold and gloom,
Indoors, the warmth of a fire-lit room,
Where four of us, kin, together sat,
Talking a while of this and that.
Then silence fell and on magic wings
Our thoughts began far wanderings:

The Shut-In lived those days when he
Was all that a man could wish to be;
To one of the brood, from her apart,
A message sped from the mother's heart;
The bride-to-be of her lover dreamed,
Seeing his face where the embers gleamed;
While I, whom grief had visited,
Thought, in the dusk, of one long dead.

Close 'round one hearth-fire, we were as far
Apart as the earth and heavens are!

MAZIE V. CARUTHERS.

PACIFIST ORATORS.

How They Magnify the Power of Army and Navy.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

At the anti-preparedness meeting in Carnegie Hall Mr. Callaway of Texas stated that he was on some "Naval Board of Inquiry," and that he had questioned several naval officers, and that they had stated that the muzzle velocity of our guns was greater than any gun of any foreign power of the same size. Now I want to ask, what is the muzzle velocity of a few guns compared with five times as many on a fleet of enemy vessels that are faster, larger, and of a later date than our small navy? He stated that our ships are as good as any foreign ship built at the same time. The Constitution lies in Boston Harbor and is undoubtedly better than any foreign ship of the same date, but it was rendered obsolete by the Merrimac in 1862. Our ships are too few, and many of them are too old. The gallant Oregon of eighteen years ago would now be useless against a modern warship.

ARTHUR S. BOYD, JR.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 7, 1916.

History Minus the Defeats.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was one of those present at the "Peace-at-Any-Price" meeting at Carnegie Hall Thursday evening, and I would like to say that no opportunity was given the audience to ask any questions. A great deal of history was presented in a rather peculiar manner; one speaker made much of the battle of New Orleans, but was very careful not to mention the glorious victory of Bladensburg (as a result of which Washington was taken by the British and burned) or the heroic surrender of Detroit. Neither did he comment on the terms of peace at the treaty of Ghent.

Congressman Callaway made the statement that our navy, ship for ship, was equal to that of any other nation, England excepted, at the time such ships were built. He might just as well have said that the fleet commanded by the late Admiral Noah was superior to anything afloat at that particular time. Another speaker went on to show that in spite of Belgium's preparedness (?) she was successfully invaded, but omitted any reference to the fact that Switzerland, with a citizen army ready on her frontiers, was carefully left alone.

ETHEL G. WALTER.

New York, April 7, 1916.

The Reported Attack on the Flag.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the edition of your paper this morning I read with a great deal of intefest and indignation the words of James H. Maurer, President of the Pennsylvania State Federation of Labor, in which he says, "Down with the Stars and Stripes!" and also, "To hell with the Stars and Stripes!"

Is there any law on our statute books that would send a man who talks this way against the flag of this country to prison for such treasonable utterances? Is all patriotism dead among the people of this country, that they allow a speaker on the platform of a high school of this city to make such statements? CHARLES E. DENNIS.

Brooklyn, April 10, 1916.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is nothing to be done about the attack on the American flag made in the Labor Forum at the Washington Irving High School? Is it not about time that civic and labor forums be denied the use of our school buildings? On whose authority are these gatherings permitted—allowed the use of our public school buildings? Why should we give shelter to socialists and anarchists to preach discontent, disregard of our laws, anarchy, and murder? AN AMERICAN.

New York, April 10, 1916.

Practical Armored Motor Cars.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In the event of war no one would, I believe, question the immediate need or utility of numerous armored motor cars, which in a word are very active and aggressive fortresses on wheels. In consideration, however, of the continued improvement in motor-car construction, it would be an unwise expenditure of public funds to equip ourselves with these expensive machines, destined to become out of date in a short time and of no practical use except in war. In order that we may find ourselves properly equipped at a critical moment with up-to-date fighting machines of this character and at a minimum cost, I would suggest the following plan:

The construction of the chassis of automobile trucks of suitable determined size could be standardized to the extent that in emergency the commercial body could be removed and a standard armored body and any necessary protective parts quickly attached. To encourage their purchase by commercial houses the license on trucks of this particular style could be reduced or even dispensed with entirely. These trucks would be subject to requisition in case of need, however. The armored bodies and parts could be stored in every coast and border city and town of military importance, and would be ready for immediate and efficient service.

W. O. JAMES.

New York, April 8, 1916.

Wine Mess on Board Ship.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES of several days ago, and again on April 7, a statement by Secretary Daniels to the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives, "that when he issued his anti-wine mess order Admiral Fiske said naval officers would take to using cocaine if deprived of the wine mess aboard ship."

I desire to protest against the above statement made by Secretary Daniels, as being untrue, unwarranted, and an outrageous slander upon the reputation of the American naval officers. I have known Admiral Fiske by reputation for the last thirty years, and I can state positively that it was impossible for him to have made any such statement as that which Mr. Daniels accused him of making. My grandfather was a Rear Admiral, and my father is today a Rear Admiral in the American Navy. I have had many relatives in the service, and was myself a Lieutenant during the late Spanish war; and I will say that in all my association with naval officers, both young and old, I never saw and never heard of any officer using cocaine.

For many years there has been a regulation in force in the navy against the use of distilled liquors, and I have frequently been told by naval officers that they had no objection to doing away with the wine mess on board ship, but that what they did object to was the way in which it was done, and that they, as officers, were being exploited for political purposes.

G. S. SELFRIDGE.

Boston, April 8, 1916.

King and Stadtholder.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have to thank Mr. Halsey for his courteous letter on the Nassau Street tablet, but I regret to say that his answer does not change the essential part of my objection. The facts in the case are as follows: William III. was born in 1650. At the age of 22 he was made Stadtholder of Holland for life. Sixteen years later, at the age of 38, he became King of England. He held both these high offices during another sixteen years and then died. Under those circumstances it seems no more correct to make William III. "King of England, sometime Stadtholder of Holland," than it would be to make "William McKinley, President of the United States, sometime a member of the Republican Party." H. v. L.

Ithaca, N. Y., April 8, 1916.

Through 86th Street by Tunnel.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In regard to the Eighty-sixth Street cross-town car line, why not tunnel through Eighty-sixth Street and thus save the street from being ruined? N. Y. M.

New York, April 4, 1916.

A SUSSEX FORECAST.

Judge Lacombe Also Considers the Evidence in the Case.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We shall soon have a decision in the Sussex matter, and from past experience can fairly forecast what it will be; with it will probably come the announcement that another "crisis is averted." We shall have to take what comes to us; we made our bed four years ago, in it we must lie with what patience we can muster. May we not hope, however, that the decision be announced in simple language—like Sièyes's vote at the trial of Louis XVI. "la mort; sans phrase!" May we not be spared a dissertation of great literary merit, written or inspired by a gentleman with no experience as a trial lawyer, on the "Inconclusiveness of Circumstantial Evidence"?

There is evidence here to be weighed. It is needless to enumerate the sworn testimony on the one side, coming from eyewitnesses, from the man who saw the wake of the torpedo and tried to avoid it, from others who also saw it, from the men who picked up the fragments of bronze, from the experts who examined them, from the man who saw an attack on a vessel rescuing survivors. Rather let us look at the testimony from the other side—merely the written statement of the German Chancellor or Foreign Secretary, who in the nature of things can know nothing personally about the transaction, being at the time hundreds of miles away from the scene. And let us not forget that these statements are made by high officers of the same foreign Government whose Ambassador asserted that the Lusitania carried four guns mounted on deck and to support that statement presented an affidavit sworn to by a man who subsequently confessed that the statements it contained were false and that he was paid $20 for the perjury he committed in making them—all of which is a matter of court record.

E. HENRY LACOMBE.

New York, April 10, 1916.

TRANSLATION AND BUSINESS.

Trouble May Be Remedied by Good Commercial Dictionaries.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There is a larger aspect of the question presented in THE TIMES by Antonio Llano about the average worthless quality of technical and commercial translations imposed upon the unwary American manufacturer by both low and high rate, self-styled Spanish translators. This part of the evil would easily be corrected by compelling the "traductores" to qualify before an examining board.

But even the responsible scholar has to contend with two great handicaps: (1) There is no technological English-Spanish dictionary but the very creditable effort of Ponce de Leon, which, at best, can only be considered as a good working basis for the complete standard work. (2) The different Spanish-American countries allow the local use of neologisms, barbarisms, and viciously formed words—meaningless or conveying different meanings to the inhabitants of other Spanish-speaking countries—as equivalents to the English industrial and commercial terms. Not only the improved or newly invented processes and appliances, but even staples and household goods are known by different names in the various Southern markets. Some of the words employed are either coined or commandeered arbitrarily by the translator, the merchant, or the buyer, with utter ignorance or disregard of the language.

The Venezuelan delegation to the Fourth Pan-American Conference recommended the "formation of a vocabulary which shall officially establish the Castillian equivalence of the various terms used in the several Spanish-speaking countries to designate articles and products of industry and commerce, and the corresponding English, French, and Portuguese words," and further suggested that "local technical commissions, including among their members experts in tariff nomenclature and scholars, could prepare the work, to be afterward centralized at the Pan-American Union in Washington."

The Seventh Commission of the same Buenos Aires Conference recommended in its report: "(d) the use of an equal commercial nomenclature * * *; (e) the adoption of identical common acceptions for the words most frequently used in commercial statistics."

These suggestions, as the previous attempts to compile an All-American vocabulary in bygone Blaine days, have not been followed, and conditions are becoming fairly chaotic.

The lesser evil is the cost in lost business paid by the manufacturers, which is in itself not negligible. Poorly worded catalogues and circulars are cast aside with a smile, or create the impression that the firm is, if not unreliable, at least not prepared for the export trade, and many cases of "goods returned" and lost trade are traceable to the same source.

The initiative of the Pan-American Union and the active co-operation of Mr. Barrett, whose ceaseless work on behalf of the Pan-American cause has won him the good-will of all Spanish-Americans interested in these matters, could and should bring about the solution of this problem, important alike to business men and to the closer intercourse and higher and permanent interests of the peoples concerned. C. Z.

New York, April 6, 1916.

What Professor Cohn Said.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The paragraphs which you kindly devote to my lecture of last night before the Alliance Francaise make me say a number of things which I did not say and incorrectly or incompletely report some of the things which I did say. I will quote only one instance. Your report ascribes to me the statement that the Germans were a party to the partition of Poland in 1772. The point I made was that said crime was an entirely German crime, having been the work of three perpetrators, every one of them a German, viz., Friedrich von Hohenzollern, King of Prussia; Maria Theresa von Habsburg, sovereign of Austria, and as the third accomplice Sophie Augusta von Anhalt Erbst, who assumed the name of Catherine in 1745, on the occasion of her marriage with the heir to the Russian throne, whom she caused to be murdered in 1762, six months after his accession, making herself Empress of Russia in her own name under the alias of Catherine II.

ADOLPHE COHN.

New York, April 9, 1916.

Dogmatic Atmosphere.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Is this a free country, when, at so-called public trials, the public is excluded?

At the hearing of Emma Goldman only thirty of the general public were allowed in the courtroom, while a throng of people which was interested in this trial for the freedom of speech, which had left work of all kinds to be present, was kept ignominiously in the corridor—not because the courtroom was crowded, but arbitrarily and without reason.

The policemen who carried out the orders were most uncivil. The atmosphere of the place was as dogmatic as the proceedings were undemocratic. PAULA JAKOBI.

New York, April 7, 1916.

Daylight Saving.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

This time your fondness for the Germans has led you editorally into the error that they were the discoverers and the first practitioners of the daylight saving scheme. It was first projected in England a dozen years ago and lampooned out of Parliament. It was first actually tried out in this country. For about a year the clocks of Detroit have corresponded with those of New York, despite the fact that Buffalo and Pittsburgh mark the official change of time. Railway time in Detroit corresponds with Chicago; municipal time with New York. T.

New York, April 8, 1916.

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The lesser evil

MORGAN TAPESTRIES SOLD FOR $2,000,000

Collection of 40 Pieces in Metropolitan Museum Acquired by an Art Dealer.

GREAT MAZARIN INCLUDED

Art Lovers Had Hoped the Treasures Would Be Given to the Museum.

J. P. Morgan has sold the forty splendid tapestries collected by his father, and now in the Metropolitan Museum of Art, for approximately $2,000,000 to P. W. French & Co., art dealers of 6 East Fifty-sixth Street.

The exact amount paid for these famous examples of textile art could not be obtained from the principals, but from excellent sources of information it was learned that the price is between $1,800,000 and $2,000,000. Fifth Avenue art circles got an inkling of this great purchase yesterday afternoon, and later in the day the facts were ascertained.

The transaction represents the largest single sale of tapestries ever made, according to experts. It is declared by well-known authorities that the Mazarin tapestry, which is one of the features of the collection, is the finest fabric of its kind in the world.

The collection consists mostly of late Gothic and early Renaissance examples, and represents the Golden Age of the art. It also includes such notable examples of the weave of the eighteenth century as the Gobelin series, representing the adventures of Don Quixote, and some important Beauvais designs of the same period. The only sale which we comparable to this one was the auction of the great Somzee collection in 1902 in Brussels, where, however, the pieces were distributed to various bidders.

To be Delivered in a Month.

The collection will remain on exhibition in the museum for another month before they are delivered to the new owners. It is already a subject of surmise in art circles as to the ultimate destination of these works of art. It is an open secret that negotiations with well-known collectors are under way, and at any time there may be important sales. At the establishment of P. W. French & Co., where the story of the sale was admitted with reluctance after the rumors concerning it were told, it was said that no names of those interested in the masterpieces could be given.

The Morgan tapestries were collected mostly in the last fifteen years of the life of the late connoisseur with the advice of well-known experts. Some of the important examples have been on loan to the Metropolitan Museum of Art for five or six years, and it was popularly supposed that they might be eventually given to the institution. Their disposition was left by the will of the late financier entirely to his son. The present head of the house has recently given many important objects from his father's art collection to the Museum, including the famous Madonna, by Raphael, valued at $500,000.

The report on the estate of the late J. Pierpont Morgan for inheritance tax is not yet completed, but it is likely to be made public at any time this month. It is understood that the New York authorities on tapestries, Sir Hercules Read and Fairfax Murray, who came here especially to value this great assemblage of textiles, appraised them at £500,000, or approximately $2,500,000.

Includes the Mazarin Tapestry.

The crown of the collection is considered by them and other authorities to be the Mazarin tapestry owned by the famous Cardinal of the name who guided the Government of France during the minority of Louis XIV. For years it has been considered one of the great tapestries of the world. George Leland Hunter, a writer and lecturer on tapestries, said last evening that he would unhesitatingly pronounce it to be not only the finest tapestry in the Morgan collection, but the finest in the world. He declared that there were perhaps ten in the royal Spanish collection in its class, but none of these even could be said to equal it.

This splendid picture cloth is a product of the golden age of tapestry weaving. It dates from about the year 1500. The work is rich with gold and silver worked into a groundwork of silk and wool, and is surrounded with a jeweled border. It is divided into three panels by Gothic columns. Its subject is "The Triumph of Christ and the New Dispensation."

Another notable example is the Dijilfus "Crucifixion," which once belonged to the Berwick and Alba collection and was described with such reverent eloquence by William Morris. It is in the style of the Early Renaissance and was woven about 1525. Its design was created by the Flemish artist, Bernard van Orley.

One of the most interesting of the group is the Saint Veronica which, like the Mazarin tapestry, is Gothic in style. It is one of the twenty-one notable tapestries forming the Knole collection acquired by the late connoisseur. Among the tapestries of this series in the collection are "The Tournament" and "The Knight's Repentance," great panels thirteen and a half feet in height and twenty-three feet in length.

Others in Knole Collection.

Among the other tapestries of the Knole collection series are "The Miracles of St. Claudius," "Ecce Homo," "Emperor Otto's Judgment," "The Lion Hunt," the two Aeneas and Dido panels, three Mortlake tapestries based on Orley designs, three Brussels seventeenth century panels picturing scenes from the life of the Roman Emperor Augustus, and a Gothic example of the "Story of Man" series.

The noted set of tapestries once owned by the King of Spain and acquired, it is said, for $350,000 through the Messrs. Duveen Brothers by Mr. Morgan, are hanging near the main entrance of the Museum. They represent various episodes in the "Don Quixote" story. They were designed by Charles Coypel in the first part of the reign of Louis XV. and woven in the succeeding reign. Four of them were woven on high warp looms by Cozette and Audran, and one on a low warp loom by Neilson, the Scot who made good in France.

Three of the most important tapestries in the Morgan collection come from the Kann collection and represent scenes from the comedies of Molière after designs by Oudry and woven in Beauvais in the fourth decade of the eighteenth century.

It was rumored last night that some of the pieces might be acquired by private purchase for the Museum.

Rembrandt Etching Sold for $10,000

The Albert Roullier Galleries in Chicago have just sold to a prominent Western collector an impression of Rembrandt's etched portrait of Jan Lutma, in the very rare first state of which few impressions exist. The print brought $10,000, and is said to have been the finest impression in existence, decidedly superior to that of the same subject in the first state in the British Museum collection.

Births.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Bassett Moore of 321 West Seventy-sixth Street may be congratulated upon the birth of a daughter yesterday morning. Mrs. Moore was Miss Larraine Wiggins, a daughter of Mrs. James Wiggins, and Mr. Moore is a son of Mr. and Mrs. Harrison S. Moore.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Dechert of 105 East Fifty-third Street, are being congratulated upon the birth of a daughter. Mrs. Dechert was Miss Dorothea Webb Parsons, and her marriage was celebrated last June. The newcomer is a grandniece to Mrs. Edward M. Stout.

A son was born to Mr. and Mrs. George F. Vietor, Jr., on April 8, at their home at Convent Station, N. J. Mrs. Vietor was Miss Harriet G. Aitken.

Swift & Company's sales of Beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, April 8th, averaged as follows: Domestic Beef, 12.19 cents per pound.—Advt.

HAS KING'S CIGARETTE CASE

American Tells of Guarding George V. and Getting Souvenir.

Captain Alexander B. C. Weel of the Thirteenth Royal Highlanders of Canada, known as the Canadian Black Watch, a citizen of the United States, who joined the English Army as a Canadian and was wounded in the battle of Ypres, entertained the Ohio Society of New York last night at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria with tales of the battlefields of Europe.

When he landed in England, he said, he was twice arrested for a spy, and decided the best thing to do was to get into a kahki uniform. He offered to enlist in the English Army, but they would not take him because he was an American. The next time he tried to enlist he proclaimed himself an Englishman. All went well until in examining his eyesight a medical officer asked him to read the letter "z." He did not say "zed," as an Englishman would, but called it "zee," and was promptly dismissed. The next time he applied, he said, he called himself a Canadian and was accepted.

While at Salisbury Plains in training camp King George came to inspect the troops, and, Captain Weel said, he was detailed, with several others, to guard the King. After the inspection was over the King, with a gracious speech, presented the other guards with gold cigarette cases, but according to Captain Weel's story, when it came his turn the King asked him if he were not an American.

"No, your Majesty, a Canadian," he answered.

"That's queer," said the King. "I thought you were an American. But you are an American, are you not?"

"A Canadian, your Majesty," was the reply, at which the King gave him a gold cigarette case like the others.

"But you are an American?" persisted the King.

"Yes, your Majesty, I am an American," Captain Weel said he answered.

"Then why didn't you say so at first?" demanded the King.

"Because I was afraid I wouldn't get the gold cigarette case," was the reply.

The Captain also told of experiences at the front.

350 WITNESSES IN ONE SUIT.

Property Owners Seeking to Enjoin Building of Elevated Line.

In the Supreme Court at Long Island City yesterday Justice Abel C. Blackmar set Friday for a hearing on the application for an injunction sought by prominent property owners of Jamaica, among them William C. Baker, former Sheriff of Queens, to prevent the New York Municipal Railway Company, a subsidiary of the B. R. T., from erecting an elevated structure in Jamaica Avenue and Fulton Street. The company has a franchise from the Public Service Commission and the City Board of Estimate. More than a million dollars' worth of property is involved along the route of the proposed elevated.

The injunction proceeding was on the court calendar at Long Island City yesterday. When Justice Blackmar was informed that about 350 witnesses would be subject to examination he decided to postpone the matter until Friday, in the meantime giving the attorneys time to agree on facts and thereby eliminate much testimony.

MORNINGSTAR WILL FILED.

Most of Drug Merchant's Estate in Two Trust Funds.

The will of Joseph Morningstar, the gum and drug merchant, who died March 31, was filed for probate yesterday. He left a violin and microscope to his son, Carl I. Morningstar, to be held in trust as heirlooms. After several small bequests, totaling $6,000, had been provided for, one-third of the residue was left in trust to his wife, Judith S. P. Morningstar, and the contents of his New York residence and home at Marthas Vineyard be bequeathed to her outright. The other two-thirds and the one-third left in trust to his wife, all were to go eventually to the decedent's children.

One provision of the will is that the executors are authorized to retain, in the children's name, the decedent's investment of $75,000 in Charles Morningstar & Co., until the testator's children, Percy B. F. and Celeste Morningstar, are 21 years of age, at which time this property is to be divided equally between them.

P. B. WORRALL LEFT $1,000,000.

Stock in Butterfield Company Distributed in the Family.

MINEOLA, L. I., April 10.—Disposing of an estate believed to be worth $1,000,000 the will of Peter B. Worrall, who for many years was one of the largest stockholders in the dry goods firm of Fred Butterfield & Co., Inc., of 725 Broadway, Manhattan, was filed in the Surrogate's Court here today for probate. Excepting a $5,000 trust bequest to Jennie H. Milne, an aunt, and $3,000 to the executors in lieu of their fees, the balance of the property is represented by the residuary estate which includes Elms Four, the country estate of Mr. Worrall at Port Washington, L. I.

The will gives to the widow, Beatrice, all household furniture owned by Mr. Worrall and all horses, carriages, automobiles, and live stock. One thousand shares of the preferred capital stock of the Fred Butterfield Company, at a total par value of $100,000, is placed in trust with Frank I. Worrall, a son, and one of the executors, the income to be paid to the widow, and the principal at her death to go to the children.

The widow's bequest is in lieu of dower. One hundred shares of the preferred capital stock of Fred Butterfield & Co. are placed in trust with a son, Walter L. Worrall, the other executor, for two aunts of the testator, Mary G. Jenkins of Philadelphia and Jennie H. Milne of Hilton, Mass.

A daughter of the testator, Elizabeth W. Hyde, of Greenwich, Conn., is bequeathed 1,044 shares of the preferred capital stock of Fred Butterfield & Co., with a total par value of $104,400. The same amount in preferred shares is given to another daughter, Dorothy W. Procter, of Hilton, Mass. A son, Nathan Worrall, gets $45,000 worth of the preferred capital stock and $40,000 worth of the common capital stock. The remaining shares are bequeathed to three other sons, Frank Worrall, $8,300 in preferred and $80,000 in common capital stock; Charles Worrall, $54,000 in preferred and $40,000 in common.

LOSES HALF ESTATE IF WED.

Thatcher M. Adams, Jr.'s, Widow to Get All if Single at 50.

The will of Thatcher M. Adams, Jr., a member of the New York Stock Exchange, who died on April 1, was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogate's Court. The widow, Edith A. J. Adams, will receive all of his personal effects and the income from the rest of his estate until she is 50 years old, when she is to receive the principal outright, if she is unmarried at that time. If married, she is to receive one-half the principal, while the other half is to go to the children.

If Mrs. Adams should die before reaching the age of 50 the entire residuary estate is to go to the children and the issue of deceased children. The value of the real estate is unknown and the personalty is valued at over $10,000.

Miss Duryee's Wedding Attendants.

Miss Marie Guidet Duryee, a daughter of Mrs. E. G. Auchincloss, whose marriage to Fal de Saint Phalle, a son of the Count and Countess Pierre de Saint Phalle of Nièvre, France, is set for Tuesday, May 9, in the Church of St. Ignatius Loyola, East Eighty-fourth Street and Park Avenue, at 4 o'clock, has decided upon her attendants. Her younger sister, Miss Agnes Guidet Duryee, is to be her maid of honor, and her other attendants will be Mrs. Xavier M. Audibert, Mrs. Guy Emerson, Mrs. Jerome Alexandre, and Miss Carolyn Williams of Morristown. The reception will be at Mrs. Auchincloss's residence, 114 East Eighty-fourth Street.

Fine New Jersey Estate

Forty-five minutes from New York, 12-room house, garage and 2 acres of land. Large porches, beautiful garden and big shade trees. To be sold to close an estate. Terms to suit.

CHAS. R. HOE, JR.,
80 Maiden Lane,
New York City.

SIR HERBERT TREE AT FLOWER SHOW

Members of His Company in Henry VIII. Costumes Guard the Tea Garden.

PADEREWSKI GUEST TODAY

Manhattan, Biltmore, and Vanderbilt Win Prizes for Floral Table Decorations.

Violets were the flower of the day yesterday, and the judges took the sweet-smelling blossoms and examined them one by one to get a correct idea of their merits. Of the private growers Miss Ida E. Bliss of Great Neck, L. I., carried off the honors with a fine display of 200 single blossoms. E. L. Meyers of Huntington, L. I., was second in that class.

Hotels competed for table decorations, and the Manhattan carried off the first prize, a handsome $100 silver vase, given by the Horticultural Society. The Biltmore won second prize in the same contest and the Vanderbilt won third.

Adolph Lewisohn won the William C. Poertner trophy yesterday with a fine specimen of hydranges. The only one Dutch garden in the show—a large square plot with winding paths, a seat, and a bird bath in a setting of tulips, hyacinths, and other bulbous plants in blossom—won the prize of $250 for John Scheepers Company of New York. The Julius Roehrs Company had the best display of orchids ever, it has been made in this country and was the only exhibitor covering 200 square feet of space. The exhibit won the first prize. There are 2,000 feet of rose gardens at the show.

Today, the next to the last of the show, will be Rainbow Day and plants of every hue will be installed. It is also Polish Day and Paderewski will be guest of honor.

There were many prominent people interested in the show who have given prizes or subscribed to the prize fund, but whose names have not appeared with the awards made. Among those who subscribed through the Horticultural Society of New York were Mrs. Alfred Coats, Edward J. Berwind, Mrs. Isaac Untermyer, Mrs. Daniel S. Lamont, Miss Anne Morgan, C. Oliver Iselin, Percy Chubb, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Herbert L. Satterlee, Francis Lynde Stetson, Mrs. W. Bayard Cutting, Mrs. Arthur Scott Burden, Adolph Lewisohn, Miss Edith Wetmore, James A. Scrymser, and Adrian Iselin.

Tree at Tea Garden.

Yesterday was British-American War Relief Commitee Day at the Tea Garden. Mrs. Nicholas Murray Butler was Chairman of the committee, and the other members, all of whom were present, were Mrs. Alfred M. Coats, Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar and Mrs. Ralph Sanger. Old-time English beefeaters from the company of Sir Herbert Tree guarded the entrance. In their green costumes touched with gold. They wore black velvet hats, and carried pikes.

A large number of well-known young girls waited on the tea tables and sold flowers. The Red Cross girls were Misses Dorothy Anderton, Mary Crocker Alexander, Margaret C. Henderson, Louise Hunnewell, Flora McAlpin, Catherine Colt, Edith Farr, Louise Herrick, Margaret Warren, Dorothy Howard, Barbara Shedd, Joy Williams, Elvine Richard, Elizabeth McVickar, Elizabeth Reynolds, Cordelia Hepburn, Mrs. Laurence Gouverneur Morris, Felix Vulliemin, Mrs. Whitewright Watson, and Mrs. William Phillips.

The British-American waitresses and flower girls included the Misses Sarah Schuyler Butler, Gabrielle Warren, Mildred and Helen Rives, Katherine Lawrance, Réné d'Hauteville, Helen Bunt, Rita Norris, Miriam Harriman, Augusta McCagg, Audrey Hoffman, Marion Tiffany, Edith Morgan, Katherine Miller, Ethel King, and Helen Draper.

The Balalaika Orchestra played during the afternoon and evening, and among the professionals who appeared in The Chantant were Edith Wynne Matthison, Marie Tempest, Elsa Maxwell, Mrs. Gertrude Hale, and Lyn Harding, Maurice and Walton Goldmark, and Maurice netted an extra sum for the fund by auctioning off a bouquet presented to him.

The bids rose to $14 and paused; when he offered to dance again if the bids went to $15 some one promptly bid $15. He danced and resumed auctioneering the flowers, the bids finally rising to $29, when the bouquet went to Mrs. Newbold Le Roy Edgar for that sum. Another bouquet was given to him and he also auctioned that off, it finally going to Mrs. Charles M. Schwab for $37.50.

Among the Guests.

Among those seen at the garden in the afternoon were Sir Herbert Tree, Mr. and Mrs. Francis Burrall Hoffman, Mrs. Lewis Gouverneur Morris, Mrs. J. H. Hyde Belmont, Miss Dorothy Gordon Fellowes, Mrs. Sidney Fish, Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Miss Janetta Alexander, Mrs. W. K. Draper, Mrs. Belmont Tiffany, Miss Margaret Cameron, Mrs. Charles Greenough, and Mrs. Frederick Esler.

In the evening the girl waitresses were included, in addition to some of those who were also serving in the afternoon, the Misses Jean Morris, Dorothy Gordon King, Violet Gordon King, Annette Davis, and Augusta Bishop.

Divorce for R. C. Morgan.

Ralph C. Morgan of the brokerage firm of Morgan & Finlay, got a verdict yesterday before Justice Weeks and a jury in the Supreme Court against Mrs. Margaret Morgan, whom he sued for a divorce. Albert Egbert Finlay, his partner, testified that on the night of Dec. 23, 1915, he went with Mrs. Morgan, an employe of his firm, and two private detectives to a rooming house at 306 West Thirty-fifth Street and found Mrs. Morgan in a room with two men.

Winter-Du Vivier Engagement.

The engagement of Miss Ethel M. Winter, a daughter of the late Thomas W. Winter, and sister of Dr. Clarence E. Winter of 381 Bainbridge Street, Brooklyn, to Ernest H. Du Vivier has been announced. Mr. Du Vivier is a son of Mrs. Charles A. Du Vivier, who for years lived at 441 West Twenty-first Street, this city. Mrs. Du Vivier and her family have for some time made their home at Bunny Cliff Lodge, Stratford, Conn. Mr. Du Vivier has two unmarried sisters, the Misses Louise and Nathalie Du Vivier. His elder brother is Charles L. Du Vivier. Another brother, Edward Frith Du Vivier, married Miss Marie Delmonico. Joseph Du Vivier married Miss Eleanor Keyes, and George R. Du Vivier married Miss Edwina Elder.

Engagements.

Mr. and Mrs. Julius Oppenheimer of 11 West Eighty-seventh Street announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Florence Oppenheimer, to Martin H. Lehmaier, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Louis A. Lehmaier.

Mr. and Mrs. John Henry Livingston Todd of Bellvale, Orange County, N. Y., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Kathryn Todd, to Edwin Sheild, Jr., of New York City. The wedding will take place soon.

Mrs. Markwitz Weds on Saturday.

The marriage of Mrs. Esther Markwitz of 150 Riverside Drive and Marcus J. Monheimer, a son of Mrs. J. H. Monheimer of 116 Riverside Drive, will take place at the St. Regis on Saturday. Mrs. Markwitz will have Miss Birdie Borf as her bridesmaid, and Gertrude A. Sieverborn as flower girl. Jerome Monheimer will be the best man. The Rev. Dr. Anspacher will perform the ceremony.

FAMOUS Binner CORSET
561 FIFTH AVENUE (at 46th St.)
INTERNATIONALLY FAVORED FOR THIRTY YEARS
Originated by MME. BINNER,
A New Corset for Sports.
ALSO ADVANCE SPRING MODELS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

SON TO WALDORF ASTOR.

The Fourth Child to Former Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw.

LONDON, April 11.—Mrs. Waldorf Astor, formerly Mrs. Nannie Langhorne Shaw of Virginia, gave birth to a son in her London home yesterday.

Waldorf Astor, eldest son of William Waldorf Astor, Baron Astor of Hever Castle, married Mrs. Nancy Witcher Langhorne Shaw, widow of Robert Gould Shaw, in 1906. She married Mr. Shaw in 1900, obtaining a divorce from him two years later. Mrs. Astor was one of the four daughters of Chiswell Dabney Langhorne of Virginia, and is a sister-in-law of Charles Dana Gibson, the artist. Mr. and Mrs. Astor were the parents of two sons and a daughter previous to the birth of the above child.

Miss Lida Fleitmann Ill.

Miss Lida Fleitmann has been compelled to cancel her entries at the Brooklyn Horse Show this week, owing to a severe attack of the measles, which confines her to her bed. She had intended jumping her horses Cygnet and Secuga. Although she is still obliged to limp, owing to her accident at the Piping Rock Horse Show last year, she has been in the saddle again for several weeks, schooling her jumpers for the Spring horse shows.

FUNERAL OF E. L. WINTHROP

Burial in the St. Mark's Old Churchyard, in Tenth Street.

The funeral of Egerton L. Winthrop, lawyer and banker, of New York and Newport, was held yesterday morning in Trinity Chapel. The Rev. Dr. Manning, rector of Trinity, assisted by the Rev. Dr. William H. Vibbert, vicar of the chapel, and the Rev. Mr. Sutton officiated. The burial was in the Winthrop vault in St. Mark's Churchyard, Tenth Street and Second Avenue.

The honorary pallbearers were Henry A. C. Taylor, William H. Rockwood, President of the Union Square Savings Bank, of which Mr. Winthrop was Vice President and a Director; Adrian Iselin, Frank K. Sturgis, Henry White, and George R. Fearing. Mr. Winthrop was a charter member of the Knickerbocker Club, and members of that club will act as representatives of the St. Nicholas Society, the Delta Chapter of the Delta Phi Fraternity, and the Newport Casino were present.

Among the members of the household who followed the coffin to the church and later to the churchyard was Jeffreys, who had been Mr. Winthrop's butler for more than forty years.

Obituary Notes.

CHARLES W. LINDBLAD, for forty years an upholsterer in Brooklyn, died on last Saturday at his home, 642 Herkimer Street, that borough, aged 65 years.

AUGUST FINKE, a produce merchant in Wallabout Market and a member of Citizens Council, R. A., Ammt Hagener Club, and the Lutheran Church of St. Peter, died on Sunday at his home, 440 Quincy Street, Brooklyn, in his sixty-eighth year.

THOMAS EMERY of Great Neck, L. I., died at the Hotel Manhattan on Sunday in his seventieth year. Mr. Emery was born in England and was connected with the law department of the New York Central Railroad for sixteen years. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Ralph and Loren, and two daughters, Mrs. Frederick L. Keays and Mrs. Frank Lyon.

CHARLES C. FOSTER, for thirty-seven years with the brokerage firm of George H. Prentiss & Co., in Brooklyn, died at his home, 437 Third Street, South Brooklyn, on Sunday, April 9. He was a member of the Union League and one of the Board of Directors of the Franklin Trust Company and an active member of the First Reformed Church. His widow survives him.

MRS. SARAH ANN ELIZABETH CONNARD, who died at her home, 1,349 Fifty-fifth Street, Borough Park, on Saturday, was the widow of Thomas Connard, a manufacturer of shoes for men in the theatrical profession, and a daughter of Nicholas Abbott, a banker of this city. She was 84 years of age and left a daughter, Mrs. Peter J. Sweeney.

Mrs. MARY WILSON, widow of Samuel Wilson, formerly a business man of Cleveland, Ohio, died at the home of her son, Samuel L. Wilson, 61 Vernon Avenue, Brooklyn, on last Saturday, in her seventy-second year. Mrs. Wilson was a native of London, England.

THOMAS CORNELL DURLAND, an electrician in the employ of the New York and Cuba Steamship Company, died on Saturday at his home, 1,061 Dean Street, Brooklyn, aged 56 years.

Miss ELIZABETH F. CONNORS, 40 years old, a buyer for the firm of W. & J. Sloane of Manhattan, died on Saturday at the home of her sister, Mrs. J. Mullaney, in Elmhurst, L. I., from heart disease.

Mrs. LOUISE ZERECA, widow of Antoine Zereca, who established the firm of A. Zereca's Sons, manufacturers of pastes in Brooklyn, died on Sunday at her home, 171 Hicks Street, Brooklyn. Mrs. Zereca was born in France, and had been a resident of the Brooklyn Heights section for the last twenty years. She is survived by three sons and six daughters.

JOHN J. FITZPATRICK, a retired business man of Orange, N. J., died on Saturday night at his home there, in his sixty-sixth year.

JOB J. BYRAM, a veteran of the civil war, died on Sunday at his home in Columbia Valley, N. J., in his eighty-fourth year.

ELWOOD HARRIS COURTER, 29 years old, a medical student at Johns Hopkins Medical School in Baltimore, died on Sunday in a private hospital in Newark.

GEORGE H. ROSE, cashier of the Newark branch of the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company, died on Saturday in the Memorial Hospital in Orange, N. J.

WILLIAM SLATER McCRACKEN, formerly a painting contractor of Hackettstown, N. J., died on Sunday at his home there.

LEONARD SPANGENBERG, a former Councilman of Plainfield, N. J., died at his home there on Sunday night, in his seventy-seventh year.

Mrs. CHARLES LORING BRACE, widow of the founder of the Children's Aid Society, died on Saturday at the home of her son, Robert L. Brace, at 227 East Seventeenth Street, in her ninety-fourth year. She was married in Belfast, Ireland, in 1854.

Captain RUSSELL WILKINSON, formerly of the Queen's Own Rifles of Montreal, died on Sunday at his home, 554 West 160th Street, in his seventy-fourth year.

Sister MARY GERTRUDE, formerly Mother General of the Order of the Immaculate Heart, died on Sunday in St. Mary's Academy in Buffalo, N. Y. Before joining the order fifty-eight years ago, she was Miss Johanna Christine Garretson of Buffalo.

JOHN J. O'REILLY, Vice President and Treasurer of the Pittsburgh Brewers and Bottlers' Supply Company, died in Philadelphia on Saturday. He was 65 years old and a native of Maryland.

Mrs. FRANCES B. PECK, widow of Charles E. Peck and the mother of Mrs. Eugene M. Travis, wife of the State Controller, died yesterday at the home of her daughter, 430 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, in her seventy-sixth year.

Miss HELEN ANGELICA REHN, 23 years old, and Miss Blanche E. Rehn, 25 years old, daughters of Nicholas Rehn of Haverstraw, N. Y., died on Sunday within a few hours of one another. Helen was taken ill and Blanche was stricken while nursing her.

HERMAN SHAW, a retired rabbi and the father of Lillian Shaw, vaudeville actress, died yesterday at his home, 43 West 110th Street, in his sixty-sixth year. He was a native of Russia and came here twenty-five years ago.

HOMER A. WILCOX, a teacher of music in the public schools here for eighteen years and for seven years Superintendent of Schools for Passaic County, N. J., died yesterday at his home in Passaic in his seventy-fourth year.

SAMUEL P. HYMAN, a retired silk merchant and formerly a member of the firm of J. Meyer & Co., silk importers, now dissolved, died yesterday at his home, 545 West 111th Street, in his sixty-fifth year. He was born here and was formerly a member of a number of clubs and other organizations, among which was the Progress Club. His wife, two sons, and two daughters survive him.

EDWARD D. MANION, formerly for twenty-five years connected with the transportation department of the Erie Railroad, died on Sunday at his home, 1,240 Tinton Avenue, the Bronx. He formerly lived in Port Jervis, N. Y., and came to this city after retiring from business several years ago.

ROBERT E. BUDLONG, formerly President of the National Association of Manufacturing Jewelers and for many years Treasurer of the S. K. Merrill Company of Providence, died last night in East Providence, R. I. He was in his fifty-third year.

DIAMONDS
The Finer Grades Only
Solitaire Diamond Rings
Fifty Dollars to Eighteen Hundred
Theodore A. Kohn & Son JEWELERS
321 Fifth Avenue at 32d Street

REPORT LAUDS NEW TARIFF.

Redfield Sees Efficiency Except for Causes Due to War.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—An exhaustive report on the operation of the present tariff law, prepared by Secretary Redfield in response to a Senate resolution, was made public today by the Department of Commerce. It compares imports, exports, and duties under present and previous laws, explains results obtained during the nine months the Underwood-Simmons act was in force before the outbreak of the European war, and reviews the relation of wages to costs of production.

The average rate of duty on imports under the existing law, the report says, shows a less marked decrease from previous rates than is generally inferred. The net effects of the law, it adds, are a considerable increase in the free list—from 59.2 to 63.8 per cent. of the total imports—and a general 10 per cent. reduction in duty rates on articles that remained subject to duty.

The report gives a mass of figures on the value of imports as compared with the status of domestic production, and on expenditures for wages in various industries before the war.

The report calls attention to the close correspondence between estimated receipts and actual receipts under the Underwood-Simmons act. Estimates said the bill would produce the first year from $248,000,000 to $258,000,000. It actually produced for the quarter immediately preceding the outbreak of the war $63,000,000.

The report says competition with foreign manufacturers is met by few American factories because imports of manufactured goods amount to less than 5 per cent. of the total of American manufactures.

Comparison of wage cost percentage of products in 100 industries with the average rate of duty on all imports shows, the report says, that in nearly half the industries the percentage spent for wages was less than the duties on the goods manufactured.

Vice Admiral Lindor Perez-Gacitua.

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 10.—Vice Admiral Lindor Perez-Gacitua, Director General of the Chilean Navy, died suddenly here today. He visited the United States in 1909 as a member of the Naval Committee appointed to study American naval methods for the improvement of the Chilean Navy.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born

HAMLIN. — Orange Memorial Hospital, Orange, N. J., to Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Hamlin of Bloomfield, N. J., on Monday, April 10, a son.

Died.

ABRAMS.—After a short illness, Louis Abrams, beloved husband of Annie and devoted father of Sidney and Laurence. Funeral Thursday, April 13, at 10 A. M., from late residence, 108 West 141st St.

ALLEN.—At Glen Rock, N. J., on Sunday, April 9, 1916, Katherine Orr, wife of Samuel Morgan Allen and daughter of the late James Orr. Funeral services will be held at Newburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, April 12, 2 P. M.

BOSGROVE.—Elizabeth, At the home of her sister, Mrs. Daniel Oniel, 1,420 76th St., Brooklyn, April 9. Survived by two sisters. Funeral Wednesday 10 A. M., thence to Our Lady of Guadalupe Church. Interment Calvary Cemetery. Omit flowers.

BRACE.—On Saturday, April 8, Letitia Nelli, widow of Charles Loring Brace, in her 94th year. Funeral services at All Souls' Church, 20th St. and 4th Av., at 11:30 A. M. Tuesday, April 11.

BULKELEY.—Sunday, April 9, Frederick Gavin Bulkeley, formerly of Ayr, Scotland, husband of Isabella Bulkeley, nee Mealey. Funeral services at late residence, 1,146 Bryant Av., Bronx, Tuesday, April 11, at 8 P. M. Interment at convenience of family. Scottish and Australian papers please copy.

BURGOYNE.—On Friday, March 31, 1916, at his home, Daytona, Fla., Charles G. Burgoyne, in his 69th year.

CHALMERS.—John, son of the late Thomas Chalmers, in his 65th year, at his residence, 8 West 47th St., on April 9. Funeral services at 11 A. M. Wednesday. Interment private. Ex-member of Co. A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. Y.

COLTON.—The National Institute of Social Sciences announces with sincere regret the death, April 7, 1916, in Washington, D. C., of George R. Colton, a Vice President of the institute.
NICHOLAS MURRAY BUTLER, LL. D., President.
LILLIE HAMILTON FRENCH, Secretary.

DAVIDSON, At Beacon, N. Y., on April 10, 1916, Sylvanus Miller Davidson, in the 69th year of his age. Notice of funeral to appear later.

DAYTON.—On Monday, April 10, 1916, Laura A., daughter of Dr. John B. Newman and widow of Charles W. Dayton. Funeral services at her late residence, 13 Mount Morris Park West, on Wednesday, 12th inst., at 12 o'clock noon. Interment private. Kindly omit flowers.

DOBRINER.—On April 9, Sophie Dobriner, widow of Isaac, beloved mother of Milton, Mrs. Samuel Stern, and Mrs. Louis Livingston. Funeral services at her late residence, 938 St. Nicholas Av., Tuesday, April 11, at 10 A. M

ECHTERBECKER.—On April 10, 1916, at her late residence, 512 West 136th St., Catherine P., widow of William Echterbecker, aged 74 years. Funeral private.

EMERY.—On Sunday morning, April 9, at Hotel Manhattan, Thomas Emery, of Great Neck, L. I. Burial at convenience of family. Toledo and Cleveland papers please copy.

ETTINGE.—At Babylon, L. I., April 9, Josephine, daughter of the late Solomon Ettinge and Mary Ann Miller. Funeral services at Christ Church, West Islip, on Wednesday morning, April 12, at 11 o'clock. Interment at Greenwood at convenience of family.

GAVIN.—Catherine, on April 10, at her residence, 418 St. Nicholas Av. Funeral Wednesday, 10:30 A. M., from Church of St. Aloysius, 132d St., near 7th Av. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

HYMAN.—On April 8, Samuel P. Hyman, beloved husband of Hattie Hyman, after a short illness, at his residence, 545 West 111th. Funeral private.

JONES.—On Sunday, April 9, 1916, at her residence, 373 Edgecombe Av., Martha Watkins Jones. Funeral services in the Welsh Church, 155th St., near Amsterdam Av., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

Died

LE COUNT.—Amelia J., April 10, 1916, at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Henry Martin, 295 Stratford Road, Flatbush. Notice of funeral later.

LEWIS.—At Hempstead, Long Island, on April 9, Albert D. Lewis, aged 55 years, son of the late Charles D. and Elizabeth Waring Lewis. Friends and relatives are invited to attend funeral at St. Paul's Church, corner of Clinton and Carroll Sts., Brooklyn, at 2 P. M., April 12.

LOBB.—Miss Georgiana A., suddenly, Sunday, April 9, 1916, at her residence, 1,017 Woodycrest Av. Funeral services Wednesday evening, 8:30 o'clock. Interment Thursday, at convenience of family.

LOW.—At Stamford, Conn., Monday, April 10, 1916, Louisa Low, daughter of the late John Low and Mary Langdon Low. Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKEE.—Thomas, beloved father of Francis J., Michael V., John J., and Ella V. Funeral from his late residence, 104 West 134th St., on Wednesday, April 12, at 1 P. M.

MANION.—Edward D., on Monday, April 10, at his residence, 1,249 Tinton Av., Bronx. Funeral notice later.

MARTINEZ.—Antonio, aged 29, Funeral from "THE FUNERAL CHURCH," 241 West 23d. (Campbell Building.) Time later.

MORSE.—April 9, 1916, Daniel E. Morse, D. D. S., in his 62d year. Funeral services at his late residence, 1,068 Lexington Av., April 11, 8 P. M. Interment private.

NEWBURN.—On April 8, Kate, (nee Humphrey,) beloved wife of Thomas Newburn, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Funeral Wednesday, 2 P. M.

PELZ.—Washington Lodge announces with deep regret the death of Brother Julius Pelz. Members are requested to attend funeral service, at the Temple, 113 East 86th St., Tuesday, April 11, at 2 o'clock.
HARRY C. ADAMS, President.
I. IRVING LIPSITCH, Fin. Sec.

PETERS.—On Monday, April 10, 1916, William Peters, aged 76 years. Funeral service to be held at his late residence, 712A Halsey St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, April 12, 1916, at 7:30 o'clock.

POWERS.—On April 9, 1916, Anna Wood, widow of Horatio N. Powers. Funeral services Stephen Merritt's Harlem Chapel, 304-306 West 126th St., Tuesday, at 1:30.

PULTZ.—At his residence, 38 West 59th St., on April 9, 1916, John T. Pultz. It is requested that no flowers be sent.

RIDER.—At Hohokus, N. J., Sunday, April 9, 1916, Alexander Rider, aged 75 years. Funeral services will be held at church in Highland Mills, N. Y., Wednesday, April 12, 1916, at 11:30 A. M.

RODINE.—Professor Gustav Rodine, beloved brother of Mrs. D. Bluhme, on Monday morning, April 10, in his 69th year. Funeral will be held from his sister's residence, 132 East 47th St., at 10 o'clock A. M. Thursday, April 13.

SAVOYE.—At his residence, 13 East High St., Somerville, N. J., on April 8, William J. Savoye, in his 71st year. Funeral services at his late residence on Tuesday, April 11, at 3 P. M. Train leaves Liberty St., at 1:10 P. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHLOSS.—Infant son of Fred A. and Beatrice Harlam Schloss, April 8.

SPERRY.—On Saturday, April 8, 1916, Sarah Frances, wife of the late John J. Sperry. Funeral service at her late residence, Beach Av., Larchmont, N. Y., on Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Train leaves Grand Central station, N. Y., N. H. & H. R.

VOLLMER AND McALEENAN WIN TWO AMATEUR ATHLETIC UNION AQUATIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

WORLD'S RECORD SET BY VOLLMER IN TANK

Columbia Swimmer Crawls 220 Yards Through Pool in 2:23 2-5.

LOWERS HIS OWN TIME

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., Retains A. A. U. Diving Title, but Judges' Award Is Hissed by Crowd.

Herbert E. Vollmer of the New York Athletic Club, all-around swimming champion of the metropolitan district and the Intercollegiate Swimming Association, finished a season of remarkable performances by winning the National A. A. U. championship last night in the natatorium of the New York A. C. in the world's record time of 2:23 2-5. When he triumphed by five yards over Perry McGillivray of the Illinois Athletic Club of Chicago, holder of the former title in 1915, Vollmer cut one and two-fifth seconds off the existing world's record for a twenty-five-foot tank, which he established himself on Feb. 26 record for a twenty-five-yard tank, which is considered to be one of the slowest of any big club in the country. Tedford Cann, another New York A. C. swimmer, displayed a great amount of stamina, but he was four yards behind McGillivray when the Chicago boy touched the finish mark. Joseph Wheatley, the third Mercury Foot entrant, who on Sunday night eliminated Duke Kahanamoku from the championship final, finished fourth, beaten off so far that he did not have a chance to get a place.

Following the great performance by Vollmer, Kahanamoku, the Hawaiian swimmer who holds the world's championship and rcord at 100 meters, set a pionship and record at 100 meters, set a won a special exhibition from Walter Ramme of the home club and Russell Dean, unattached, of this city in 0.54 3-5, clipping a fifth of a second off the previous record made by Vollmer. Kahanamoku had just enough strength to go the "hundred" at top speed, which he did from the start. He had a hard race with Ramme and could not pass him until the final stretch. Strains of Hawaiian music, furnished by a native orchestra, fired the Duke with enthusiasm just before he answered the starter's call, and probably had something to do with his victory.

Arthur McAleenan, Jr., of the New York A. C. retained his indoor A. A. U. championship in the fancy diving championship, beating three club members, but not so decisively as to convince the largest crowd that has packed the Mercury Foot pool in recent years of his superiority. Loud and prolonged hisses greeted the announcement that McAleenan had been awarded the title over Frank Mullen, whose diving was very pretty, but the experts who judged the contest were unanimous in selecting the son of the New York A. C. Captain as the winner. Mullen in all his dives entered the water cleanly, but he was faulty in coming up, which accounted in a measure for his defeat. McAleenan, too, chose the more difficult dives in his specialties, and therefore received more consideration than Mullen in the registering of points.

Arthur Raithel of the Illinois A. C., last year's national champion at 100 yards, won the fast-time prize in a 100-yard handicap, but was beaten for a place in the final heat. In his trial heat he finished second in 0:53 4-5, a second behind Vollmer's record, which later was beaten by Kahanamoku.

Following the same tactics he pursued on Sunday night, when he accomplished the downfall of Kahanamoku, Vollmer made his greatest bid for victory in the first hundred yards. He was away to a perfect start, and his fine condition became apparent the moment he started drawing away from McGillivray, who was also on edge. On the first length of the tank, the local boy was first to touch, and again at fifty yards he arrived before McGillivray. As a matter of fact, Vollmer led from the gunfire until he had completed the furlong swim. His time for the first fifty was 25 4-5 seconds. It was a grueling task, but the Columbia student endured it in excellent shape. McGillivray was not disturbed by the pace, either, and he kept close to Vollmer's feet for the next twenty-five yards. Then the strain began to tell on the little Chicagoan, and he started to drop further back. At 160 yards he was two yards in the rear, the leader showing figures of 57 2-5 seconds. The pace for the first hundred would have killed off any first-class swimmer, just as it did Kahanamoku on the previous night, but it did not seem to affect Vollmer. He kept ploughing through the water at a great rate, gaining with every stroke of his powerful crawl. He was three yards in front at 150 yards, in 1:32 1-5, and at 200 yards, when he received the gun for the last twenty yards, he was four yards ahead, in 2:07 4-5. McGillivray tried hard to close up the gap in the last lap, but he failed to even hold Vollmer even, for he lost another yard in the last twenty yards.

Cann kept well up with the leaders for 150 yards, but then became a victim of the tiring pace. The summary:

220-Yard National Championship, Final Heat.—Won by Herbert E. Vollmer, New York A. C.; Jerry McGillivray, Illinois A. C., Chicago, second; Tedford H. Cann, New York A. C., third; Joseph Dheatley, New York A. C., fourth. Time—2:23 2-5.

Fancy Diving, National A. A. U. Championship.—Won by Arthur McAleenan, Jr., New York A. C., with 142.23 points; Frank Mullen, New York A. C., second, with 137.25 points; Rutherford Lawrence, New York A. C., third, with 131 8-10 points; F. A. Spongberg, New York A. C., fourth.

100-Yard Swim, Special.—Won by Duke Kahanamoku, Honolulu Boat Club; Walter Ramme, New York A. C., second; Russel Dean, unattached, third. Time—0:53 3-5.

50-Yard Swim, Novice.—Won by David M. Beasworth, College of the City of New York; Ray Walker, Columbia University, second; Franklin G. Miller, Townsend Harris Hall High School, third. Time—0:27 3-5.

100-Yard Swim, Handicap.—Won by Le Roy B. Sherman, Jr., Townsend Harris Hall High School, (12 seconds;) Maximilian Redmond, Poly Prep School, (13 seconds,) second; J. J. Curren, New York A. C., (8 seconds,) third. Time—1:06 1-5.

Houck Gains Easy Victory.

Tommy Houck, the veteran Philadelphia boxer, who some years ago was considered among the foremost featherweights of the country, defeated Carey Phelan, the Harlem lightweight, at the Olympic A. C. last night. In nine of the ten rounds the veteran Philadelphia boxer had a decided advantage. The only round in which Houck did not earn the honors was the tenth, and in this he managed to win an even break. Phelan attempted a whirlwind finish in the closing round, and was on the aggressive for the entire three minutes. Although at times he smothered Houck's blows the later managed to do some effective work at close quarters.

To Wrestle for Polish Relief Fund.

Arrangements have been completed for the holding of a wrestling carnival under the auspices of the National Polish Victims' Relief Committee, of which Mrs. Ellen Paderewski, wife of the Polish pianist, is honorary President, for the benefit of the people of Poland. The event will be staged on Monday night, April 17, at the Stadium Athletic Club in West Thirty-fourth Street, and many well-known wrestlers, some of whom come from Poland, will compete. Zbyszko will appear against Fred Pilakoff of Finland in one of the bouts.

HAUGHTON RE-ENGAGED.

Harvard Athletic Committee Announces His Retention as Coach.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., April 10.—Percy D. Haughton will continue as head football coach at Harvard next Fall. This was decided at a meeting of the Harvard Athletic Committee tonight. It also was announced officially that Leo H. Leary, for seven years coach of the Harvard end rushers, would hereafter be the field coach of the 'Varsity eleven.

The committee did not mention the salaries that Haughton and Leary would receive next year. Haughton is said to have received $5,000 a season, and an additional sum subscribed by the graduates for his professional coaching services.

The Harvard A. A. has paid Leary about one-third as much money as it has paid Haughton. The head coach, who is now President of the Boston National League Club and also affiliated with a Boston sporting goods house, will be in charge of the game and will give as much time to the actual coaching as he can. If his ball club should get into a world's series, however, Leary will be in charge up to the middle of the season.

The names of the men who will be associated with the two coaches have not been announced. However, Reggie Brown, the strategy man, signed a contract for this work and as adviser to the coaches some time ago. Farquenter again will coach the centres and Brickley will be in charge of the drop kickers. Watson may coach the quarter backs, and it is hoped that Trumbull, the acting Captain two years ago, will be in general charge of the development of the rush line.

The Athletic Committee made a report on the rowing situation. Nothing was done about placing the coach in absolute command. The report stated that everything was harmonious, and that the crews as they are now rowing had been arranged after conferences between the coaches and the Captain. The Harvard A. A. did, however, say that neither coach nor Captain is supreme. The power is vested in the several advisory committees appointed by the General Athletic Committee.

WINNING RUN FORCED IN.

Gallia of Washington Lets Phillies Win on Base on Balls.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The Philadelphia Nationals today won the last of their exhibition games here with the Washington Americans by the score of 2 to 1. In the eighth inning, with the score a tie and the bases filled by a scratch hit and two passes, Gallia forced over the winning run by giving Bancroft a base on balls. The score:

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	WASHINGTON.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Stock, 3b.	3	1	1	0	1	M'Gan, 2b.	2	0	0	1	4
B'cr't, ss.	2	0	0	2	3	Foster, 3b.	3	0	0	0	2
P'kert, cf.	4	0	0	2	0	Milan, cf.	3	0	0	5	0
Crav'h, rf.	4	0	1	0	0	Judge, 1b.	3	0	0	9	0
Ladd'n, 1b.	4	0	1	9	1	Shanks, lf.	3	0	1	1	0
Whit'd, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	J'son, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
N'hof, 2b.	3	1	0	8	0	M'B'de, ss.	4	1	1	2	0
Fisk, c.	3	0	0	6	0	Will's, c.	2	0	1	5	1
Alex'r, p.	0	0	0	0	0	Henry, c.	2	0	1	3	0
M'Qu'n, p.	1	0	0	0	3	John'n, p.	1	0	0	0	1
Mayer, p.	0	0	0	0	1	Harper, p.	1	0	0	0	1
*Pyrne	1	0	0	0	0	Gallia, p.	2	0	0	0	0
†Good	1	0	1	0	0						
Total.	30	2	4	27	9	Total.	30	1	5	27	9

*Batted for Alexander in third inning.
†Batted for McQuillen in eighth inning.

Errors—Cravath, Jamieson, Williams.

Philadelphia	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	—2
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—1

Two-base hits—Williams, McBride. Stolen bases—Foster, Stock, Bancroft, Good. Earned runs—Philadelphia, 1; Washington, 1. Sacrifice hits—Shanks. Sacrifice fly—Foster. Double plays—Williams, (unassisted;) McQuillen, Stock, Bancroft, Luderus to Niehof. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 3; Washington, 8. First base on errors—Washington, 1; Philadelphia, 1. Bases on balls—Off McQuillen, 2; off Harper, 1; off Gallia, 3. Hits—Off Alexander, 2 in 2 innings; off McQuillen, 3 in 3 innings; off Harper, 1 in 3 innings; off Gallia, 3 in 3 innings. Hit by pitcher—By McQuillen, (Morgan, 2.) Struck out—By Alexander, 1; by Johnson, 1; off McQuillen, 3; by Harper, 3; by Gallia, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Orth and Owens. Time of game—One hour and forty-eight minutes.

TWO LOCAL GAMES TODAY.

Yankees to Play Brooklyn and Young Giants to Tackle Interborough Nine.

None of the baseball parks had dried out enough yesterday to permit the playing of the exhibition games which were scheduled. The Giants-Yankees game was canceled and also the game between the Dodgers and the Toronto club at Ebbets Field.

The Yankees and the Brooklyn team will play their second game at Ebbets Field this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

At the Polo Grounds the Giants' second team, which returned to town this morning, will play the Interboro team, which won the pennant in the Interboro League last season. This team includes several former league and college players.

The Giants' regular team will pay its first visit to New Haven today, where they will play Yale at Yale Field. The championship season in both the major leagues will begin tomorrow.

COLUMBIA ATHLETIC NEWS.

Columbia's 'Varsity and freshman crews had another good day on the Hudson yesterday, and announcement was made after practice that the first practice race of the year would be rowed on Friday between the three freshman crews and the third 'Varsity eight. Coach Rice gave new patented oars to the first 'Varsity yesterday and was well pleased with the results. The new blades are reinforced with aluminium and are similar to those used by the Syracuse crews in last year's Poughkeepsie regatta. Coach Rice issued an order yesterday calling for practice twice a day during the Easter holidays next week.

The Poughkeepsie Cubans won the third of the series of baseball games with the Columbia 'Varsity yesterday afternoon on South Field, shutting out the collegians by a trio of runs in the last inning. Each team had scored a victory in games last week. Big George Smith for Columbia and Ballesteros for the Cubans pitched excellent ball for eight frames, and the ninth inning opened with still no score. Calvo then connected for a three-bagger. A base on balls and an error filled the bags with Cubans. Hunger and Viligmen contributed well-placed singles and sent home the three tallies.

Owing to a wet field the first Spring outdoor work for the Columbia football squad, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed until tomorrow. Head Coach T. Nelson Metcalf will be assisted again for the outdoor practices by Tom Thorp, Columbia '05, and Ted Withington, a former Harvard lineman.

During the last few days of track practice at Columbia the following men have reported to Coach Bernie Wefers: Sprints, Captain A. Harvitt and Tom Black, 100-meter amauter champion of France in 1914; quarter-mile, H. C. Monroe; distance runs, A. L. Huelsenbach, M. Gertz, J. P. Knox, C. D. Schiffman, D. Minturn, T. E. McCracken, F. Whelan, Captain of the 1914 cross-country team; high jump, H. A. Schulte and J. H. Riseley, 3d; broad jump and hurdles, H. H. Casaldy, a law student and former Colgate College star; weight events, A. B. Wilber, E. V. Littauer, L. W. Zychlinski, and H. A. Schulte.

After two weeks of poor weather, during which only one scheduled game was played and four canceled, the Columbia baseball team will begin its series of college games today, when Dartmouth will be the opponent on South Field. Columbia will start today's game with either Eddie Shea or Don Beck, a southpaw, on the mound. George Smith, premier pitcher for the Light Blue and White, worked nine innings yesterday in the game with the Poughkeepsie Cubans, and will be saved for the Yale game at New Haven on Saturday.

Tickets for Opening Championship Game, April 12, N. Y. Americans vs. Washington, on sale at office, 30 East 42d Street.—Advt.

HARVARD SHUTS OUT BOSTON RED SOX

World's Champions Get Only Five Scattered Hits Off Crimson Pitchers.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—The Boston Braves' old scout, Fred Mitchell, took his Harvard 'Varsity baseball players over to Fenway Park this afternoon, and they beat the world's champions 1 to 0 in a well-played game. The collegians fielded brilliantly, making three fast double plays. Only one member of the Red Sox reached third base, and he was thrown out at the plate by Ned Mahan.

Each team made five hits, Gregg and McHale pitching for the Red Sox and Mahan and Garritt for Harvard. In only one inning were hits grouped, this being in the fourth, when Harvard made its only run. With two out Gardner allowed Abbot's slow grounder to roll through him, Harris then sending a line hit to right and Abbot scoring from third when Gregg failed to cover first base on Knowles's hit to Hoblitzell, who was far away from the base. Harvard did not make a fielding error, and had twenty-two assists.

Walker and Agnew, the new members of the Boston team, received a warm welcome from the fans. The score:

HARVARD.	AB	R	H	PO	A	RED SOX.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Percy, rf.	3	0	0	0	0	H'per, rf.	3	0	1	1	0
Wythe, rf.	1	0	0	0	0	Scott, ss.	3	0	1	3	6
C'lidge, cf.	2	0	2	1	0	*Janvrin	0	0	0	0	0
Nash, 1b.	4	0	0	13	0	Hob'l, 1b.	4	0	0	9	0
Abbot, 2b.	4	1	0	5	5	M'Nally, 3	0	0	0	0	0
Harte, c.	4	0	2	8	2	Wker, cf.	4	0	1	0	0
Kn'les, lf.	4	0	1	2	0	Sh'ten, lf.	3	0	0	5	0
Fripp, 3b.	3	0	0	0	6	G'dn'r, 3b.	3	0	1	3	2
Reed, ss.	4	0	0	2	3	Barry, 2b.	3	0	0	2	1
Mahan, p.	2	0	0	1	4	Agnew, c.	2	0	0	4	1
Garritt, p.	1	0	0	0	1	Gregg, p.	0	0	0	0	1
						‡Henrik'n	1	0	0	0	0
						McHale, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Total.	32	1	5	27	22	Total.	27	0	5	27	11

Errors—Gardner, (2,) McHale.
*Ran for Scott in ninth inning.
†Ran for Hoblitzell in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Gregg in fifth inning.

Harvard	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0—1
Red Sox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0—0

Two-base hit—Coolidge. Sacrifice hits—Scott, Gregg. Hits—Off Gregg, 3 in 5 innings; off McHale, 2 in 4 innings; off Mahan, 3 in 5 innings; off Garritt, 2 in 4 innings. Stolen base—Hooper. First base on errors—Harvard, 2. Left on bases—Harvard, 6; Red Sox, 4. Struck out—By Mahan, 2; by Garritt, 1; by Gregg, 4. Bases on balls—By Mahan, 2; by Gregg, 2. Double plays—Fripp, Abbot, and Nash (2); Hood, Abbot, and Nash; Scott and Hoblitzell. Hit by pitcher—By Gregg, (Fripp.) Umpires—Messrs. Barry and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-five minutes.

Williams Defeats Penn's Nine.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Williams College defeated the University of Pennsylvania here today, 6 to 4. Williams took a commanding lead in the second inning, when a combination of base hits, errors, and two bases on balls gave the visitors four runs. Cross, who relieved Snielman in this inning, proved more effective. Score by innings:

										R.	H.	E.
Williams	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	—6	8	1
Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	—4	5	1

Batteries—Foster, Young, and Powell; Spielman, Cross, Cromwell, Hoch, and Gilmore.

Results of Exhibition Games.

At Kansas City—Detroit, 2; Kansas City, 1.
At Athens, Ga.—Georgia, 4; Michigan, 0.
At Louisville—Chicago Nationals, 11; Louisville, 5.
At Richmond, Va.—Richmond, 5; New York Nationals, (second game,) 4.

Games at West Side Y. M. C. A.

The West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association held a special series of games last night in its gymnasium, with the following results:

20-Yard Dash.—Won by H. Hamilton; C. Loukey, second; E. Church, third. Time—0:3 1-5.

300 Yards, Handicap.—Won by T. Mora, (scratch;) W. Davis, (8 yards,) second; S. Severius, (10 yards,) third. Time—0:35 4-5.

1,000 Yards, Handicap.—Won by J. Diez, (scratch;) W. Goll, (20 yards,) second; Al Dotler, (10 yards,) third. Time—2:34 4-5.

3-Mile Road Race—Handicap. H. Schellenberg, (2 minutes;) C. Henningsen, (1 minute;) G. Fredericksen, (scratch,) third. Time—17:2—.

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SPEAKER NOT A HOLDOUT.

Says Boston Has Great Team Without Him—Goes to Cleveland.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—"I leave for Cleveland tonight at 11:15," said Tris Speaker today, following a short talk with J. J. Lannin, President of the Red Sox. "I will talk terms with the Cleveland owners when I get there tomorrow afternoon. If I am a hold-up or a holdout as things are now I don't know it.

"Don't worroy about these Red Sox," he continued "Carrigan has a great club with me or without me. One player does not make much difference with a high-class team. Of course, the Sox have a chance to repeat this year. Bothered about going to Cleveland? Of course I am. One does not like to leave a team such as the Red Sox to go to the Cleveland team."

Speaker looked downcast. Lannin says there are no differences between himself and Speaker; that Speaker has not asked him for a cent of the purchase money; that it is a business deal, and that he has the utmost confidence in Carrigan's ability to make a successful fight for the 1916 pennant with the present team. Some of the fans, too, are beginning to look at the deal from a business point of view, and the opinion was furthermore expressed by many that Cleveland gains more than Boston loses.

CORNELL WEAK AT BAT.

Ithacans Get Only Two Hits, Off Virginia Pitcher and Lose, 2 to 1.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., April 10.—Timely hitting in the seventh inning enabled Virginia to defeat Cornell today 2 to 1, ending a clever pitchers' battle. Up to that frame each twirler had allowed only two hits. Thurman opened with a slashing single to right field. He went to second on Stickley's sacrifice, to third on White's drive to right, and counted on Gwathmey's single. Al Sharpe's men carried off the fielding honors, Quinlan at short stop covering wide territory. The error by Sauters, however, gave Virginia her first run. Cornell's lone tally came in the fifth inning. With one down, Sutterby got a Texas Leaguer, reached third on successive errors by Berkeley and Calloway, and registered on a fielder's choice. The score:

VIRGINIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A	CORNELL.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'kley, ss.	4	0	0	1	2	Q'nlan, ss.	4	0	0	4	1
Stearns, rf.	3	0	0	3	0	Burpee, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Smith, cf.	4	0	0	3	0	Mellen, 3b.	4	0	1	0	1
T'rman, 3b.	3	1	2	7	0	O'D'Pill cf.	4	0	0	1	0
S'kley, 2b.	2	0	0	0	0	Clarey, c.	4	0	0	5	1
White, lf.	3	0	1	1	0	S'terby, rf.	4	1	1	3	0
M'ton, 2b.	3	1	1	5	4	L'wig, 1b.	4	0	0	8	0
G'mey, c.	2	0	0	4	0	S'ers, 2b.	3	0	0	1	1
Ca'way, p.	3	0	0	0	0	Russell, p.	3	0	0	0	4
Total.	27	2	5	27	6	Total.	33	1	2	24	8

Errors—Berkeley, (3,) Calloway, Sauters.

Virginia	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	.	—2
Cornell	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned run—Virginia. Stolen base—Berkeley. Bases on balls—Off Calloway, (Burpee;) off Russell, (Stearns.) Left on bases—Virginia, 4; Cornell, 6. Sacrifice hits—Stickley, Gwathmey. Struck out—By Calloway, O'Connell, Clarey, Sutterby, Russell, (2;) by Russell, Stearns, White, (2.) Morton. Time of game—One hour and thirty minutes. Umpire—Mr. Westervelt.

Browns Defeat Cardinals, 3 to 1.

ST. LOUIS, April 10.—Four singles, a base on balls, and two sacrifice flies netted the St. Louis Americans three runs, enough to win the final game of the city series from the St. Louis Nationals here today 3 to 1. The score:

										R.	H.	E.
Americans	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	—3	5	0
Nationals	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—1	4	1

Batteries—Parks, McCabe, and Clemons; Doak, Ames, Jasper, Williams, Snyder, and Gonzales.

FULTON TO WEED OUT HEAVYWEIGHTS

Intends to Force Willard Into Bout After He Eliminates the "Small Fry."

Fred Fulton, the heavyweight boxer of Rochester, Minn., is fired with the ambition to take the world's championship away from Jess Willard. Fulton stated yesterday that after his bout at the Stadium A. C. here with Al Reich on April 28, he expects to take on Coffey, Moran and Jack Dillon, in order to force Willard to meet him. Fulton yesterday visited the offices of the State Athletic Commission and had a talk with Chairman Fred A. Wenck.

The commission has given Fulton permission to train in public at the Pioneer Sporting Club, where a nominal admission fee will be charged. The big boxer also wants permission to box against Sam McVea, but it is not likely that Commissioners Dwyer and Franey will give their approval to mixed bouts, even in training sessions.

Fulton will probably start training for the Reich bout tomorrow afternoon. He explained his poor showing in the twenty-round bout against Porky Flynn in New Orleans some time ago by stating that he was in poor health at the time. Fulton is almost as tall as Jess Willard, but he is not as heavy. He weighs about 215 pounds and is 6 feet 4½ inches tall. His reach is more than two inches longer than Willard's.

The State Athletic Commission yesterday suspended the Clermont Athletic Club of Brooklyn for thirty days for permitting its manager, James Twyford, to referee the bouts at the club on Saturday night. Twyford is not a licensed official and the State law on boxing provides that only licensed referees shall officiate. "Special Delivery" Hirsch, a boxer, was suspended for sixty days for failure to fulfill his contract with the Buffalo Social Club of Buffalo last Friday night and for using abusive language to the club's physician.

Negotiations are pending for a ten-round bout between Frank Moran and Jack Dillon. Billy Gibson, manager of the Stadium A. C., has made Moran an offer of $17,500 and Ike Dorgan, Moran's manager, has the matter under consideration.

Benny Leonard's next bout will probably be with Young Brown and the negotiations were completed yesterday between Billy Gibson, Leonard's manager, and John Reisler, who manages Brown. The date will be decided later.

Squash at Crescent A. C.

Several matches were played yesterday in the squash tennis tournaments in progress at the Crescent Athletic Club. In the Class A event, W. F. McVaugh came through the second round by defeating J. F. Cavanaugh, 15—2, 15—8. H. Rowe won a third-round match of the Class B competition from W. Beuck, the score being 15—9, 15—10. Two third-round Class C matches were contested. In one, L. C. Collins defeated A. F. Carter at 18—16, 15—7, and in the other, J. B. Austin defeated J. F. Hurley at 15—0, 15—8.

Cornell Lacrosse Team Wins.

SWATHMORE, Penn., April 10.—The Cornell lacrosse team defeated Swarthmore here today, 9 goals to 2. The first half ended with the score 6 to 2 in favor of Cornell.

PROTEST AGAINST FIGHTS.

Public Meeting at Carnegie Hall Attracts About 250 Persons.

A public meeting called for the purpose of suppressing prizefighting in this State was held at Carnegie Hall last night, and was attended by about 250 persons. The meeting was held under the auspices of the Church Anti-Prizefight League, of which the Rev. S. Edward Young is Chairman, and the Conference of Women's Club Presidents, of which Mrs. William Grant Brown is President.

The speakers all protested against the present Frawley law, which permits boxing bouts under the supervision of the State Athletic Commission. Portions of the resolutions adopted by the meeting follow:

"Resolved, That the Athletic Commission law, also known as the Frawley or boxing law, which permits prizefights under the pretense of legalizing pugilistic contests, is a defiance of the policy of the State and of the moral sense of the people, as expressed in said Penal Code; and be it further

"Resolved, That this public meeting, participated in by church peoples of all creeds, clubs, and civic bodies for public order, calls upon the Legislature to repeal the Athletic Commission law at the earliest possible moment to the end that the policy of the State as declared in the Penal Code may be respected and vindicated."

The resolutions added that moving pictures of prizefights taken in "violation of the spirit of the Federal law be denounced as immoral and of vicious tendency and effect."

Among the speakers were Bainbridge Colby, Chairman; Senator Samuel A. Jones, who has introduced a bill in the State Senate to repeal the Frawley law; Mrs. William Grant Brown, Rabbi David De Sola Pool, Envoy S. Reynolds White of the Salvation Army, the Rev. Christian F. Reisner, and the Right Rev. R. L. Rudolph, D. D. The Rev. S. Edward Young read several telegrams of regret from clergymen who were unable to attend.

The Anti-prizefight League plans to spread the movement among the church organizations and women's clubs throughout the State.

Indiana Lays Gym Cornerstone.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 10.—With simple ceremonies, which were participated in by the Indianapolis Club of the American Association, the cornerstone of Indiana University's new $200,000 gymnasium was put in place here today. The students formed by classes at the Student Building and, headed by the university band, marched to the new gymnasium. Theodore F. Rose of Muncie, Ind., who succeeded the late United States Senator Shively as President of the Trustees of the university, was Chairman of the exercises, and the principal address was delivered by Dr. W. L. Bryan, President of the university. A number of pictures, documents, and records were placed in a copper box by Professor Charles J. Sembower, Indiana's faculty representative in the conference, and sealed in the cornerstone. The Indianapolis league team is here to play four practice games with the Indiana University squad during the week.

New Courts for Heights Tennis Club

The University Heights Tennis Club, which has been located on University Avenue, north of New York University, will build six new courts and a clubhouse on a new site north of Fordham Road, near Sedgwick Avenue. A long lease has been taken on the property and improvements are now under way.

Terse News of Sports

Johnson Stays With Vernon Club.

George (Chief) Johnson, formerly of the Cincinnati Club of the National League, will remain a member of the Vernon Club pitching staff, according to an announcement made yesterday. There was a dispute with Cincinnati over some money which the National League club claimed was due from Johnson. This, however, has been satisfactorily settled.

Steal "Chick" Evans's Trophy.

A silver cup given to Charles "Chick" Evans as runner-up in a Western golf championship tournament was one of four trophies stolen Sunday night from the home of his brother, Elliott H. Evans, Assistant District Attorney of Chicago. The burglar preferred the emblems to jewelry and other valuables, which were untouched.

Braves Play Fordham Today.

The Boston Braves will play an exhibition game with the Fordham University baseball team at Fordham Field this afternoon. The Boston players, who arrived here Sunday, planned to have some practice on the college diamond yesterday, but owing to snow and mud there was only a brief period of playing, late in the afternoon. Prior to this, students, aided by a number of laborers, removed much of the snow from the infield and part of the outfield. It is expected that the field will be in good condition today. Joe Martin, who pitched winning ball for Fordham against Princeton, will be saved for the Yale game at New Haven tomorrow. McQuade getting the chance against the Braves. Dick Rudolph will probably pitch part of the game for the Braves.

Golfers Gather at Asheville.

The golf tournament of the Asheville Country Club of Asheville, N. C., which starts tomorrow, has attracted much interest among metropolitan golfers. Several prominent players have gone to Asheville to take part in it. Last Saturday night a special train was run from Pinehurst to Asheville so that a number of players who recently participated in the United North and South tournament, could play in the Asheville event.

Dundee and Bloom Box Tonight.

The ten-round bout between Johnny Dundee, the aggressive Italian lightweight, and Phil Bloom of Brooklyn, scheduled as the feature attraction at the Broadway Sporting Club of Brooklyn this evening, is attracting much attention. These two boxers have been opponents several times in the past, and, although neither has been able to secure a decided advantage, they have always managed to furnish an interesting contest. The Pioneer Sporting Club, in West Forty-fourth Street, will also hold a show this evening. The main bout will bring together Harry Gattle of Port Chester and Fred Dyer, the English boxer.

Postpone Billiard League Action.

Ways and means of forming the proposed amateur balk-line billiard league were discussed at a meeting of the members of the different clubs at the Arion Club last night. An informal discussion took place on the question of how the players would be rated, and also on the arrangement of team matches, but definite action was postponed until next Monday evening, when it is expected that all the clubs will be represented at the billiard smoker to be held at the Arion Club.

Will Replay Columbia Tournament.

There is a triple tie between Keeler, Cornell, and Bulkley in the Columbia Club squash championship, and it has been decided to replay the event.

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Getting to be quite a problem—this trucking—isn't it?

You know to a penny how much it costs to transport a ton from your freight house to San Francisco, but can you tell what it costs to truck the same ton across the yard?

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One brewer saved nearly $400,000 in real estate alone by changing from horses to electric trucks. This brewer operates 65 electric trucks and 27 gas trucks. Three attendants keep the 65 electric trucks in perfect condition, whereas it takes 9 men to look after the 27 gas trucks. In other words, it would require 18 men to take care of 65 gas trucks as against 3 men on the same number of electric trucks.

A gas truck is usually laid up for repairs twice as many days in a year as an electric truck. The depreciation on an electric is much less than on a gas truck. As to cost of operation, "juice" costs a lot less than gas. The electric uses power only when it is running, while a gas engine often runs idle.

A lot of men seem to harbor the idea that electric trucks are more or less experimental—sort of uncertain as to results. The truth is that an Electric Truck is just about as complicated, mysterious and uncertain as a wheelbarrow.

Our organization has been built up, unit by unit, over a long period. Our recommendations have the weight of experience—of practical knowledge—behind them.

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You couldn't buy, for any price, the expert information on your trucking problem, which we will gladly give you. Simply because there is no other organization that knows as much as we know about electric trucking. During our fifteen years' experience we have analyzed practically every possible trucking problem. The results—as applied to *your* business—are yours on request.

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Never mind about giving details now—let them come later—just tell us your line of business.

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NO OLYMPIC GAMES DURING WAR

NO OLYMPIC GAMES UNTIL WAR ENDS

Antwerp, Lyons, Amsterdam, and Havana Want to Hold Next Series.

PARIS, April 10.—Baron Pierre de Coubertin, President of the International Olympic Games Committee, stated today to The Associated Press that no Olympic games would be held during the present year, or while the war lasted. He supplemented the announcement with some interesting details.

"Though there will be no Olympic games in 1916, or during the war," said the Baron, "preparations for the games in 1920 are being made so far as is possible. Four cities, Antwerp, Lyons, Amsterdam, and Havana, have already expressed a wish to hold the 1920 Olympic games.

"In the last named capital application is about to be made, or has been made, to the Cuban Congress for 5,000,000 francs to defray preliminary expenses alone. Before war started, Antwerp signified a desire to have the next games held there and has since repeated the request. The Burgomaster has received a letter from King Albert of Belgium congratulating him on his zeal.

"The meeting of the International Committee, which was to have been held in Venice, has, of course, been abandoned. There will be no meeting of the committee until the war is over.

"Baron de Blonay, the Swiss member of the committee, to whom I have temporarily delegated executive authority, has pointed out in the Swiss newspapers that if sports have been held in Berlin, as has been stated, they could not have been of an international character."

Asked if he thought it possible that the sportsmen of the Entente countries would be willing to compete with Germans and Austro-Hungarians in 1920, Baron de Coubertin said:

"It is impossible to say what the state of international feeling will be four years hence. It is possible that Germans and Austrians may not be invited to participate."

DURYEA HORSES HERE.

Thirty-three In Consignment Sent from France by Way of England.

Thirty-three thoroughbreds owned by the Herman B. Duryea estate arrived yesterday from England on the steamship Mongolian. Mrs. H. B. Duryea, with some friends, was among the first to go on board and inspect the horses when the steamer docked.

The consignment came over in charge of Peter Fleming, who some years ago trained for J. W. Rogers. Fleming went to France last February to fetch the horses from Gazon, Normandy. He succeeded in bringing them as far as Havre, but was unable to get a boat across the Channel. After a delay of fifteen days, he appealed to the American Consul, who interceded on his behalf with the French officials, and the shipment was hurried over to England.

There are seventeen yearlings, thirteen two-year-olds, and three three-year-olds in the lot. The French government will permit only two-year-olds or under to be removed at this time from the country, so that Durbar II., Irish Lad, and the older horses owned by the Duryea estate are figuratively prisoners of war. The trio of three-year-olds was added to the shipment in England.

The animals are in first-class condition and a handsome-looking lot, the two-year-olds being particularly attractive, as they are all on the big size and show plenty of bone and muscular development. The half-sister of Durbar II., a bay filly by Rire aux Larmes-Armenia, attracted a great deal of attention. The three-year-olds are in training, having raced in England. Crimper was a winner there, and also showed remarkable form as a two-year-old. The other two are El Dinero and Frizzle.

The horses will be unloaded this morning and taken to the Haggins' stables at Sheepshead Bay to await the sale of the Powers-Hunter Company at Belmont Park on May 27.

The majority of the new arrivals are by Irish Lad, Sweeper coming next in the point of numbers sired. Herodote, a chestnut colt, is the only Uncle representative, his dam being Herodia. All of the other youngsters are well bred on the maternal side.

Skating Races at St. Nicholas Rink.

The star speed skaters of the metropolitan district are working out every night at the St. Nicholas Rink in preparation for the races which will be held there Saturday night. The President's Cup, donated by Cornelius Fellowes for the mile championship of Greater New York, is one of the most valuable trophies ever offered for a skating race. Baker, Kuehne, the Gershels, and other local skating experts will start in an attempt to win it. Other races and fancy skating exhibitions will be held at the rink on April 18 in connection with the annual benefit for the employes. The rink will close for the season on April 19 with a fancy dress and masquerade carnival.

Goebel at Middlebrook Course.

William Goebel, formerly assistant professional to Edward Ericcson at the Somerville Country Club, took up his position as pro at the Middlebrook Country Club of Bound Brook, N. J., yesterday. Another rumor was quieted when Jack Hagen, who has been at the Salisbury course for the last few years, announced that he would remain there this season as professional for the Cherry Valley Country Club, which took over the course. Tom Skipper has departed for the Suburban Country Club of Baltimore, where he will take the place of Will MacFarlane, who came North to take charge of the reconstructed Hudson River Golf Club course.

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GREAT JUMPERS TO CLASH.

Oler and Richards Will Be Opponents at Penn Relay Carnival.

All of the leading college jumpers of the country are entered for the cross-bar exhibition at the University of Pennsylvania relay carnival on April 30. This event should establish a real American collegiate high jump champion, for the stars of the West as well as the best men in the East will be among the contestants, according to present prospects.

Alma Richards of Cornell, Olympic champion with a record of 6 feet 4 inches, and Wesley Oler of Yale, with a mark almost as good to his credit, are the favored candidates in the high jump. These athletes have furnished more high-class contests in high jumping during the past two seasons than any rivals in athletics.

Oler and Richards will have plenty of opposition, for among their rivals will be Johnston of Harvard and James of Northwestern, who cleared 6 feet 2 inches at last year's relays. In addition there are several other good jumpers entered, such as Larson of Brigham University, 6 feet 1 inch; Treweeks of Kansas University, 6 feet 1 inch; Fisher of Chicago, Western Intercollegiate champion, and Crane of Pennsylvania.

Providing all the big colleges are heard from by today the drawings for positions in the relays will be made. It is necessary that the drawings be made soon, for the positions of the teams must be printed and sent to the individual teams.

PENN TO GET TWO STARS.

Athletes Frank Sloman and Brooke Brewer to Enter University.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—Two of the best scholastic athletes in America, Frank Sloman of San Francisco, the holder of the scholastic 440-yard record, and Brooke Brewer of Washington, D. C., who has done 0:09 4-5 for the 100 yards and who beat Howard Drew in a 50-yard dash, are to enter the University of Pennsylvania.

Sloman has done the quarter-mile in 0:47, unofficially. He was second to "Ted" Meredith of Pennsylvania in the championships in California last Summer, only a couple of yards back of the Media flier.

Brewer is a sprinter of the same type as Arthur Duffy when the Massachusetts athlete was a student at Georgetown University. He is also a baseball player, and is said to be one of the best scholastic quarterbacks in Southern football.

BREEDERS DEFER ACTION.

Kentucky Body May Quit National Trotting Association.

LEXINGTON, Ky., April 10.—Action on whether the Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders Association should retain its membership in the National Trotting Association was deferred at a meeting of the Kentucky organization here today. John C. Welty of Canton, Ohio, President of the National Association appeared before the Kentucky body and defended the administration against charges that the National Association was governed by "a dictatorship."

The Kentucky association joined the National Association in 1873.

The program for the October meeting here was discussed and it was announced that about $30,000 would be offered in purses.

Black Urges Yale Men to Get Ready

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 10.—Captain "Cupid" Black of the Yale football team called the candidates together tonight to urge them to adopt the principle of preparedness in view of the scholarship examinations which are due in three weeks. He stated that every loyal member of the squad should get ready for the attack. He notified athletes who are members of other Spring teams that they need not take part in the Spring football practice which begins May 1. Coaches Tad Jones and Mike Sweeney were not at the meeting. Captain Black took all the statistics of the squad.

Three Colleges Make Perfect Scores.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Teams representing Michigan Agricultural College, Washington State College, and Norwich University again made perfect scores of 1,000 in the final week of the National Rifle Association's intercollegiate rifle matches, which ended last Saturday. Aggregate scores for the thirteen weeks the matches were in progress have not yet been compiled. Teams ranking next to the leaders in the scores for last week were West Virginia, 999; Cornell, 998; State University of Iowa, 997; Massachusetts Agricultural, and Notre Dame, 995 each; Nebraska and Columbia, 991 each; Johns Hopkins, 989; Vermont, Maine, and Princeton, 986 each.

NOTES FOR THE ATHLETES.

Five fast middle-distance runners are entered in the 660-yard Police Derby, which is to be one of the features of the first games of the Brooklyn-Queens Police A. A., to be contested tonight in the Thirteenth Regiment Armory. Ted Meredith, Homer Baker, Joe Higgins, Dick Egan, and Sid Leslie are the entrants. Several other open events are on the program, and there will be thirteen contests closed to the police. Jack Eller, Pat McDonald, and Matt McGrath, three of the best athletes in the country and members of the department, will be among the contestants. Howard Drew, Ray Morse, and Frank Stephenson are entered in the sprint, and Hannes Kolehmainen and Willie Kysonen in the open distance event.

Because of the unusually large number of athletes whose registration numbers did not appear on the program of the Sixty-ninth Regiment A. A. games on Saturday, George Mathews, Chairman of the Metropolitan A. A. U. Registration Committee, yesterday stated that he would write to Handicapper Herman Obertubessing and request him not to handicap any man who does not give his number. The rules of the A. A. U. require that an athlete send in his registration number, and failure to do so invalidates his entry. On Saturday night Mathews was compelled to withhold prizes won by a number of contestants in the civil service relay because the athletes had failed to supply their registration numbers and could not vouch for their amateur standing, as they had not brought their registration cards with them. This offense is not a flagrant breach of the rules, but causes the Registration Committee considerable inconvenience.

Ben Vogler of the Educational Alliance, national and metropolitan boxing champion at 115 pounds, yesterday sent to A. A. U. headquarters the first entry received for the New York State amateur boxing championships, to be held at the City A. C. next Tuesday and Thursday nights. Vogler has been the sensation of the present amateur boxing season. This is his first year in the ring, yet he has gained almost all the honors within his reach. Entries for the championships will close tomorrow night at A. A. U. headquarters, 21 Warren Street, and at the City Athletic Club, 50 West Fifty-fourth Street.

The basket ball team of the Syracuse Y. M. H. A., which won the championship of the Northern Division of the Hebrew Association, will play the Ninety-second Street Branch, champions of the Metropolitan League, on the local court tonight. The Syracuse team is making a tour of the State, and will spend a few days in and near New York City. Admission tonight will be free.

Manager Matthews of the Yale University gymnastic team will bring his entire squad of men to New York tomorrow night to take part in the Metropolitan Association gymnastic championships at the New York Turn Verein. The college men are strong in the tumbling, climbing, Indian clubs, and horizontal bar numbers. Their entry includes several intercollegiate champions.

MANY PRO GOLFERS JOIN ASSOCIATION

Seventy-five Class A Men Admitted — Tournament Plans Discussed.

At a meeting of the Organization Committee of the Professional Golfers' Association of America at the Martinique yesterday about seventy-five Class A applicants were elected to membership. The Class A members are professionals who are actively attached to a golf club which is affiliated with the U. S. G. A. This Class A membership is to form the working basis of the association, and now that such a number have been enrolled, the Organization Committee will receive applications for membership in the other classes which are to be composed of "free lance" pros, green keepers, assistant professionals, salesmen of golf supplies, and honorary amateur members. The seventy-five Class A members elected yesterday represented almost every one of the geographical sections into which the country was divided by the committee.

The only other matter taken up by the committee was the holding of two open tournaments—one for the Rodman Wanamaker Cup, which is to be patterned after the News-of-the-World tournament in England, and the other a revival of the seventy-two-hole medal play open tournament, which was held for many years at the public links in Van Cortlandt Park.

For the Rodman Wanamaker Cup the professionals will qualify in the geographical divisions in which they are situated, with two winning players from each section to play in the deciding competition at match play. The idea in this arrangement is to save time and expense for the professionals themselves, and the donor of the cup has also provided that the fares of the qualifying players will be paid from their home sections to the course over which the final match play will be held.

The Van Cortlandt Park open tournament was formerly a big event in the professional golfing year and this Spring it is planned to hold it under the auspices of the New York Newspaper Golf Club, July 17 and 18. The Wanamaker tournament will be played some time in September, but no definite date or course has yet been selected.

"AFFINITIES" PLAY GOLF.

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William K. Dick Win at Aiken.

Special to The New York Times.

AIKEN, S. C., April 10.—The Winter colony of golfers here competed in a novel tournament today called "affinity foursomes" at medal play. Each pair was permitted to select the best six holes of the first nine and the best six of the second nine. Mrs. John Jacob Astor, playing with William K. Dick, won first honors with a score of 61—15—46, thereby capturing the prize offered by Mrs. C. Oliver Iselin. The summary:

Mrs. John Jacob Astor and William K. Dick, 61, 15—46; Mrs. John Magee and Thomas Hitchcock, 58, 11—47; Miss Mary S. Ames and John Magee, 62, 15—47; Mrs. Oliver Iselin and William Payne Thompson, 56, 8—51; Mrs. Josiah C. Shaw and Paulding Fosdick, 60, 8—52; Mrs. Gifford Sachtleben and Joseph S. Stevens, 60, 8—52; Mrs. John R. Fell and Oliver Perin, 58, 6—52; Mrs. Helen Hitchcock and John H. Fell, 58, 7—52; Miss Elizabeth Emmett and C. Temple Emmett, 64, 11—53; Mrs. Oliver Perin and Eben M. Byers, 54, 0—54; Miss Rose Dolan and Clarence W. Dolan, 58, 4—54; Mrs. H. A. Curtis and Harold Metcalf, 55, 1—54; Mrs. Ellsworth and Major A. Duff, 67, 12—55; Mrs. H. W. La Montagne and William H. Sander, 58, 1—57; Mrs. J. F. Byers and J. T. Timmins, 65, 8—57; Miss Judith Emmett and Marshall Field, 3d, 63, 6—57; Mrs. Paulding Fosdick and H. A. Curtis, 61, 4—57; Mr. and Mrs. George T. Smith, 63, 5—58; Miss Christine Biddle and Gouverneur Morris, 64, 6—58; Mrs. Philip Livermore and J. F. Byers, 59, 1—58; rs. Gouverneur Morris and H. W. La Montagne, 60, 1—59; Mrs. R. E. Strawbridge and Colonel H. W. Sage, 74, 15—59; Mrs. Henry R. Winthrop and Gouverneur Morris, 64, 5—59; Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose Clark, 72, 11—61.

RECORD WRESTLING ENTRY.

Ninety-one Men Will Compete for A. A. U. Championships.

Entries for the Metropolitan A. A. U. wrestling championships, to be held at the Greek-American A. C. on Thursday and Saturday nights, were passed upon last night by the Championship Committee, of which Jacob W. Stumpf is Chairman. The biggest entry ever made for this event was received. Ninety-one contestants have been nominated, and will represent almost every club in the city. The Greek-American A. C. will be represented by the largest contingent, twenty men being nominated. The Hungarian-American A. C. is next with twelve, the Norwegian-American A. C. follows with eight, the Boys' Club with seven, the National Turn Verein with six, and the New York A. C. with five. Pendleton of the New York A. C., winner of the heavyweight championship last year, is the only one who will not defend his title.

Meeting of Long Island A. L.

Vacancies in a number of committees of the Long Island Athletic League were filled last night at a meeting held at the Trinity Club, Brooklyn. John McAuley of the Knights of St. Antony and A. M. Jones of St. Luke's M. E. A. A. were elected to the Registration Committee; A. Tingwall, Swedish-American A. C., to the Handicap Committee, and R. Schmidt, Royal A. C., and Frank Casanova of the Maplewood A. C. to the Board of Managers. There are still two positions open on the Board of Managers and one on the Registration Committee, and these will be filled at the next meeting on April 24. The first handicap road run of the new league has been arranged for next Sunday, and will take place from the clubhouse of the Brooklyn Athletic Association, 71A Howard Avenue.

Foreign Ports.

Arrived.

SS Cameronia, at Liverpool, April 10.
SS St. Louis, at Liverpool, April 9.
SS Baltic, at Liverpool, April 8.
SS Adriatic, at Liverpool, April 9.
SS New York, (tank), at Rotterdam, April 7.
SS Columbian, at Rio Janeiro, April 8.
SS Fernando Po, at Cadiz, April 8.
SS Ville du Tamatave, at Marseilles, April 7.
SS Parthenia, at Havre, April 7.
SS Siberia, at London, April 8.
SS Headcliffe, at Hull, April 8.
SS Romsdalsfjord, at Kirkwall, April 8.
SS Omega, at La Rochelle, April 10.
SS Menado, at Padang, April 6.
SS Meuse, at Marseilles, April 4.
SS Ryton, at St. Nazaire, April 4.
SS City of Delhi, at Cape Town, April 2.
SS Regina d'Italia, at Gibraltar, April 8.
SS Rhydwen, at Genoa, March 30.
SS St. Ursula, at Genoa, March 30.

Sailed.

SS Oswald, from Liverpool, April 9.
SS Andree, from West Hartlepool, April 9.
SS Feiyneala, from Birkenhead, April 9.
SS Korona, from St. Thomas, April 9.
SS Themistocles, from Gibraltar, April 8.
SS Ville du Havre, from Marseilles, April 7.
SS Tropea, from London, April 8.
SS Steinstad, from Shields, April 8.
SS Anglo-Patagonian, from St. Nazaire, April 3.
SS Algenib, from Rotterdam, April 6.
SS Alphard, from Rotterdam, April 6.
SS America, from Naples, April 5.

Passed.

SS Barendrecht, New York via St. Michaels for Genoa, passed Gibraltar.
SS Laertis, New York via Fayal for Piraeus, passed Gibraltar.
SS Manchuria, New York for London, passed the Lizard.
SS Carlois, New York for Rotterdam, passed the Lizard.
SS Ivo, New York for Havre, passed the Lizard.
SS Titania, New York for Manila, passed Gibraltar.

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, March 7; Shanghai, March 15; Kobe, March 21, and Yokohama, March 22—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 7, and mails dated Melbourne, March 15; Sydney, March 16; Wellington, March 20, and Auckland, March 21, which arrived per steamer Madura, were dispatched east from Seattle on April 7. These mails are due in New York on the morning of Wednesday, April 12.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..5:24|Sun sets..6:30|Moon sets..2:00

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	P.M.
Sandy Hook	1:40	2:22	8:23	8:32
Governors Island	2:17	3:11	9:17	9:31
Hell Gate	2:57	4:07	10:57	11:11

Arrived—Monday, April 10.

SS Sargento Albuquerque, Lisbon, March 25.
SS Mongolia, London, March 31.
SS Eyglund, Nipe, April 3.
SS Brazos, San Juan, April 5.
SS Mexico, Nassau, April 7.
SS Medina, Galveston, April 5.
SS Santurce, Boston, April 8.
SS Katahdin, Macoris, April 3.
SS Wakasa Maru, London, March 27.
SS Bermudian, Bermuda, April 8.
SS Itascas, Progreso, April 3.
SS Leonatus, Matanzas, April 4.
SS F. J. Lisman, Jucaro, March 31.
SS Nichovas Cuneo, Santo Domingo, April 3.
SS Creole, New Orleans, April 5.
SS Rayo, Sabine, April 1.
SS El Oriente, Galveston, April 4.
SS City of Augusta, Savannah, April 7.
SS Arapahoe, Jacksonville, April 7.
SS Galveston, March 24.
SS Gerasimo, Newport News, April 8.
SS Honorius, Boston, April 8.
SS Delaware, Charleston, April —.
SS Bark, St. Thomas, March 30.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Iroquois	Macoris	April 3
Ethelstan	Marseilles	Mar. 3
Texal	Huelva	Mar. 16
Italia	Palermo	Mar. 18
Nordanger	Lisbon	Mar. 21
Attualita	Gibraltar	Mar. 23
Antares	Las Palmas	Mar. 26
Harriet	Oran	Mar. 22
Atherstone	Havre	Mar. 27
Remier	Port Natal	Mar. 15
Boniface	Barbados	April 3
Minas Geraes	Pernambuco	Mar. 27
Trinidad	Barbados	April 2
Teikoku Maru	Marseilles	Mar. 29
Hellenic	Copenhagen	Mar. 22
Mexico	Havana	April 7
City of St. Louis	Savannah	April 7
El Mar	Galveston	April 4
Rugbeln	Havre	Mar. 27
Montebello	Hull	Mar. 26
Wentworth	London	Mar. 27
Egtesford	St. Nazaire	Mar. 27
Navigator	Seville	Mar. 27
Dinnamare	Spezia	Mar. 23
Havana	Havana	April 8
Metapan	Havana	April 7

DUE TOMORROW.

Querida	Huelva	Mar. 28
El Occidente	Galveston	April 6
Yuna	Macoris	April 6
Ant Cassar	Hull	Mar. 27
El Oriente	Galveston	April 4
Perrona	St. Nazaire	Mar. 22
Panama	Colon	April 6
Brilliant	Baton Rouge	April 3

DUE THURSDAY.

*St. Paul	Liverpool	April 5
†Frederik VIII	Kirkwall	April 4
Missourian	St. Nazaire	Mar. 30
Almirante	Kingston	April 8
Antilles	New Orleans	April 8
Yumuri	Macoris	April 7
Amazon	Guantanamo	April 7
El Paso	Galveston	April 7
Caracas	San Juan	April 8
City of Savannah	Savannah	April 11

DUE FRIDAY.

†Kristianiafjord	Bergen	April 5
Iroquois	London	Mar. 31
Dorrington Court	Algiers	Mar. 28
El Cid	Galveston	April 8
Sutton Hall	London	Mar. 30
Dinnamare	Spezia	Mar. 23

DUE SATURDAY.

New York	Liverpool	April 6
Corona	Bordeaux	Mar. 28
Korea	Liverpool	April 1
Iroquois	Bordeaux	April 1
Breiz Izel	Cardiff	Mar. 3
City of Columbus	Savannah	April 12

*Carries mails. †Carries German mails.

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Kursk, Kola Bay	3:00 P.M.	5:00 P.M.
Rio Janeiro, Bahia	8:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Cloughton, Liverpool		12:00 M.
City of Augusta, Savannah		3:00 P.M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Knut Hamsun, Bergen	2:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Frances, Para	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Santa Marta, Colon	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Zulia, Guayra	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
C. of Mexico, Nuevitas		12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull		12:00 M.
Comus, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Morro Castle, Havana		12:00 M.
Concho, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Araiahoe, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Mexico, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Cristobal	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Drammensfjord, Bergen	2:30 A.M.	6:00 A.M.
Santiago, Nassau	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
El Mar, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Alba, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Sol, Galveston		12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah		3:00 P.M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

Mongolia, London	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Cretic, Azores	6:30 A.M.	10:00 A.M.
Fernan, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Metapan, Colon	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Manchioneal, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hostilius, Argentina	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Trinidad, St. Kitts	11:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Fagersand, Cayenne	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Elizabeth Weems, Haiti	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Howick Hall, Bahia	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Prins der Nederlanden, Haiti		3:00 P.M.
St. George, Liverpool		12:00 M.
Drammensfjord, Bergen		12:00 M.
Iroquois, "Santo Domingo		3:00 P.M.
Clare, San Juan		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
El Paso, Galveston		12:00 M.
El Oriente, Galveston		12:00 M.
Munwood, Matanzas		12:00 M.
Creole, New Orleans		12:00 M.
Medina, Galveston		1:00 P.M.
Sabine, Tampa		1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick		2:00 P.M.
Huron, Jacksonville		1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., APRIL 10.

SS Caracas, San Juan to New York, was 1,110 miles S. at noon 9th.
SS Larimer, Port Arthur to New York, was 122 miles N. of Jupiter at noon.
SS El Cid, Galveston to New York, was 112 miles S. of Jupiter at noon.
SS Sabine, Mobile to New York, was 135 miles S. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Brilliant, New Orleans to New York, was 51 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS Texas, Port Arthur to New York, was 207 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.
SS El Valle, Galveston to New York, was 109 miles W. of Tortugas at noon.
SS Comal, Galveston to New York, was 518 miles E. of Galveston Bar at noon.
SS El Rio, Galveston to New York, was 189 miles W. of Tortugas at 6 P. M.
SS Lenape, Jacksonville to New York, was 86 miles N. of Charleston at 7 P. M.
SS Antillis, Santiago to New York, was 466 miles at 7 P. M.
SS Brabant, Tampico to New York, was 23 miles E. of Tampico at noon.
SS Howick Hall, Savannah to New York, passed Hatteras at 8:30 P. M.
SS Rio Grande, Brunswick to New York, was 75 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS J. D. Rockefeller, Tampico to New York, was 125 miles S. of Delaware Breakwater at noon.
SS Olinda, Nuevitas to New York, was 237 miles S. at noon.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 285 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Tamesi, Tampico to New York, was 304 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at 8 P. M.
SS El Occidente, Galveston to New York, was 229 miles S. W. of Diamond Shoals at noon.

SANDY HOOK, N. J., APRIL 10.

SS Frederik VIII., New York from Copenhagen, was 1,100 miles E. at 6 P. M., 9th; due Thursday morning. Scandinavian-American Line.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. April 19, SS New York.
France—Close at 11 A. M. April 22, SS Chicago.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. April 15, SS Cretic.
Greece—Close at 11:30 A. M. April 24, SS Themistocles.
Liberia—No mailing at present.
Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Service suspended.
Sweden and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. April 19, SS Frederik VIII.
Norway—Close at 1:30 A. M. April 14, SS Knut Hamsun, and 1:30 A. M. April 16, SS Drammensfjord.
Italy—Close at 10:30 A. M. April 18, SS Giuseppi Verdi.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru ..... April 13
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia ..... April 14
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Vancouver)—Empress of Russia ..... April 15
Tahiti, Marquesas, Cook Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via San Francisco)—Maitai ..... April 21
Hawaii, Samoan Islands, Australia (except West,) and New Zealand (via San Francisco)—Ventura ..... April 27
Guam and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—U. S. Transport ..... April 30
Hawaii, Fiji Islands, New Zealand, and Australia (except West) (via Vancouver)—Niagara ..... May 6

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BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MOTHERHOOD EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY, INC., Bankrupt. — No. 22,507.—Notice of Sale at Auction.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that personal property belonging to the estate of the above-named bankrupt will be sold, pursuant to an order of this Court dated March 23, 1916, under the direction of Cahl Bates, the Trustee herein, at public auction, under the rules and practice of this Court, at the office of John J. Townsend, Referee in Bankruptcy, 45 Cedar Street, New York City, on April 11, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day.

The property to be sold consists of an educational photo play, known as "Twilight Sleep," and the three positives of such film.

New York, March 29, 1916.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

45 Cedar Street, New York City.

LOUIS STURKE, Attorney for Trustee, 80 Maiden Lane, N. Y. City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN PEIRCE CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 11, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 90 West St., Borough of Manhattan, and on Wednesday, April 12, 1916, at 11 A. M., at Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint, L. I., assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Office Furniture, Desks, Chairs, Typewriter, Filing Cabinets, Draughting Boards, Safe, Fixtures, &c., at 90 West St., and at Greenpoint Av., Greenpoint, L. I., a quantity of Stones, Derricks, Stone Machinery, &c.

LEAVITT J. HUNT, Trustee.

BARBER, WATSON & GIBBONEY, Attorneys for Trustee, 185 Broadway, New York.

WM. ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall St.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MOE A. ISAACS, individually, and MOE A. ISAACS, HENRY DINE, co-partners doing business as ISAAC BROS., Bankrupt. —Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells Friday, April 21, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 539 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Safe, Desks, Chairs, Filing Cabinets, Reece Buttonhole Machine, &c., and a Mercedes 90 H. P. 1903 Racing Car. Automobile may be inspected on April 18, 19, and 20, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., at Sally Wiesbaders, Inc., at 1886 Broadway, N. Y.

HENRY H. KAUFMAN, Trustee.

LEO OPPENHEIMER, Attorney for Trustee, 60 Wall St., New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of RAY FACTOR, doing business as the ESTATE OF BARNETT FACTOR, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Tuesday, April 11, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 434 Grand Street, Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a wholesale stock of cloaks, dresses, etc.

SAMUEL BRAND, Trustee.

HERMAN LUBETKIN, Attorney for Trustee, 38 Park Row, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PHINEAS WALLACH and NATHAN WALLACH, individually and as co-partners, doing business as WALLACH BROS., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 17, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 240 7th Av., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Ladies' Dresses, Trimmings, Fixtures, Machinery, Office Furniture, etc. WM. HENKEL, JR., Receiver.

ARCHIBALD PALMER, Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway, New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DANIEL GREEN, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Monday, April 24, 1916, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at American Metal Cap Co., New York Dock Building, No. 10, at 4-16 Imlay St., Borough of Brooklyn, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of Eighty Bundles Trunk Sheet Iron.

FREDERICK N. LEONARD, Trustee.

WEIL & PURBIN, Attorneys for Trustee, 309 Broadway, New York.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 22876.—In Bankruptcy.—METROPOLITAN FIRE-PROOF DOOR & SASH CO., INC., Bankrupt. Metropolitan Fire-Proof Door & Sash Co., Inc., was duly adjudicated bankrupt on March 22, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 21, 1916, at 11 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT. Southern District of New York.—No. 23088.—In Bankruptcy.—HERBERT W. BEARCE, Bankrupt.

Herbert W. Bearce was duly adjudicated bankrupt on April 6, 1916. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 45 Cedar Street, City of New York, on April 21, 1916, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. D

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April Bond Circular
We shall be pleased to send a copy of our April General Bond Circular to investors on request. This circular describes a comprehensive list of carefully selected municipal, railroad and public utility corporation bonds, which we recommend for investment.
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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Stocks Move Up on Germany's Denial Concerning the Sussex—Mercantile Marine.

Despite the opinion voiced in high banking quarters that it was becoming more and more difficult to assume an indefinite continuance of diplomatic relations with Germany the stock market yesterday morning opened with a considerable show of strength. This was prompted by the news that the Berlin Government had announced that no submarine or other German warship was responsible for the disaster to the Sussex. It was easy to see how this denial of responsibility might complicate instead of clarifying our relations with Germany, but the more favorable construction was the one which traders chose to put upon this latest incident in the controversy over the submarine warfare on merchant ships.

The German denial at the least meant delay in bringing the matter to an issue, and delay in this matter was regarded as sufficient justification for an upbidding of prices. This went to some length in a few issues, but it was a brief movement. With few exceptions the list soon became relatively dull and the price movement thereafter was confined to very narrow limits. There was a reaction and not very much counter-recovery, but, thanks to the relatively immobile state of the market after the first advance the closing prices of nearly all the active issues showed some net gains.

Traders have been uncertain what would be the early market effect of severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, but they have preferred to deal with this situation by instalments, so to speak, and to base their market attitude not so much on the final outcome of our relations with Germany as upon the greater or less probability of delay in bringing the matters between the two Governments to a definite issue. In keeping with this attitude whatever makes for a postponement of a final determination is accepted as favorable news, and that without regard to whether or not the cause of the postponement increases or decreases the likelihood of a satisfactory ultimate adjustment. Outside of stock market circles the majority belief yesterday seemed to be that the German denial increased rather than decreased the tenseness of the situation.

Probably the most conspicuous market movement of the day was the smart advance in the Mercantile Marine issues, which, together, supplied more active trading than any other issues in the list. The movement in these stocks was prompted by the publication of the common stockholders' committee's statement of the company's earnings and assets put forth in support of the claims of those stockholders to a large equity over and above the claims of the bondholders and preferred shareholders. The opinion was expressed in well-informed quarters that the chances of agreement between the three classes of security holders in reference to a plan of reorganization were much brighter than appeared on the surface. An unusual amount of feeling has been created between one group and another in this company since plans of reorganization first came under discussion, but some of this feeling has been removed and the chance of an agreement thereby increased. The advantages of restoring the company to technical, as it has already been restored to practical, solvency and of placing it in a position to make the most of the prosperity which has come to it, and for which there is no parallel in the past history of the company, are obvious. There is a conflict in claims, but these should not be allowed to stand in the way of a sound and fair reorganization.

Activity in the steel trade months ago had become so great that it was difficult to see how it could become any greater, but output was increased and new orders continued to flow in in vast volume. So rapidly did these come to hand that they accumulated on the books of manufacturers despite their utmost efforts to increase their deliveries. Yesterday's statement of the Steel Corporation showed an addition of 762,000 tons in unfilled orders during the month of March. The tonnage was already at a record figure. It stands now at about 850,000 tons above the highest figures reached in the previous periods of great activity in the steel trade. These figures are eloquent of the confidence which business feels in the future, and not only in the early future alone, but in the longer future as well, for many of the orders being placed now cannot be filled within the year.

LONDON MARKET CHEERFUL

Money in Good Supply and Is Readily Absorbed.

LONDON, April 10.—Money was in good supply today, and it was steadily absorbed for investment in Treasury bills and Exchequer bonds. Discount rates were steady. Paris exchange was firmer at 28 francs 76 centimes, with little prospect of easing until gold is released or other measures of relief are initiated.

The accumulation of week-end orders gave the stock market a cheerful appearance. The Allied funds were firmly maintained, and a good business was transacted in Colonial, Argentine and Chilean bonds. In the speculative section Eastern Rand mines and tin shares were prominent and meat shares were active. American securities were quiet owing to the American-German political tension. Prices closed a shade below the best.

Trading Active on Paris Bourse.

PARIS, April 10.—Trading was active on the Bourse today. Three per cent. rentes 62 francs 60 centimes for cash. Exchange on London 28 francs 70 centimes. Five per cent. loan 88 francs 10 centimes.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

Bertron, Griscom & Co. and Reilly, Brock & Co., as syndicate managers, reported yesterday that $1,050,000 serial 6 per cent. gold notes of the International Traction Co. had been sold within a short time after the subscription books were opened.

The Bankers Trust Co. is receiving proposals for the sale to itself, as successor trustee, first mortgage bonds of the Indian Refining Company, to exhaust a sinking fund of $130,000, at prices not to exceed 102 and accrued interest. The list will close May 4.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has granted the Grand Trunk Railway a rehearing in the Canada Atlantic Transit Company case, and has given the road permission to operate its lake boats until a final decision is rendered in the suit.

The National Bank of Cuba yesterday shipped $1,000,000 new Cuban gold coins to Havana.

The First National Bank of Cleveland has bought $3,000,000 two-year 5 per cent. notes of the Cleveland Telephone Company. The notes will be issued May 10, subject to the approval of the Ohio Utilities Commission.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1916. Stocks, (Shares.)

Total sales	460,135
Same day last year	882,003
Year to date	46,864,730
Same period last year	23,602,916
Average price and change 50 stocks	$7.73 + .55
Same day last year	68.41 + .15

	High.		Low.	
Year's range to date	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1
Same period last year	69.07	Apr. 10	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24
Range year 1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.11	July 30
Range year 1913	79.10	Jan. 2	68.00	June 10

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Chge.
20¾	20¾	1,700	Alaska Gold Mines	20¾	20¾	19¾	20¼	+ ⅝
9⅜	9½	400	Alaska Juneau	9⅜	9⅜	9¼	9½	...
29	29¼	500	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	29½	29½	29	29	+ ⅛
77	77¼	400	Allis-Chal. Mfg. pf.	77	77¼	77	77¼	+ ⅛
67⅞	67⅞	100	Am. Agricul. Chem.	67¼	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	+ ⅛
72¼	72⅝	1,000	Am. Beet Sugar	71⅞	72⅝	71⅞	72⅝	+1
93¼	93⅝	10	Am. Beet Sugar pf.	93½	93½	93½	93¾	...
100	103½	100	Am. Brake S. & F.	100¼	100¼	100¼	100¼	...
...	...	25	Do., odd lot	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜	...
61⅜	62	6,300	Am. Can	60⅜	61⅞	60⅜	61¾	+1¾
53	53½	200	Am. Cotton Oil	53¼	53½	53¼	53½	...
97½	101¼	200	Am. H. & Leather	10	10	10	10	...
52½	53	400	Am. H. & Leath. pf.	51⅞	52⅜	52½	52½	...
27⅝	28¼	500	Am. Ice Securities	28½	28½	28	28	...
23½	23⅝	700	Am. Linseed	23⅜	24	23¼	23⅝	+ ⅛
45¾	45⅞	800	Am. Linseed pf.	46	46	45⅝	45⅝	− ⅛
77⅜	77½	7,100	Am. Locomotive	78¼	78¾	77	77	...
103	103⅛	200	Am. Locomotive pf.	102	102⅛	102	102⅛	...
102⅛	102⅜	3,100	Am. Smelt. & Ref.	102¼	102⅜	102	102⅜	+ ⅜
85½	86¼	200	Am. Smelt. S. pf. B.	86	86	86	86	...
52	52⅜	300	Am. Steel F'dries.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52½	...
109⅜	110½	100	Am. Sugar Ref.	109½	109⅞	109⅞	109⅞	+ ⅜
115¾	116	100	Am. Sugar Ref. pf.	116	116	116	116	...
128¼	128¾	200	Am. Teleph. & Tel.	128¼	128½	128¾	128½	+ ⅛
196	197	100	Am. Tobacco	197	197	197	197	+ ⅛
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	197¾	197¾	197¾	197¾	...
49⅝	50	900	Am. Woolen	50¼	50¼	49¾	49¾	− ⅜
17¼	18	200	Am. Writing P. pf.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	−1½
97⅞	97¾	27,300	Am. Zinc Lt. S.	96	97¾	96	97¾	+2
87	88¼	11,500	Anaconda Cop. Co.	87	87⅞	86⅞	87½	+ ⅞
52	...	100	Asso. Merch. 1st pf.	57¼	57½	57½	57½	...
103	103¼	729	Atch., Top. & S. F.	103½	103½	103¼	103¼	+ ¼
100¾	101½	110	Atch. T. & S. F. pf.	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	101⅝	+ ⅞
100	100⅜	300	Atlantic Coast Line	100	100⅜	100	100⅜	+1
106⅝	107⅛	5,700	Baldwin Loco.	107	107⅛	106¼	107	+ ⅝
86¾	87	650	Baltimore & Ohio	87	87	87	87	...
76	76¼	200	Baltimore & O. pf.	76½	76⅝	76¼	76½	+ ⅛
478	480	300	Bethlehem Steel	461	479½	461	479½	+ ⅛
86¼	88⅜	250	Bklyn Rapid Tran.	86¼	88½	86¼	88¼	...
97	98	100	Brown Shoe pf.	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	+ ⅛
96¾	97	13,200	Bush & Superior	95¾	97	95¾	97	+2¼
23	24	200	California Petrol.	23½	23¾	23½	23¾	+ ⅛
85½	90	100	Case (J. I.) pf.	88	88	88	88	+ ⅞
110	111	100	Central Leather	110	110	110	110	− ⅞
...	...	100	Do., s. 30 f.	110	110	110	110	...
94¼	95	400	Chandler Motors	95	98	94¾	96	+ ⅝
62	62¼	200	Chesapeake & Ohio	62¼	62¼	62¼	62¼	+ ⅛
12¼	12⅝	100	Chi. Great Western	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	+ ⅛
35½	36	100	Chi. Gt. Western pf.	36¼	36¼	36¼	36¼	+ ⅛
94½	94¾	244	Chi., Mil. & St. P.	93	95	94½	94½	+ ⅛
128	129	100	Chi., M. & St. P. pf.	129	129	129	129	+ ⅛
19	19¼	20,100	Chi., Rock Isl. & P.	18⅝	19¾	18¼	19¼	+1⅛
23	23¼	8,200	Chile Copper	22⅞	23¼	22⅞	23¼	+ ⅛
54⅞	55⅛	2,900	Chino Copper	55	55⅝	54⅞	55	+ ⅛
44½	44⅝	1,700	Col. Fuel & Iron	44½	45⅝	44	44⅝	+ ⅝
26½	27	100	Col. & Southern	27	27	27	27	...
154	155¼	100	Consolidated Gas	134	134	134	134	...
83¼	84¼	100	Continental Can	83½	83½	83½	83¾	− ⅛
20¾	20¾	900	Corn Products Ref.	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ⅛
92¼	92⅝	21,100	Crucible Steel	92¼	93⅛	92¼	92¾	+1⅛
214	218	1,500	Cuban-Am. Sugar	221	221	215	215	−15
94	94½	800	Deere & Co. pf.	94½	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
9½	10	100	Den. & Rio Grande	10	10	10	10	+ ⅛
97	98¼	200	Detroit United Ry.	97	98	97	98	+5
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼	...
47⅛	48	1,200	Distillers' Secur.	48	48	48	48	+ ⅝
24⅝	25	800	Dome Mines	24⅜	25	24⅜	25	+ ⅝
86⅞	86¾	8,400	Erie	86⅞	88¼	86⅝	86¾	− ⅝
51⅛	51⅜	100	Erie 1st pf.	51½	51½	51½	51½	− ⅝
43	43¾	200	Erie 2d pf.	43	43	43	43	− ⅝
330	340	25	Generals Chemical	330	330	330	330	...
166	167	100	General Electric	167	167	167	167	+1½
79⅝	79¾	27,300	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	79	80	78⅝	79⅝	+1½
120	120½	420	Great Northern pf.	120¼	120⅝	120¼	120⅝	+ ⅛
43¾	43¾	600	G. N. certs. ore prop.	43¾	43¾	43¼	43¼	+ ½
49¼	49⅝	900	Greene-Cananea	49¼	49⅝	49¼	49¼	+ ½
22	22¼	9,900	Guggenheim Explor.	22¼	22⅝	22¼	22¼	+ ½
102	103	200	Illinois Central	103	103	102¾	102¾	+ ⅛
47	47	4,400	Inspiration Copper	46¾	47	46¼	46¾	+ ⅛
...	...	100	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	+ ⅛
17¼	17¼	400	Interboro Consol.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
74¼	74¾	1,600	Interboro Con. pf.	74¼	74¾	74¼	74¾	+1½
21½	21⅝	34,100	Int. Met. Mar. pf.	22¾	22⅝	21¼	21⅞	+ ⅛
75	75½	20,300	Int. Mer. Mar. pf.	75½	76⅛	75	75¼	+1½
50	50½	37,150	Int. Nickel	50⅞	50⅞	49⅜	50	+ ⅛
11	11¼	200	Int. Paper	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ⅛
47½	48	300	Int. Paper pf.	48	48	47½	47⅞	+ ⅛
88	88½	200	Jewel Tea	88	89	88	88	+2
110¼	111	200	Jewel Tea pf.	111	111	111	111	...
26	26⅜	600	Kansas City South.	25¾	26	25¾	26	+ ⅜
74½	74⅞	100	Kelly Spring Tire	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼	+ ⅜
96	96¾	7,900	Kennecott Copper	57¾	57¾	57¼	57½	+ ⅜
6	6¼	100	Keokuk & Des M.	5	5	5	5	...
77	77¼	600	Lackawanna Steel	77	77¼	77	77	− ⅛
105	107	200	Laclede Gas	105¼	105¼	105¾	105¾	− ⅛
51¼	51½	500	Lee Rubber & Tire	51	51½	51	51½	+1
22	24	100	Long Island	22	22	22	22	− ½
16	17	300	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	16¾	16¾	16¼	16¼	...
196	198	988	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	196	197	196	197	−3
119¾	120	100	Louis. (P.) Co., pf.	119¾	120¼	120¼	120¼	+ ¼
126¼	126¾	100	Louis. & Nash.	126¼	126¾	126¼	126¼	+1¼
128¾	130	23	Manhattan Elev.	130	130	130	130	...
74	74¼	8,700	Maxwell Motors	73½	75¼	73½	74	+1⅝
85¾	86¼	1,400	Max. Motors 1st pf.	85¾	87	85¾	86	+ ⅝
57½	58	5,600	Max. Motors 2d pf.	57⅝	58½	57⅝	57⅞	+ ⅝
110¼	110¾	8,000	Mexican Petroleum	111¾	111¾	110¼	110¼	− ⅝
95	97⅜	100	Mex. Petroleum pf.	97⅝	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	...
38¼	38⅝	3,400	Miami Copper	38½	38⅝	38¼	38⅜	+ ¼
6½	7¼	400	Minn. & St. Louis	6⅞	7	6⅞	7	+ ¼
17¼	18¾	100	Minn. & St. L. pf.	17	17	17	17	−1½
3⅝	4	200	Mo., Kan. & Texas	3¾	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	...
79	80	800	Montana Power	79¾	79½	79½	79½	+ ¼
115	116	400	Montana Power pf.	115	115	115	115	...
123¾	124¼	100	Nat. Biscuit Co.	123¼	123¾	123¼	123¾	+ ¼
75	76	400	Nat. Cloak & Suit	76	76	76	76	+ ½
25	25½	500	Nat. Enam. & St. Co.	25	25½	25	25½	+ ⅛
66¾	67¼	1,000	Nat. Lead Co.	67	67¾	67	67½	+ ⅛
17⅝	17¾	8,700	Nevada Con. Cop.	17⅝	18	17½	17⅝	+ ⅛
142	144½	100	N. Y. Air Brake	145	145	145	145	−2
103	103¼	800	N. Y. Central	103¼	103¼	103	103	+ ¼
...	...	50	Do., odd lot	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼	...
62	62⅞	600	N. Y., N. H. & H.	63⅜	63⅜	63	63	+ ⅛
122	122½	700	Norfolk & Western	122⅝	122⅝	122¾	122¾	+ ⅛
66¾	68	100	North American	68	68	68	68	...
112¾	112⅞	100	Nor. Pacific x d.	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	+ ⅛
87	88	1,600	Ontario Mining	8	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
34	35	100	Pacific Tel. & Tel.	34	34	34	34	...
56⅞	57	1,446	Penn. R. R.	56⅞	57	56⅞	56⅞	− ⅛
103⅞	104¼	400	People's Gas, Chi.	103⅝	103⅞	103⅝	103⅞	...
79	82	100	P., C., C. & St. L.	79	79	79	79	+ ⅛
102½	103	200	Pittsburgh Coal pf.	103	103	103	103	+ ¾
102	103	200	Pressed Steel C. pf.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	− ⅜
161½	162¼	200	Pullman Co.	163	163	162¼	162¼	− ⅜
39	40	100	Railway Steel Sp.	39	39	39	39	− ⅜
95¾	96¼	100	Railway Steel S. pf.	96	96	96	96	...
24	24½	3,800	Ray Con. Copper	24	24½	23⅜	24⅛	+ ⅛
85	85¼	3,800	Reading	84½	85⅛	84½	85⅛	+ ⅛
51¼	51⅜	300	Republic Iron & Steel	51½	51½	51½	51½	+ ⅛
...	½	400	Rock Island Co. pf.	...	...	...	...	...
2	2⅛	1,800	St. Louis & San F.	2½	2½	2½	2¼	− ⅛
4½	6	100	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	4½	4½	4½	4½	+ ⅛
8¼	8¾	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¾	+ ⅜
14½	15	400	Seaboard Air Line	15	15	15	15	...
85¾	86	200	Seab. Air Line pf.	85¾	85¾	85¾	85¾	− ⅛
177	178½	800	Sears, Roeb. & Co.	178	179	178	179	+3
84¾	84⅞	2,000	Shattuck-Arizona	84½	85	84½	84⅝	+ ⅛
64½	65	100	Sloss-S. S. & I. Co.	64¾	64¾	64¾	64¾	+ ⅛
97¾	97¾	800	Southern Pacific	97½	98	97½	97¾	+ ⅛
206	210	100	So. Porto Rico Sug.	209	209½	207	209	−1
20	20¼	600	Southern Railway	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	...
59	60	200	Southern Ry. pf.	59	60	59	60	...
142	142¼	4,900	Studebaker Co.	142	144¼	141¼	142	+ ⅝
52¼	52½	1,200	Tennessee Copper	52⅞	52⅞	52⅝	52½	−1
198½	199	800	Texas Co.	198½	199	198½	199	+ ⅜
...	...	662	Texas Co. rights	18¾	18¾	18¼	18¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	10¼	1,700	Texas & Pacific	10¼	10¼	9¾	10	...
62¼	62⅞	600	Third Avenue	61⅝	62¾	61⅝	62¾	+ ⅛
96	96⅞	200	Twin City Rapid T.	96	96	96	96	−1
6⅝	6⅞	900	Union B. & P. Co.	6⅜	6⅞	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
30	31½	200	Un. B. & P. Co. pf.	30¼	30¼	30¼	30¼	+ ⅛
133	133¼	1,500	Union Pacific	132¾	133¼	132¾	133¼	+ ⅛
82⅜	83	100	Union Pacific pf.	82	83	83	83	+ ⅛
93¾	94½	100	United Cigar Stores	94	94	94	94	+ ⅛
147½	148	1,700	United Fruit Co.	148¼	148¾	147¾	147¾	− ⅛
...	...	300	Do., s 10 f.	147¾	147¾	147¾	147¾	+ ⅛
21½	22	600	U. S. C. I. P. & F.	21¾	22	21⅝	22	+ ⅛
51½	51⅝	100	U.S.C. I. P. & F. pf.	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	51⅜	+ ⅛
163¼	163¾	12,000	U. S. Indus. Alco.	164	165	163¼	163¾	+1⅛
17	17¼	200	U. S. Red. & Ref.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	...
53½	53⅝	5,200	U. S. Rubber	52⅜	53⅞	52⅜	53½	+ ⅛
110¼	110¾	200	U. S. Rub. 1st pf.	110¼	110¼	110¼	110¼	− ⅛
74¾	75¼	10,400	U. S. S., Ref. & M.	72¾	75	74⅝	75	+1
82⅜	100	...	Do. pf., s 30 f.	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¾	...
85	85½	81,200	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85⅞	84⅝	85	+ ⅛
117¼	117½	870	U. S. Steel pf.	117¼	117¾	117¼	117¼	+ ⅛
82⅜	82⅝	4,400	Utah Copper	82¼	82⅞	82¼	82⅝	−1
17⅝	18¼	100	Utah Securities	18	18	18	18	+ ⅛
44½	45	100	Va.-Car. Chemical	44¼	44¼	44¼	44¼	+ ½
44½	45	25	Do., odd lot	43	45	43	45	...
14⅞	15¼	882	Wabash	15	15¼	15	15¼	+ ⅛
45¼	45½	400	Wabash pf. A	45½	45⅞	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
27¼	27½	900	Wabash pf. B	27¼	27⅝	27¼	27¼	+ ⅛
32⅜	32⅝	4,000	Western Maryland	32¼	33¼	32	32½	− ⅛
48	48	100	West. Maryland pf.	48½	48½	48¼	48¼	− ⅛
90¾	90¾	500	Western Union Tel.	90	90¾	90	90	− ⅛
65	65¼	5,600	Westingh. E. & M.	64¾	65	64¼	65	+1¼
33	36	25	Wisconsin Central	34	34	34	34	...
4⅛	4⅜	2,700	Wheeling & L. E.	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4	+1
12¾	13¼	200	W. & L. E. 1st pf.	12¾	13¼	12¾	13¼	+ ⅜
4½	4⅝	2,700	W. & L. E. 2d pf.	4⅜	4⅝	4⅜	4⅝	+ ⅛
231	235	200	Willys-Overland	238	238	235	235	+5
231	235	50	Do., odd lot	233	238	233	233	...
104	105	100	W.-O.pf.sub.rts, f. p.	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞	+ ⅛
123¾	124½	400	Woolw., (F.W.,) Co.	124	124	124	124	+ ⅛

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

YESTERDAY'S RANGE.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
25 railroads	77.56	75.26	77.36	+ .17
25 Industrials	98.45	97.01	98.16	+ .02
50 stocks	88.00	87.13	87.73	+ .55

DAILY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
April 10	88.00	87.18	87.73	+ .55
April 8	87.46	86.90	87.18	− .28
April 7	88.14	86.46	87.46	−1.05
April 6	88.78	88.31	88.51	+ .09
April 5	88.71	88.07	88.39	+ .33
April 4	88.88	87.89	88.00	− .25
April 3	88.87	87.76	88.25	+ .55
April 1	87.82	87.46	87.69	+ .17

MONTHLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

April.	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	88.87	3	86.46	7	87.73
1915	73.36	30	64.54	1	72.60
1914	70.60	2	65.24	25	67.26
1913	62.51	4	58.44	30	58.68
1912	71.18	26	68.03	1	70.39

YEARLY RANGE OF FIFTY STOCKS.

	—High.—		—Low.—		Last.
*1916	91.87	Jan. 3	83.49	Mar. 1	87.73
1915	94.13	Oct. 22	58.99	Feb. 24	91.60
1914	78.50	Jan. 31	57.41	July 30	80.20
1913	79.10	Jan. 2	68.00	Feb. 1	68.00
1912	88.82	Sep. 30	75.24	Feb. 1	78.22
1911	84.41	June 26	66.57	Sep. 25	77.90

*To date.

STOCK EXCHANGE TICKET.

Nominations Presented—Members Ask Two Holidays Next Week.

The Nominating Committee of the Stock Exchange yesterday presented these nominations to be voted upon at the annual meeting next month:

President—H. G. S. Noble.
Treasurer—Charles M. Newcombe.
Governors to serve four years—Winthrop Burr, H. T. B. Jacquelin, H. C. Lawrence, Eugene Meyer, jr., H. K. Pomroy, Edward Roesler, Erastus T. Tefft, James H. Wainwright, B. S. Williams, and S. S. Prime.
Gratuity Fund Trustees—Rudolph Kepler and Henry C. Swords.

A petition was circulated on the exchange, asking the governors to make Good Friday and the following Saturday holidays. It will be voted upon by the governors in a few days. Members of the Cotton Exchange and of the Coffee Exchange voted yesterday to close down these two days.

334,744 COPIES.

The average net paid circulation of The New York Times reported according to law, daily and Sunday, for six months ending March 31, 1916, was 334,744 copies.—Advt.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

The Marine Earning Statement.

The Platten Committee's statement setting forth the past, present, and probable future earnings of the International Mercantile Marine Company was received with some astonishment in the financial district. The average investor in the marine stocks probably had no idea that his company had such wealth. The statement, too, must have given him a rosy aspect of the future. The figures of war earnings given by the Platten Committee for the common stockholders were accepted by members of the Wallace Committee for the preferred stock at par. No effort was made to ridicule them as figures of the imagination. Even the post-war figures might prove correct, said individual members of the Wallace Committee, though this was problematical. While the long statement was well received, however, there was no rush on the part of the preferred stockholders to make their peace with the common stockholders. The negotiations looking toward an amicable settlement of differences have not been reopened. The Court yesterday set April 24 as the day for appointing a Master to hear evidence in the foreclosure suit and thus some time remains for harmony meetings. The feeling still persists that there will be harmony, but this is not based on anything concrete, it appears.

***

Post-War Earnings.

One of the members of the preferred stockholders' committee insisted that he saw nothing in the published figures to warrant giving the common stockholders a greater representation than $12,500,000 of stock in the

Renskorf, Lyon & Company

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RESERVE BANKS. DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 10 or Less.	Over 10 up to 30.	Over 30 up to 60.	Over 60 up to 90.
Boston	3	3½	4	4
New York	3	4	4	4
Philadelphia	3	4	4	4
Cleveland	3½	4	4	4½
Richmond	..	4	4	4
Atlanta	....	4	4	4
Chicago	3½	4	4	4½
St. Louis	3	4	4	4
Minneapolis	..	4	4	4½
Kansas City	4	4½	4½	4½
Dallas	....	4	4	4
San Francisco	3	3½	4	4½

Trade Acceptances.

	Agricul. Over 90.	Up to 60.	60 to 90.	Commodity.
Boston	5	3	3	3½
New York	5	3½	3½	..
Philadelphia	4½	3	3	3
Cleveland	5	3	3½	..
Richmond	5	3½	4	3
Atlanta	5	3½	3½	3
Chicago	5	..	..	..
St. Louis	5	3	3½	3
Minneapolis	5	..	3½	3
Kansas City	5	3½	3½	3
Dallas	4½	3½	4	3
San Francisco	5½	3	3½	*3½

*Up to 30 days; over 30 to 60, 4 per cent.; over 60 to 90, 4½ per cent., and over 90, 5 per cent.

BANK ACCEPTANCES.

Sixty days	2@2¼
Ninety days	2@2½

COLLATERAL LOANS.

High.	Low.	Last.	Renewal Rate.
2¼	1¾	2	2

*TIME LOANS.

30 days	2¼@2¾	5 months	3
90 days	2¾@3	6 months	3
4 months	3		

*Regular mixed collateral all industrial, ¼ per cent. higher.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.
Best Known Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3 @3¼
30 to 90 days ..... 2½@3
Other Names.
4 to 6 months ..... 3¼@3½

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.
Range of Rates.

Sterling—	High.	Low.	Last.	Change.
Demand	$4.76⅝	$4.76½	$4.76½	..
Cables	4.77	4.77	4.77	..
Paris—				
Demand	6.02½	6.03¼	6.03¼	—.01⅛
Cables	6.01½	6.02⅛	6.02⅛	—.01⅛
Berlin—				
Demand	72.43¾	72.25	72.43¾	+.25
Cables	72.50	72.31¼	72.50	+.25

Closing Rates.

Following are yesterday's closing rates, compared with the normal rates of exchange based on the mint par of exchange adapted to the customary way of quoting the several exchanges. Sterling is quoted at so many dollars to the pound; German exchange so many cents to four marks, and French, Italian, and Swiss exchange so many francs or lire to the dollar. The other exchanges in this list are quoted so many cents to the units of currency in the several countries:

	Normal Rates of Exch.	Yesterday's Close— Demand or Check.	Cable.
London	4.8665	4.76½	4.77
Paris	5.1826	6.01¾	6.02½
Berlin	92.28	72.43⅜	72.50
Austria	20.20	12.40	12.45
Scandinavia	26.70	30.05	30.10
Spain	19.20	19.32	19.37
Switzerland	5.1826	5.17⅛	5.17
Greece	19.23	19.33	19.38
Holland	40.19	42.87½	43.00
Italy	5.1826	6.59	6.58½
Russia	51.45		31.62½
China—			
Hongkong		49.25	49.35
Shanghai		68.50	68.62½
India—			
Bombay		33.00	....
Calcutta		33.00	....
Japan—			
Kobe		50.25	50.37½
Yokohama		50.25	50.37½
Philippine Islands—			
Manilla		49.75	49.87½
South America—			
Buenos Aires		42.37½	42.50
Rio		22.87½	23.00

TIME BILLS ON LONDON.

Bankers. 60 Days.	90 Days.	Commercial. 60 Days.	90 Days.
$4.75	$4.71	$4.72¾	$4.70⅝

Clearing House Figures.

New York Clearing House exchanges, $297,018,254; balance, $18,201,879; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,002,665.

Domestic Exchange.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston, par; Chicago, 10c discount; St. Louis, par; San Francisco, 30c premium; Montreal, $2.81¼ premium.

Silver.

Bar silver in London, 29 11-16d, up ¼d; New York, 62¼c, up ½c; Mexican dollars, 48¼@50¼c.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Prices on the Consolidated Stock Exchange reflected a good tone virtually throughout the session. Germany's denial of responsibility for the Sussex disaster was construed favorably as tending to avoid another international crisis. There were other favorable influences which helped the upward movement, notably the news regarding the Mexican situation and the large increase in the United States Steel tonnage figure.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
40	Alaska Gold	20¼	20½	20¼	20½
10	Ails-Chalmers	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼
20	Am. Beet Sug.	72	72½	72	72½
290	Am. Can	60⅝	62	60⅝	61⅞
50	Am.H. & L.pf.	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛
950	Am. Locomo.	78	78¾	77½	77⅞
550	Am. Smelting	102½	102½	102	102¼
2,710	Am. Zinc	95¾	97⅜	95¼	96⅞
1,810	Anaconda Cop.	86⅜	87⅝	86⅜	87⅛
520	Baldwin Loco.	107⅛	107⅝	106½	107
70	Brooklyn R. T.	86½	86½	86½	86½
610	Butte & Super.	95⅝	97	95¼	96⅝
50	C., M. & St. P.	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜	94⅜
600	C., R. I. & P.	18¾	19⅛	18¾	19⅛
50	Chile Copper	23½	23½	23	23
10	Chino Copper	55	55	55	55
80	Col. Fuel & I.	44¼	44⅝	44¼	44⅝
10	Corn Products	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛
6,420	Crucible Steel	93¾	96⅜	92	92⅝
30	Dist. Secur	48⅝	48⅝	47⅝	47⅝
110	Erie	36⅜	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜
90	Erie 1st pf.	51⅝	51⅝	51⅛	51⅝
100	Erie 1st pf.	..	..	..	..
1,820	Goodrich Co	78⅞	80⅞	78⅝	79⅛
70	Gt. North. Ore.	43⅞	43⅞	43½	43½
60	Insp. Copper	46⅞	47⅛	46⅝	47⅛
10	Interboro. Con.	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼
230	Int. Mer. Mar.	22⅜	22⅝	21⅝	21⅝
780	Int. Mer. M.pf.	75½	76¼	74⅝	75¼
450	Int. Nickel	50¼	50⅝	49⅝	50
270	Kennecott Cop.	57⅝	57⅞	57⅜	57⅝
720	Maxwell Mot.	57⅜	57⅝	57⅛	57⅜
50	Maxwell 1st pf.	86½	86½	86½	86½
140	Maxwell 2d pf.	57⅜	58⅛	57⅛	58¼
810	Mex. Petrol	111⅜	111⅝	110½	110⅝
60	Miami Copper	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅝
90	Nat. Lead	67¼	67¼	67¼	67¼
120	Nevada Con	17½	17¾	17½	17¾
30	Ont. Mining	8¼	8½	8⅛	8¼
170	Pennsylvania	56⅞	57	56⅞	57
70	Ray Copper	24⅝	24¾	24⅛	24⅛
620	Reading	84⅞	85⅛	84⅝	85¼
20	Southern Pac.	97⅞	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝
20	Southern Ry.	20¾	20¾	20¼	20¼
120	Studebaker	142¾	143⅝	141¾	141¾
70	Tenn. Copper	55	55	52½	52½
10	Texas & Pac.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
30	Union Pac.	132⅞	132⅞	132⅝	132⅝
270	United Fruit	148⅜	149⅛	148⅛	149¼
380	U. S. Ind. Alc.	162½	164⅜	162½	163
750	U. S. Rubber	52⅝	54	52⅝	53¼
4,960	U. S. Steel	84⅞	85¼	84⅝	84⅞
280	Utah Copper	82⅜	82⅝	82	82⅜
200	West. Elec.	64⅜	65	64¼	64⅜
29,360					

MINING STOCKS.

800	Atlanta	.14	.14	.14	.14
1,500	Cash Boy	.07½	.07½	.07½	.07½
300	Goldfield Con.	.78	.81	.78	.81
500	Gold. Merger	.14	.14	.14	.14
300	Jim Butler	.94	.94	.94	.94
100	Jumbo Ext.	.17	.17	.17	.17
1,000	McNamara	.09½	.09½	.09½	.09¾
300	Midway	.23	.23	.23	.23
500	Mizpah	.27	.27	.27	.27
3,300	Rescue Eula	2¾	3⅛	2¾	2¾
750	Tono. Ext.	5.95	6.15	5.95	6.15
200	West End	.76	.76	.76	.76
9,550					

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-American	15¼	15⅝	15½	16
Atlantic Refining	675	680	675	680
Borne-Scrymser	340	360	340	360
Buckeye Pipe Line	100	102	100	102
Chesebrough Mfg.	975	1000	975	1000
Colonial Oil	165	180	165	180
Continental Oil	310	315	312	317
Crescent Pipe Line	42	44	42	44
Cumberland Pipe L.	60	65	60	65
Eureka Pipe Line	215	220	215	220
Galena Signal Oil pf.	138	142	138	142
Galena Signal Oil	152	155	150	153
Illinois Pipe Line	175	177	176	179
Indiana Pipe Line	102	105	101	104
Inter. Pet. Co., Ltd.	12	12½	12	12½
National Transit	18	19	18	19
N. Y. Transit	187	193	187	193
Northern Pipe Line	101	104	101	103
Ohio Oil	224	226	228	226
Penn.-Mex. Fuel Co.	60	63	60	63
Pierce Oil	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Pierce 6s, 1924	84	86	82	84
Prairie Oil & Gas	413	416	413	417
Prairie Pipe Line	220	222	220	222
Solar Refining	300	305	300	305
Southern Pipe Line	202	205	200	205
South. Penn. Oil	345	350	345	350
South. West. Penn.	106	109	106	109
Standard Oil of Cal.	248	252	248	252
Standard Oil of Ind.	542	545	540	545
Standard Oil of Kan.	450	460	450	460
Standard Oil of Ky.	362	368	363	368
Standard Oil of Neb.	360	370	360	370
Standard Oil of N. J.	514	516	513	517
Standard Oil of N. Y.	209	211	209	211
Standard Oil of Ohio	555	560	550	560
Swan & Finch	138	140	135	140
Union Tank	86	88	84	86
Vacuum Oil	243	246	248	245
Washington Oil	35	45	35	45

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

	1916.	1915.	Increase.
ATLANTA, BIRMINGHAM & ATLANTIC—			
4th week March	$81,671	$83,056	*$1,385
Month of March	284,744	265,189	19,555
July 1-March 31	2,325,480	2,031,320	294,160
RIO GRANDE SOUTHERN—			
4th week March	16,840	58,680	41,840
Month of March	46,101	51,772	*5,671
July 1-March 31	418,594	419,437	*843
*Decrease.			
For February:			
Gross	1916. 33,378	1915. 38,253	1914. 42,445
Net after taxes	69	7,122	5,810
Def. aft. chgs.	16,502	9,399	11,189
8 mos. gross	272,494	$78,807	462,515
Net after taxes	82,715	89,857	181,664
Def. aft. chgs.	50,605	41,567	2,371
YAZOO & MISSISSIPPI VALLEY for March—			
Gross	993,781	$908,089	1,047,921

Miscellaneous Earnings.

	1915.	1914.	Increase.
ATLANTIC, GULF & WEST INDIES STEAMSHIP CO. for the fiscal year ended Dec. 31—			
Divs. from sub. & other cos.	$1,878,764	$1,195,530	$678,234
Int. on invest.	373,230	300,047	73,212
Total income	2,247,023	1,495,577	751,446
Int., taxes, &c.	811,575	845,089	*33,514
Surp. for year	1,435,447	650,488	784,958
TWIN CITY RAPID TRANSIT for March—			
Gross	841,452	779,084	62,369
3 mos. gross	2,463,827	2,250,055	213,772
*Decrease.			

State Banks to Form a Section.

Prominent State bankers in the West have undertaken the formation of a new State Bank Section of the American Bankers' Association. They have issued a call for a meeting to be held at Kansas City on Monday, Sept. 25, the week of the annual convention of the association. This class of institutions is the only one not represented by a separate organization within the parent association, and the sentiment for a new section is said to be strongest in those States where State banks predominate.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BONDS.

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Maturity.	Rate.	Bid.	Ask.
Atl. Coast Line	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.25	4.05
Balt. & Ohio	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.12
Buff., R. & Pitts.	1916-'20	4½@5	4.50	4.30
Canadian Pacific	1916-'28	4½	4.50	4.15
Carr., Clinch. & O.	1916-'24	5	4.65	4.35
Ches. & Ohio	1916-'24	4½	4.40	4.20
Chicago & Alton	1916-'20	4½	5.30	4.65
Chicago & N. W.	1916-'23	4½	4.25	4.00
C., R. I. & Pac.	1916-'27	4½@5	5.30	4.70
C., St. L. & N. O.	1916-'24	5	4.35	4.15
C., C., C. & St. L.	1916-'29	5	4.62	4.30
Del. & Hudson	1922	4½	4.20	4.10
Erie R. R.	1916-'22	4½@5	4.50	4.20
Hocking Valley	1916-'28	4 @5	4.40	4.20
Illinois Central	1916-'23	4½@5	4.25	4.13
Louisv. & Nash.	1916-'23	5	4.25	4.00
Mo., K. & Texas	1916-'23	5	5.75	5.00
Mo. Pacific	1916-'22	5	5.75	5.00
N. Y. Cent. Lines	1916-'28	4½@5	4.45	4.15
Norf. & Western	1916-'24	4½	4.25	4.00
N. Y., N. H. & H.	1916-'28	6	4.45	4.15
Penn. Gen. F'ght.	1916-'23	4 @4½	4.20	4.05
St. L. I. Mt. & S.	1916-'24	5	5.30	4.70
St. Louis & S. F.	1916-'22	5	5.75	4.95
Seab. Air Line	1916-'23	5	4.65	4.30
Southern Pacific	1916-'23	4½	4.30	4.05
Southern Ry.	1916-'24	4½@5	4.55	4.25

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

These prices were quoted on the local Metal Exchange yesterday:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Tin spot	55.00		53.00	54.00
Lead		8.00		8.00
Spelter	18.75	18.75	18.00	18.50
Antimony	43.00	44.00	43.00	44.00
Quicksilver	$150.00		$155.00	
Aluminium	*58.00	61.00	*58.00	61.00
Iron, No. 2 X Phdy.	20.25	20.75	20.25	20.75

*Nominal.

Electrolytic copper was quoted at 27¼@27⅝c per pound in the open market. London quotations were:

	Yesterday. £	s	Friday. £	s
Copper, spot	118	10	118	0
Copper, futures	116	10	115	0
Tin, spot	205	0	205	0
Tin, futures	199	0	203	0
Spelter	97	0	94	0
Lead	34	0	33	10

OUT-OF-TOWN MARKETS

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
1,070	Adventure	4½	4½	4¼	4¼
27	Ahmeek	100½	100½	100	100
125	Alaska Gold	20¼	20⅝	20¼	20¼
420	Algomah	1⅞	1⅞	1½	1⅝
845	Allouez	70	70⅝	70	70⅝
10,285	Amer. Zinc	95½	97⅝	95	97
600	Amer. Zinc pf., w. i.	75	75	75	75
25	Anaconda	87	87⅝	87	87⅝
825	Aris. Com'l	9¼	9¼	8⅞	9
150	Bonanza	35c	35c	35c	35c
25	Butte-Balak.	3¼	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
2,725	Butte & Sup.	95½	97	95	97
690	Cal. & Aris.	74	74⅝	74	74
3	Cal. & Hecla	555	555	555	555
110	Centennial	17½	17½	17½	17½
2,250	Copper Range	64⅜	66	64½	65⅝
25	East Butte	13	13	13	13
80	Franklin	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
85	Granby	90	90	90	90
70	Hancock	16	16	16	16
100	Helvetia	40c	40c	40c	40c
10	Indiana	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
50	Inspiration	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2,284	Island Creek	48½	52⅜	48½	52
20	Isl. Creek pf.	90	90	90	90
35	Isle Royale	28	28	27¼	28
1,640	Keweenaw	6¾	6⅞	6¾	6¾
395	Lake	17½	17⅝	17½	17⅝
130	La Salle	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
435	Mass. Cons.	13⅜	14	13½	13⅝
115	Mayflower	4	4	4	4
260	Miami	38⅝	38⅝	38¼	38⅝
575	Michigan	3½	3¾	3⅜	3½
10	Mohawk	100	100	100	100
25	Nevada Cons.	17⅜	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜
90	New Arcadian	8	8	8	8
880	New Idria	15⅝	16	15⅝	16
780	North Butte	29	29¼	29	29
58	North Lake	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
360	Ojibway	2⅜	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
155	Old Colony	3¼	3⅜	3¼	3⅜
120	Old Dominion	69	69½	69	69½
191	Osceola	94½	94½	93¾	94
2,200	Pond Creek	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	15⅛
20	Quincy	94⅜	95	94⅜	95
15	Ray Cons.	23⅜	23⅜	23⅞	23⅞
460	Santa Fe	3	3	2⅞	3
595	Shannon	9⅛	9⅜	9	9⅜
25	Shattuck	35½	35½	35½	35½
275	South Lake	8	8⅛	8	8⅛
215	St. Mary's Ld.	71½	72	71½	72
1,170	Sup. & Boston	3⅞	4	3¾	4
25	Trinity	8½	8½	8½	8½
500	Tuolumne	33c	33c	32c	32c
13,075	U. S. Smelting	72	74¼	71½	74⅛
265	U. S. Smelt. pf.	53	53½	52¾	53½
8,425	Utah Apex	5	5⅛	5	5
90	Utah Cons.	14½	14½	14¾	14⅝
460	Utah Metals	10	10¼	10	10¼
180	Victoria	4	4¼	4	4⅛
30	Winona	4½	4½	4½	4½
80	Wolverine	58½	58½	58½	58½

RAILROADS.

80	Boston Elev.	78	78	77½	78
20	Boston & Low.	138½	138½	138	138
22	Fitchburg pf.	77	77	76¾	76¾
115	Mass. Elec. pf.	35	35	35	35
63	N.Y., N.H. & H.	63½	63	63	63
23	Rutland pf.	22	22	22	22
2	West End pf.	83	83	83	83

MISCELLANEOUS.

111	Am. Ag. Ch. pf	96¾	96¾	96¼	96¼
8	Amoskeag	70	70	70	70
10	Amoskeag pf.	100	100	100	100
1,265	Am. Pn. Serv.	3	3¼	3	3
210	Am. Pn. S. pf.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝
51	Am. Sugar	110	110¼	110	110¼
35	Am. Sugar pf.	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
810	Am. Tel. & T.	128½	128½	128¼	128¼
873	A., G. & W. I.	34	35	34	34½
613	A., G. & W. I. pf.	48⅞	49½	48⅝	49¼
700	Cuban P. Cem.	9¼	9½	9¼	9½
150	E. Bos. Land.	10¼	10¼	10	10
67	Edison Elec. Ill.	240	241	240	241
10	Ga. Ry. & E. pf.	89	89	89	89
29	Mass. Gas	84½	84½	84	84
18	Mass. Gas pf.	86⅝	87	86⅝	87
17	McElwain pf.	102	102	101	101
45	Miss. R. Power	18	19	18	19
42	N. E. Telep.	135	135	135	135
80	Nipe Bay	148	150	148	150
122	Pullman	162¾	163	162¾	163
60	Swift & Co.	130¾	130¾	130½	130½
638	Torrington	48½	48⅝	48	48
500	United Fruit	147	148½	147	148½
10	United Shoe M.	57⅛	58	57½	57⅞
15	United S. M. pf.	29	29¼	29	29¼
1,515	U. S. Steel	84¾	85¾	84⅝	85¾
75	U. S. Steel pf.	117	117	117	117
350	Ventura Oil	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10	Western Union	90½	90½	90½	90½

BONDS.

$2,000	A. T. & T. cl.	4s 92	92	92	92
5,300	Anglo-F.	5s 95¾	95¾	95¾	95¾
5,500	A., G. & W. I.	5s 79	79½	79	79½
2,500	Cent. Vt.	4s 80¾	80¾	80¾	80¾
2,000	Mass. G.	4½s 94	94	94	94
3,000	Pond Creek	6s 91	93	91	93
2,000	Swift	5s 100	100	100	100
5,000	U. Fruit	4½s 97½	97¾	97½	97¾
1,000	West. El.	5s 102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
2,000	W. T. & T.	5s 100½	100¾	100½	100¾

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
15	Balt. Tube pf.	117½	117½	117½	117½
7	Citizens' Bank	44	44	44	44
4	Con. Power pf.	110	110	110	110
975	Cosden Ref.	19⅞	20	19⅝	19⅝
1,100	Cos. O. & G.	7½	7⅝	7	7⅛
185	C. O. & G. pf.	4⅝	4½	4⅝	4⅝
85	Davison Ch.	61	61	60½	60½
25	Indust. Bldg. of Balt.	85	85	85	85
11	Md. Casualty	82	82	81½	81½
50	Nor. Central	87½	87½	87⅜	87⅜
525	Okla. Ref.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
20	Penn. W. & B.	75	75	75	75
100	Sapulpa Ref.	12	12	12	12
600	Un. Ry. & E.	27¾	27¾	27¼	27¼
50	Wayland Oil	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞

BONDS.

$4,000	Chi. Rys. 5s	97½	97½	97¼	97¼
4,000	C. of B. 4s	'34 100	100	100	100
500	C. of B. 4s	'62 100	100	100	100
1,000	Con. Pr. 4½s	88	88	88	88
1,000	Con. Coal ref. 5s	91¼	91¼	91¼	91½
13,000	Cosden 6s	119	119	119	119
2,000	Elk. Corp. 6s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
2,000	Elk. Fuel 5s	100½	100½	100½	100½
3,000	Fmt.-Clarksb. Trac. 5s	100	100	100	100
5,000	G. B. S. inc.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
4,000	Hous. Oil div. ctfs.	79	79	79	79
1,000	Knox. Tr. 5s	103½	103½	103¼	103¼
1,000	Md. Elec. 5s	98¾	98¾	98⅞	98⅞
2,000	Md. El. 5s	'26 102½	102½	102¼	102½
2,000	M. & M. T. 5s	102	102	102	102
7,000	Mil. El. 4½s	92½	92½	92¼	92¼
2,000	M. & St. P. jt. 5s	102	102	102	102
5,000	N. C. 1st 5s	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
5,000	Norf. R. R. L. 5s	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
2,500	U. Ry. & El. fdg. 5s	87	87	86¾	86¾
6,000	U. Ry. & El. inc. 4s	62¾	62¾	62¼	62¾

CHICAGO.

STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
10	Am. Rad. com.	395	395	395	395
75	Am. Rad. pf.	135	135	134	134
40	Booth Fish.	31	31	31	31
880	Booth Fish. pf.	74½	74½	74¼	74½
29	C. C. & C. Rypf	17	17	17	17
125	Chic. Pneu. pf.	72½	73	72½	73
162	Chi. Rys., S. 3	3	3	3	3
50	Chi. Rys., S. 4	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
250	Dia. Match	104¾	107	104¾	107
65	Ill. Brick	81	81	81	81
65	Lind. Light	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
50	Lind. Light pf.	10¼	10¼	10¼

REO MOTOR CAR

Bought—Sold—Quoted

Hoit & McWilliam

Telephone 8109 Rector

71 Broadway, 200 Devonshire St.

New York, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
500 Cumberland Corp. Pfd.
100 Eastern Steel Com.
50 E. W. Bliss Com.
25 Franklin Insurance
100 Goldschmidt Detin'g Com. & Pfd.
50 Germania Insurance
25 H. W. Johns-Manville Com.
20 Home Insurance
50 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
100 Int. Cotton Mills Com. & Pfd.
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
50 N. Y. Shipbuilding
25 New Jersey Zinc
25 Niagara Insurance
100 Stern Brothers Pfd.
25 Victor Talking Machine
100 Ward Baking Com. & Pfd.
100 White Rock Com. & Pfd.

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Chicle Com. & Pfd.
100 Aluminum Co. of America
50 American Thermos Bottle
50 American Cyanamid Com.
50 Buffalo Copper & Brass
100 Buevrus Co. Pfd.
50 Continental Insurance
500 Cumberland Corp. Com.
25 E. W. Bliss Com.
35 Fidelity-Phenix Insurance
100 H. R. Worthington Pfd. Cifs.
25 Harriman National Bank
25 Ingersoll-Rand Com.
25 Joseph Dixon Crucible
100 Mathieson Alkali Com.
100 N. Y. Shipbuilding
30 Rome Brass & Copper
100 United Dry Goods Co.
30 Victor Talking Machine
30 Winchester Repeating Arms

J.K. Rice, Jr. & Co.

Phones 4001 to 4010 John. 36 Wall St., N. Y.

Gulf States Steel
Amer. Graphophone
Hercules Powder
Federal Sugar
Central Aguirre
Amer. Cyanamid

C. C. Kerr & Co.

15 Wall St., N. Y. 'Phone 6780 Rector

Pennsylvania Gasoline Company

Descriptive Circular on Request

E. BUNGE & CO.

Investment Securities

44 Broad St., New York

Telephones Broad 6951-2-3-4-5-6.

Carbon Steel
E. W. Bliss
Hopkins & Allen Arms
Winchester Arms
Scovill Mfg.
Niles-Bement-Pond

Gilbert Eliott & Co.

Specialists

27 Pine St., N. Y. Tel. John 6210

Gulf States Steel

Bought—Sold—Quoted

CHAS. H. JONES & CO.

20 Broad St. New York

Telephone 9140 Rector. Cable "Orientment."

American Bank Note
Ingersoll-Rand
Winchester Rptg. Arms
Pocahontas Cons. Collieries

FREDERIC H. HATCH & CO.

Phone Broad 5140. 30 Broad St., New York.

Private telephone to Boston and Philadelphia.

Pacific Gas & Electric
Com. & 1st Pfd.
Bought—Sold—Quoted

GEO. REITH & CO

Specialists in Public Utility Securities

50 BROAD ST., N.Y. 'PHONE BROAD 3665

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Trading in the Curb Market Only Moderately Active, with Prices Generally Higher.

Transactions in the outside security market yesterday amounted to 470,304 shares of stock and $132,000 of bonds.

The sales of stocks were divided as follows: Industrials, 94,585, oil, 83,894, and mining, 291,825. The range of prices of all issues in which transactions were recorded was:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
27,400	‡Aetna Explo., w. i.	21¼	23⅝	21¼	23½
700	Ajax Rub., Inc.	70	70¾	*60½	70¾
240	Am.-Br. Mfg. pf.	65	68	65	68
1,150	Am. Zinc pf., w. i.	75	75½	74¼	75½
650	Atl., Gulf & W. Indies S. S.	34	34¾	34	34¼
250	Atl., Gulf & W. Ind. S. S. pf.	48½	49	48½	49
700	‡Butler Chem.	3½	3¾	3	3¼
1,500	‡Canada Steel	53	58	53	58
100	Can. Nat. Gas.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
3,500	‡Car Lt. & P.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
605	Carwen Steel.	10	10¼	10	10¼
650	‡Cramp S'b'ld.	84	85⅞	84	85⅝
5,960	Chev. Motor	194	197	191¼	196
700	Cp. of R. & H.	5¼	5⅝	5¼	5⅝
7,500	‡Cuba Cane S.	65½	65⅞	64	64½
3,000	‡Cuba Cane S. pf.	93¼	96	93	95
200	Curtiss Aero., v. t. ctfs.	45½	45½	45	45
300	Davidson Ch.	62	62	62	62
200	Electric Gun.	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1,100	Emerson Phon.	12⅝	12⅝	12	12
25	Fisk Rub. T.	121	124	124	124
100	‡Gulf St. Steel	75	75	75	75
300	Hass. & B. Car	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛
310	‡Hendee Mfg.	27	28	27	28
725	‡Holly Sugar.	47½	49	47	49
950	‡Holly Sug. pf.	97½	98¾	*97¼	97½
500	Int. Arms Fuse Sec.	15½	15¾	15½	15¾
250	‡Int. Mer. Mar.	21	*22¾	21	22¼
5,000	Kath. Br'ze pf.	28¾	30	27½	29½
200	Kenefick Zinc	14½	14½	14¾	14¾
2,160	‡Lima Locom., new. pf.	95	95	95	95
2,500	‡Lynn Phono.	7⅝	8	7⅝	8
2,300	Manhat. T'an.	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
400	Marconi of A.	½	⅝	⅝	⅝
500	‡Maxim Mun.	5½	6¼	6¼	6¼
5,400	‡Midvale Steel	65¾	66¾	65¾	65½
70	‡Nyomo Z. & L.	5	5	5	5
3,000	‡Pearlman Rim.	130	136	130	134
100	‡Poole E. & M. C.	120	120	120	120
10	Peerless	26	26	26	26
1,760	‡Sp. Body Co.	57½	59½	57½	59
50	‡Sprfd. B.C.pf.	101	101	101	101
1,800	‡St. Jos. Lead.	16⅞	17	16⅝	16⅝
500	St. L. R. M. & F.	37	37¼	36	37¼
100	Sub. Bt. v. t. cfs.	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝
1,550	‡Tob. Prod.	43	45	43	44⅞
300	Tri. F. v. t. cfs.	3½	3½	3½	3⅝
1,600	Un. Profit Sh.	1	1	1	1
200	‡Univ. Motor.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
2,200	‡U. S. L. & H. Cp.	3¼	3⅜	3⅛	3⅜
330	White Mot. C.	50½	50¾	50½	50⅝
1,000	W. F. C. v. t. cfs.	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,000	‡Zinc Con. Co.	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6¾

STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
34	Illinois P. L.	178	175	177	+ 2
57	Nat. Transit.	19½	18	19¼	+ 5
38	Ohio Oil.	226	223	225	+ 2
10	S. O. of Ind.	544	544	544	— 1
85	Union Tank L.	86	84	86	+ 4
60	Vacuum Oil.	245	244	245	..

OTHER OIL STOCKS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
830	Am. Oil & G.	1½	1½	1⅜	1½
500	‡Barn. O. & G.	3	3	3	3
2,000	‡Cosden & Co.				
600	‡Cosden O. & G. w. i.	19¾	*20	19½	19½
800	Empire Petrol.	7⅞	*7½	7⅛	7¼
3,800	‡Federal Oil.	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
400	‡Int. Petrol.	12	12¼	12	12¼
20,000	‡‡Midwest Oil.	60	60	58	59
935	‡‡Midwest Ref.	67	69	67	68
2,100	‡Muskogee Re.	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¼
35,000	‡‡Okla. Oil.	19	19	17	17½
150	‡Okla. Oil pf.	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
800	Okla. P. & R.	6¾	6¾	6¾	6¾
150	‡Pan-Am. Pet.	49	49½	49	49½
300	‡Sap'pa O. & G.	12	12½	12	12½
2,000	‡Vacuum G.O.	55	55	55	55
10	Ventura.	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
7,510	‡‡Un. W. Oil.	81	*83	80	81
3,500	‡Victoria Oil.	1⅞	2	1⅜	1⅞
2,200	Wayl'd O. & G.	7⅛	7½	7¼	7⅜

MINING STOCKS.

22,000	‡‡Atlanta.	14½	15	14	14
1,500	Bingham Min.	12⅜	12⅝	12⅜	12⅜
16,800	‡‡Booth.	24	24	21	21
11,000	‡Bos. & Mont.	74	77	74	76
200	Buffalo Mines.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Butte & Sup.	3	3	3	3
2,600	Butte Cop. & Z. v. t. ctfs.	9	9⅛	8⅞	9
950	‡Calaveras C.	4½	4⅝	4½	4⅝
2,500	Caledonia.	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
1,000	‡Canada Cop.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
33,000	‡Cashboy.	7	8	7	8
1,500	C. de P. Cop.	38½	38½	38	38
200	‡Comstock T.	8	8	8	8
3,500	C. Ariz. Sm.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝
4,000	Con. Nev.-Utah	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
1,000	Crown Reserve	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
2,000	‡Dome Exten.	36	36	35	35
1,800	‡Dupont Cop.	25⅜	25⅜	25⅛	25⅛
100	‡Eagle & B. B.	24⅜	25⅜	24⅜	25⅜
4,200	‡Emma Cop.	60	61	60	61
7,200	‡Fed. Res. M.	18	18	18	18
500	First Nat. Cop.	6⅛	6⅛	6	6
500	‡‡Gran. G. M.	78	78	76	76
2,500	‡Gold Hill.	13	14	13	14
4,500	‡Goldfield Con.	78	82	78	82
4,000	‡‡Gold. Merger	14	14	14	14
1,000	‡Greenwater.	7	7	7	7
300	Hecla Mining.	44	45	43	44
1,950	Howe Sound.	6	6	5¾	6
2,500	‡Int. Mines.	24	25	24	25
1,900	‡Iron Blossom.	23⅝	23⅝	*23¼	23⅝
5,000	Jerome Verdi.	2	2⅛	1⅞	2
500	‡Jim Butler.	96	97	96	97
2,500	‡Jumbo Ext.	78	78	76	77
3,500	‡‡Kewanas.	13½	14	13½	14
100	Kerr Lake.	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
1,500	Magma Copper	17½	18¾	17½	18⅝
9,500	‡‡March Min.	29	30	28	28½
2,000	‡McIntyre.	91	91	91	91
1,300	Nip. Mines.	7¼	7⅜	7¼	7⅜
1,000	‡McK.-Dar.	45	45	45	45
1,500	‡Mojave Tung.	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
24,000	‡‡Mother Lode.	36½	39	34½	38
3,500	‡Oatman Ariz. Central.	37	37	37	37
250	Oat. Big Jim.	2	2	1⅞	2
1,600	‡Oat. Gold Key. (a prospect).	24	25	24	25
2,700	‡Oat. Lazy Boy. (a prospect).	36	36	35	35
900	‡Oat. Lexingt'n. (a prospect).	65	68	65	68
5,500	‡Oatman Nellie. (a prospect).	29	30	29	30
4,000	‡‡Oat. South.	50	50	48	50
2,000	‡‡Ore.	5	5	5	5
100	Pea. Con. Cop.	3	3⅛	3	3⅛
3,000	‡Peterson Lake	27	27	26	27
700	‡Ray Hercules Mining.	4¾	4⅞	4¾	4¾
8,000	‡‡Rex Con. M.	20	22	20	21
1,800	‡Rochester M.	70	70	70	70
400	‡‡Round Mt.	73	73	73	73
9,400	‡Scratch Gray. Gold Min.	⅛	1	⅞	1⅛
400	‡Seven T. Coal.	39	39	39	39
2,500	‡‡Silver Pick.	8	8½	8	8½
1,100	Std. Silver-L'd	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
2,500	Stewart.	½	½	½	½
8,500	‡‡Success Min.	75	78	75	78
300	South Utah.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,000	‡Temiskaming.	56	56	56	56
2,000	‡Tintic Mining.	1¼	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
20	‡Tonopah Bel.	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
6,000	Tonopah Ext.	6¼	6¼	6	6⅛
400	Tonopah Min.	6	6¼	6	6¼
6,030	‡Tono. Mizpah.	25	26	25	26
2,500	Tri-Bullion.	⅝	1⅛	⅝	1⅛
200	Tularosa.	¼	¼	¼	¼
245	Un. Eastern.	4	*4¼	4	4
2,000	‡‡U. S. C. Min.	15½	15½	15	15
13,400	‡Un. V. Ext.	25½	27⅝	25½	27⅜
3,500	‡W. End. Con.	77	77	75	76
100	White Knob pf.	1⅜	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝
3,400	‡W. Oaks Min.	8¼	9⅛	8	9⅛
100	‡Yuscaran Con.	1½	1½	1½	1½

BONDS.

$3,000	Ches. & O. rts.	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
2,000	‡C. Un. Sta. 4½s.	100	100	100	100
25,000	L. V. 4½s, w. i.	101½	101½	101¼	101½
50,000	‡Midvale Steel 5s, w. i.	98¼	98⅜	98¼	98⅜
50,000	N. Y. City new 4½s, 1966.	103	103	103	103
5,000	Sulzb'r & Sons Co. 6s.	99¾	99¾	99⅝	99¾

*Odd lot. †Sell cents per share. ‡Unlisted.

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INDUSTRIALS.

Stocks in which no transactions were shown on the Curb record were quoted:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Brit.-Am. Tob. ord..	15	17	15	17
Brit.-Am. Tob., o. b.	15	17	15	17
Grant Motor Car.	6¼	7½	7	8
Hopkins-Allen Arms.	..	65	..	65
Marlin Arms	30	33	30	33
Marlin Arms pf.	80	83	80	83
Pyrene Mfg.	17½	18½	17½	18½
Steel & Radia, Ltd..	35	40	35	40

OIL STOCKS.

Houston Oil	16½	17½	16½	17½
Pierce Oil	14¼	14⅝	14¼	14⅝
Savoy Oil	11	13	11	13

MINING STOCK.

Oatman Extension	15	..	..	15

BOND.

Pierce Oil 6s.	84	86	82	84

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MUNITIONS STOCKS.

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explosives pf..	80	85	80	85
American Brass.	270	280	270	280
Atlas Powder	230	240	240	240
Atlas Powder pf.	102	105	102	105
Babcock & Wilcox.	120	127	120	127
Bliss (E. W.).	420	465	420	430
Bliss (E. W.) pf.	75	85	75	85
Can. F'dry & Forg.	170	190	170	190
Canadian Explosives.	300	350	300	340
Can. Explosives pf.	100	110	100	110
Colt's Arms.	775	823	775	823
Du Pont Powd., new.	342	352	340	350
Du Pont Powder pf.	103	108	105	106
Hercules Powder.	380	390	370	390
Hercules Powder pf.	116	120	116	120
International Arms.	15	16	14	18
Niles-Bement-Pond.	170	180	170	180
Niles-Bement-Pd. pf.	100	105	100	105
Scovill Mfg. Co.	535	565	560	575
Winch. Rptg. Arms.	1900	2000	1950	2050

COPPER SALES $38,459,400.

The Utah and Chino Cos. Report That Figure for Total Business.

The Utah and Chino Copper Companies, two leading members of the so-called porphyry copper group, showed in their annual reports yesterday a remarkable condition of the market and of production in 1915. The Utah Company reported income, before charges, of $17,920,443, which was more than double that in the preceding year. Gross earnings from the mines aggregated $27,155,943, against $16,222,456 in 1914. The year's surplus, after dividends had been paid, was $10,462,665, a gain of $7,136,000, and within $2,600,000 of the total surplus accumulated in the previous years of the company's existence.

The copper production amounted to 148,397,000 pounds net, costing 7.48 cents a pound to prepare for market, against 8.04 cents in the previous year. The average price received for the metal sold was 17.68 cents, compared with 13.26 cents in 1914.

The Chino Company turned out 64,887,788 pounds of copper which, at 17.42 cents a pound, brought $11,303,957, against the gross total of $7,195,423 in 1914. Like the Utah's record, the Chino reported a total net income more than twice that of the preceding twelve months, the figure being $6,917,802, compared with $3,254,410. The production cost was 7.12 cents, slightly less than the year before. The development work during the year uncovered ore amounting practically to the same amount as mined, leaving the reserve at the former figure of 90,000,000 tons.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Government and Municipal Issues.

Security.	Rate.	Due.	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'16	100¾	101¼	4.00
Argen. Govt. Disc.		Feb. 21,'17	95	95½	5.12
Argen. Govt.	6	Dec. 15,'17	101	101½	5.00
Argen. Govt.	6	May 15,'20	100¾	101½	5.70
City of Mont.	5	Dec., 1917	100¾	100½	4.60
City of Q'b'c.	5	Apr., 1920	99½	100¼	4.90
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1916	100¾	100⅝	2.00
Dom. of Can.	5	Aug., 1917	100¾	100⅝	4.50
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1921	99½	99¾	5.08
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1926	97⅝	98	5.30
Dom. of Can.	5	Apr., 1931	98	98¼	5.17
Italian Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	99¾	99⅞	6.20
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct. 15,'16	100¾	101¾	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Feb. 1923	101¾	102¼	5.55
Norweg. Govt.	6	Oct., 1917	101½	102	4.60
Swedish Govt.	6	Dec., 1919	100¾	101	4.50
Swiss Govt.	6	Mar., 1918	99⅝	101¾	4.80
Swiss Govt.	5	Mar., 1920	99¾	100¾	4.90

Company Issues.

Alabama Pr.	6	Feb., 1918	100	102	4.90
Am. Cot. Oil.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.05
Am. Loco.	5	July, 1916	100¾	100⅝	2.00
Am. S. T. Co.	5	Jan. 15,'19	97⅛	98⅛	5.95
Am. T. & T.	4½	Feb., 1918	100⅝	100⅞	4.10
Anacon. Cop.	5	Mar., 1917	101⅛	101⅜	3.40
A. V. R. L. & P.	6	July 1, '19	97½	99	6.35
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1917	100¼	100⅜	2.00
*Balt. & Ohio.	4½	June, 1918	101	101⅛	2.00
B'klyn R. T.	5	July, 1918	100⅞	101⅛	4.40
Can. North.	5	Sep., 1917	99½	100	5.00
Can. Pacific.	6	Mar. 2,'24	102¾	102⅝	5.45
C. P. R. & L.	6	May, 1919	101	101⅛	4.15
‡Ches. & O.	5	June, 1919	101¼	101⅜	2.40
C. & W. Ind.	5	Sep., 1917	99⅞	100¼	4.70
C., B. & Q.	4	July, 1921	98½	98⅝	4.25
Chi. Elev.	5	July, 1916	93	96	19.04
Cities Service.	7	May, 1918	101½	102¼	6.70
‡Cons. Power.	6	May 1'17	100¾	101⅛	3.00
Den. G. & El.	6	Apr., 1917	102	103	5.80
East. P. & L.	5	Mar. 1,'18	97	98	6.00
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	101⅜	101⅜	3.30
Gen. Rubber.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	101	4.60
Gr. Tr. of C.	6	Nov., 1917	99⅝	100¼	4.90
Hocking Val.	5	Nov., 1917	101¼	101⅜	4.40
Int. Harv.	5	Feb. 15,'18	101⅜	102¼	3.90
L. Gas & El.	6	Apr., 1918	100	101	5.45
Mich. Ry.	6	June, 1919	101½	102¼	5.25
M. West Util.	8	Jan. 1,'23	96	98	8.00
**Minn. Gen. E.	6	June, 1917	101¼	101¼	3.05
Mo. Pacific.	6	June, 1918	88	92	..
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	99¾	99½	6.50
Morgan & W.	5	Dec., 1918	100⅝	100⅜	4.70
N. Eng. Nav.	6	May, 1917	100¼	100⅜	5.80
‡Nor. S. Pow.	6	June 1,'17	101¼	101½	2.00
Penn. Co.	4½	June15,'21	101⅜	101⅜	4.10
P. S. C. N. J.	5	Mar., 1919	100⅞	100⅝	4.75
Rem. A. N. Met. C. Co.	5	Feb., 1919	98⅞	99¼	5.15
Southern Ry.	5	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101	3.95
Sulz. & Sons.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	100⅝	3.00
U. S. S. R. & M.	6	Feb., 1926	103⅝	105½	4.75
U. S. P. S. Co.	6	Apr., 1918	98½	100½	5.75
‡United Fruit.	6	May, 1917	101¼	101⅜	1.50
United Fruit.	5	May, 1918	101¼	101½	4.25
Wh'house El. & Mfg. Co.	5	Oct., 1917	101½	102	3.45
W. P. Trac.	6	Mar., 1917	100⅜	101¼	4.70
Wm. R. Arms.	5	Mar., 1918	99⅜	99⅝	5.05
W. V. T. & E.	6	June, 1917	97	99	7.00
††West. Pow.	6	Mar., 1917	100½	100¾	3.00
W. S. G. & E.	6	Oct., 1917	100	101	5.30
Winn. El. Ry.	6	Jan. 15,'18	100¾	101	3.45

*To be called June, 1916, at 100½ for 1917. 101 for 1918. †To be called May, 1916, at 101. ‡To be called June, 1916, at 101. §Called for redemption June, 1916, at 101. ¶Called for redemption May 1, at 100. **Called for redemption June 1, at 101. ††Called for redemption May 3, at 100½.

NEW YORK CITY BONDS.

		Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
6s	—Sept., 1916	101¼	101⅜	101¼	101⅜
4½s	—Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
4½s	—June, 1965	107⅝	107⅞	107¼	107½
4½s	—Mar., 1963	107¼	107⅝	107⅛	107⅜
4½s	—Nov., 1957	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4½s	—May, 1957	106⅞	107¼	106⅞	107¼
4½s	—Nov., 1917	101	..	101	..
4½s	—May, 1917	100⅜	..	100⅜	..
4½s	—Apl., '65, w. i.	102⅞	103⅛	102⅜	103
4½s	—Mar., 1964	102⅝	103	102⅜	103
4½s	—Mar., 1962	102⅝	103	102⅝	102⅞
4½s	—Sept., 1960	102⅝	103	102⅜	102⅞
4½s	—Mar., 1960, optional.	103⅜	102⅝	102⅞	102⅞
4s	—May, 1959	98⅛	100	99⅝	100
4s	—Nov., 1958	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—May, 1957	99¾	100	99¾	100
4s	—Nov., 1956	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99¾
4s	—Nov., 1955	99⅝	100	99½	100
4s	—Nov., 1926	99¼	..	99¼	..
4s	—1917-1919	100	..	100	..
3½s	—Nov., 1955	89¾	..	89¾	..
3½s	—Nov., 1954	90	90½	90	90½
3½s	—May, 1954	90	90¼	90	90¼

The following are quoted on a percentage basis:

	Yesterday. Bid.	Asked.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.
4½s—June, 1916	2.80	..	2.80	..
4½s—June, 1917	3.60	..	3.60	..
4½s—1918-1923	4.00	3.90	4.00	3.90
4½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
4½s—1930-1954	4.03	3.95	4.03	3.95
3½s—1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1930-1940	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1924-1930	4.05	4.00	4.05	4.00
3½s—1918-1924	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3½s—1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..
3s —1940-1950	4.05	3.95	4.05	3.95
3s —1918-1925	4.05	..	4.05	..
3s —1916-1918	3.95	..	3.95	..

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Receipts and expenditures:

	This month.	Fiscal year.
Customs receipts	$5,983,427	$158,322,146
Ord. Int. rev. rects	7,901,271	293,438,876
Income tax	584,678	21,163,135
Miscellaneous	1,376,704	34,103,697
Total receipts	15,446,080	508,247,255
Excess of ord. disburse. over ord. receipts	3,154,101	52,785,455
Excess of total receipts over total disburse	4,392,038	
Excess of total disburse. over total receipts		28,825,661
Expenditures	18,600,181	561,032,711

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Alta	.04	Mexican	.17
Con.	.01	Occidental Con.	.75
Andes	.07	Ophir	.28
Bullion	.01	Overman	.04
Caledonia	.41	Potosi	.01
Confidence	.10	Savage	.05
Con. Cal. & Va.	.17	Seg. Belcher	.02
Con. Imperial	.01	Sierra Nevada	.23
Gould & Curry	.02	Union Con.	.44
Hale & Norcross	.04	Utah Con.	.01
Justice	.02	Jacket Con.	.10
Kentucky Con.	.01		

TONOPAH.

Belmont	4.75	Black Butte	.03
Halifax	.65	D'field Daisy	.03
Jim Butler	.03	Florence	.38
McNamara	.22	G'field Consol	.02
Mizpah Exten.	.25	G'field Kewanas.	.13
Montana	.27	G'field Merger	.12
North Star	.17	Jumbo Exten.	.76
Rescue	.33	Lone Star	.02
Tonopah Exten.	6.15	Silver Pick	.08
West End	.77	Spearhead	.07

GOLDFIELD.

Atlanta	.13	Big Jim	1.05
Booth	.20	Nevada Hills	.17
C. O. D.	.05	Nevada Packard	.40
Comb. Fraction	.07	Rochester Mines	.08
		Round Mountain	.70
		Whitecaps	.19

DIAMONDFIELD.

OTHER DISTRICTS.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Dr. J'pot.	10½	11	Isabella	20	21
Elkton

ASKS NEW YORK CITY TO FIGHT FOR RIGHTS

Considered a "Soft Thing" in Washington and Albany, W. F. Morgan Asserts.

WOULD WATCH LEGISLATURE

Merchants' Association's Campaign to Increase Membership Opens with Luncheon at the Astor.

The necessity for strengthening the Merchants' Association, so that it may better undertake to protect the interests of New York City, was pointed out yesterday by its President, William Fellowes Morgan, at a luncheon at the Hotel Astor, where more than 1,100 members of the organization got together to discuss the plans of a membership campaign beginning today.

"There is an idea prevalent not only in Washington but in Albany that New York City is a soft thing," said Mr. Morgan. "And why is it? Because we have fallen asleep."

The President of the Merchants' Association said that New York City, unlike other great cities of the world, was not the seat of Government, and, therefore, did not get the financial aid that London, Paris, and Berlin received from their respective Governments. On the contrary, when a national improvement, like the deepening of the East River channel, was undertaken, the United States agreed to pay for only one-third of the construction work. In addition, Mr. Morgan said, New York City paid between 66 and 70 per cent. of the taxes of the State.

The effort of other cities to draw from New York City its manufactures and trade was discussed by Mr. Morgan, who outlined what the various bureaus of the Merchants' Association had done to conserve the interests of this community. He was especially complimentary to the Conventions Bureau, largely through the efforts of which, he said, the number of conventions had been increased from 277 in 1913 to 500 during the present year, when the visitors are expected to spend more than $17,000,000, to say nothing of increasing the popularity of New York.

"It is necessary," said Mr. Morgan, "that any city shall have some organization which is properly equipped and on the job all the time to keep in touch with the matters which affect the interests of the city and of its merchants. I feel that there is no other body here in this city which can take care of and handle the matters in the way in which this association can.

"All of you who have had any experience with Legislatures or in legislative matters know that it is absolutely necessary for us or any great city to be kept in touch with the Legislature, so that we shall be able to have at our main office a bureau which will have copies of every bill introduced in the Legislature, and that we shall have some one at Albany who knows just the location and situation of every bill that is introduced."

Membership Passes 3,500.

Arthur Williams, Chairman of the Membership Committee, reported that the membership of the Merchants' Association had just passed 3,500. Of this number 1,480 were added by a membership campaign three years ago, following which 200 additional members had been procured. In the last three years, he said, 800 had resigned. Referring to the present membership campaign, he said 100 committees, of three each, would start out this morning to see 8,000 business men who already had been invited to join the organization. Each committee will have a list of twenty names, and the members are to visit all to press the invitation. Reports will be made by these teams daily at luncheons at the Hotel Biltmore. Mr. Morgan will preside at the first luncheon today. The Merchants' Association desires to increase its membership to 5,000 or more.

A letter from Mayor Mitchel, indorsing the Merchants' Association, and giving encouragement to its campaign, then was read. Among other things the Mayor wrote:

"Because of its very size, the City of New York is peculiarly in need of machinery for defense against the attacks of which it is constantly being made the target. If it is to retain its commercial supremacy, and increase along its various lines of financial and commercial activity, its interests must be guarded by an alert, aggressive, and public-spirited organization. It is clear that such an organization must have a membership that represents the entire city and all its manifold interests and sufficiently large to speak for that city.

Finds Association a Help.

"As head of the City Administration, I know that city officials look to the Merchants' Association for information with regard to the sentiment of the city's business men toward various problems with which we are required officially to deal. We have always found the association ready to co-operate with us, regardless of politics, for the interests of the city.

It has been helpful to us on many occasions not only in the conduct of the city government but in protecting the city from unjust or unwise legislation, both in Albany and in Washington. On the other hand, it has been of great value in aiding us to obtain the passage of legislation which the city ought to have."

The Merchants' Association has done much to eradicate antagonism to New York in many parts of the country, according to Edward F. Trefz of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Washington, D. C., who said that men everywhere were beginning to ask what was the position of New York on important public questions. William C. Breed, one of the Directors of the Merchants' Association, presided at the meeting.

At the guests' table were three ex-Presidents of the Merchants' Association—Clarence Whitman, 1903-1907; Henry R. Towne, 1907-1912, and William A. Marble, 1912-1914. Others at the same table were Thomas L. Cheney, William R. Willcox, Edward D. Page, Charles R. Lamb, Gustav Vintschger, Silas D. Webb, Dr. E. H. Lewinski-Corwin, Lewis E. Pierson, Dr. Walter B. James, Walter H. Merrall, William Hamlin Childs, George McAneny, William L. Fish, Abram I. Elkus, James G. White, H. G. S. Noble, Irving T. Bush, Charles B. Alexander, Frank R. Chambers, J. Crawford McCreery, Dr. Charles Loomis Dana, Walter Scott, and John W. Nix.

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Forecast:

N. Car., S. Car., and Ga.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer; light s. winds.

Fla.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer in n. and cen.; light, variable winds, mostly e. and s. e.

Ala. and Miss.—Fair and warmer Tues. Wed. warmer; light s. winds.

Tenn., Ky., and Ind.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; warmer.

Ohio—Fair and warmer Tues. and probably Wed.; moderate to fresh s. w. winds.

Lower Mich.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature; moderate s. and w. winds.

Upper Mich. and Kan.—Fair Tues. and Wed.; moderate temperature.

La. and E. Tex.—Fair Tues.; Wed. cloudy.

Ark., Okla., and W. Tex.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed.

Ill.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer Tues.

Mo.—Fair Tues. and Wed., warmer in e. Tues.

Wis.—Fair Tues. Wed., cloudy.

Minn.—Fair Tues. Wed., probably unsettled.

Iowa—Fair Tues., warmer in s. Wed., cloudy.

N. Dak.—Cloudy, with probably showers Wed., and in w. Tues.

Neb.—Cloudy Tues. and Wed., moderate temperature.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—Seventy-two corporations were chartered today, having capitalization aggregating $1,903,750. They included:

Swiss Colours Co., Inc., dyestuffs, inks, chemicals, drugs, livestock, flax, hemp, jute; $250,000; F. P. Gould, G. E. Graham, B. R. Armour, 59 East 96th St., New York.

Bolton-Barnsley Corporation, textile, commission, selling agents; $250,000; S. A. Anderson, S. B. Howard, L. H. Gunther, 80 Nassau St.

Bramson & Co., Inc., manufacturers silks; $200,000; J. and E. I. Bramson, P. Diamond, 96 12th St., Paterson, N. J.

Arrowhead Mills, Inc., Volney, mills, power, structures, paper pulp, paper stock; $250,000; R. A. Downey, S. P. and F. A. Emerick, Oswego.

David Saks & Co., Inc., cutting, polishing diamonds, importing rough diamonds; $150,000; E. D. Fleck, S. B. Liellestern, D. Saks, 45 John St.

Smith Wheel, Inc., Syracuse, machinery, accessories, appliances for trucks, automobiles; $100,000; L. P. Smith, A. P. Trotter, B. L. Smith, Syracuse.

National Preparedness Press, Inc., Buffalo. National Educational Magazine; $50,000; W. G. Justice, C. F. Johnson, T. G. Allen, 439 Elk St., Buffalo.

W. L. Webster & Co., Inc., agent, broker, insurance, $50,000; I. Ross McCombe, H. C. Wing, W. L. Webster, 979 East 19th St.

Gage-Elwell Milling Co., Inc., Fulton, milling, manufacturing, grain, other products, $80,000; J. H. Machin, W. W. Chamberlain, P. P. Burgard, Buffalo.

Wheeler Shipbuilding Co., Inc., Huntington Harbor, boatbuilding machinery for boats, automobiles, $25,000; H. H. Reeve, E. C. Stuckless, C. C. Wheeler, Huntington.

Lincoln Red Slate Co., Inc., Granville, mining, quarrying, slate mills, $25,000; D. Flarity, J. W. and J. T. Gorman, Cohoes.

Walter L. Brown Hardware Co., Oneonta, $30,000; O. A. Maynard, J. J. Turner, W. L. Brown, Oneonta.

Alliance Trading Corporation, horses, cattle, sheep, $15,000; A. W. Evans, C. P. Dickinson, G. M. Browne, 155 East 37th St.

Methaphrase Code Corporation, code publishing, translations, telegraphic code, $50,000; A. W. Perelstrous, L. R. Carley, A. Nachmann, 59 Pearl St.

Bayou Oil Corporation, sulphur, petroleum, natural gas, by-products, $100,000; M. J. Strum, F. D. Langdon, C. M. Eaton, 111 Broadway.

Russell Bros., Inc., Vanburen, florists, nurserymen, $50,000; L. G., E., and C. M. Russell, R. D. No. 4, Syracuse.

Snow's International Exchange, Inc., textiles, warehousemen, $30,000; W. G. Hilton, H. W. Robinson, F. H. Swyer, Montclair, N. J.

Dutcher Machine Co., Inc., Fulton, foundry, machine shop, castings, $20,000; C. S. Hall, F. D. Dutcher, L. W. Emerick, 821 Rochester St., Fulton.

Vickers et Cie, Inc., New Rochelle, costumes, hats, dressmaking, $20,000; E. Brooks, A. and M. Vickers, Franklin Av., New Rochelle.

Savoy Film Corp., film exchange, brokerage, copyrights on moving pictures, plays, theatres, $15,000; D. W. Bonelli, P. Lossito, R. Cerreta, Dongan Hills.

Hauser Marabou and Ostrich Feather Co., Inc., kindred articles, $200,000; I. E. Elsner, A. and I. Goldberg, 193 2d Av.

149th Street Garage, Inc., Bronx, autos, storage, garages, $10,000; J. Barry, P. Felser, E. A. Brown, 135 Broadway.

Barbour Realty Co., Inc., Rochester, realty, agency, brokerage, $11,000; E. N. Barbour, N. B. and D. Simpson, 3 Vine St., Rochester.

Metal and Alloy Specialties Co., Inc., Buffalo, engineers, contractors, metal goods, alloy specialties, novelties, $10,000; E. A. Moore, M. C. Teall, E. Rae, 61 Terrace, Buffalo.

Northland Sales Co., Inc., Buffalo, merchandise, commodities, realty, bond, insurance broker, $10,000; C. R. Donnelly, A. F. Chapin, H. W. Killeen, 734 Richmond Av., Buffalo.

United Italian-American Merchandise Co., Inc., liquors, groceries, meats, $10,000; J. Moreschi, E. Previdi, R. Baccari, 22 East 84th St.

The Johnson Leather Co., Inc., leather, $10,000; T. M. Kenney, J. Forsythe, R. H. Madden, Middletown.

Rexel Publishing Corporation, publishing, printing, advertising, $10,000; M. E. Heffernan, C. W. Latham, J. C. Schemm, 110 West 40th St.

Jay Hertz, Inc., photographic, photoengravings, art studies, motion pictures, theatrical, $10,000; D. F. O'Connell, L. A. Curley, J. Hertz, 34 East 32d St.

Loyal Dress Goods Co., Inc., textiles, $10,000; Ja. Cohen, J. Banoff, J. P. Horowitz, 340 East 74th St.

Protective Steam Laundry, Inc., Brooklyn, $15,000; J. Goldberg, W. Horenstein, M. Meisenberg, 50 Johnson St., Brooklyn.

Woodruff Associates, Inc., motion picture films, accessories, musical instruments, $10,000; J. E. Woodruff, A. Smith, W. Hughes, 101 Park Av.

Kohlmann Piano Co., Inc., musical instruments, $10,000; W. Kressmann, A. H. Runge, B. G. Jacobs, 205 5th Av.

Hallett & Warfield, Inc., Canandaigua, drugs, medicines, paints, chemicals, merchandise, $10,000; H. E. Warfield, C. B. and F. G. Hallett, Penn Yan.

The Renovated Pearl and Diamond Co., Inc., diamonds, jewelry, ornaments, $10,000; B. Platzman, H. Schekter, S. Wheel, 1,336 53d St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. H. Seaman & Co., Inc., Tuckahoe, publisher, mechanical apparatus, $10,000; E. C. Davidson, J. O. Hayden, J. L. Woldenberg, 258 Broadway.

Novi Ervat Publishing Co., Inc., Croatian language, newspaper, $10,000; R. Appleborne, S. Kresic, L. Benedik, 2,302 Catalpa Av., Ridgewood.

Quality Underwear Co., ladies' wear, $10,000; I. Franklin, V. and A. J. Harfoip, 425 58th St., Brooklyn.

Marvale Mercantile and Contracting Co., Inc., commodities foodstuffs, drugs, furniture, auto, mining, quarrying, $10,000; J. J. Hagan, Jr., E. J. Byrne, L. A. Dessar, 188 West 58th St.

Edwin Construction Co., Inc., Brooklyn, realty, construction, $5,000; C. J. and E. Iba, 579 50th St., Brooklyn.

W. L. Bowers Supply Co., Inc., Syracuse, hardware, merchandise, seeds, roofing supplies, varnishes, twine; $50,000; F. Degnan, C. J. Foertch, M. Bowes, 144 Palmer Av., Syracuse.

On the Avenue, Inc., publishing; $5,000; H. A. Spero, D. I. Distler, H. R. Sheahan, 544 Jackson Av., Jersey City, N. J.

$9.99 and $15 Clothes Shops Corporation, clothing, haberdashery, shoes; $5,000; M. J. Finkelstein, M. J. and J. P. Friedman, 246 West 129th St.

Standard Sample Shop, Inc., Brooklyn, cloaks, suits, millinery, wearing apparel; $5,000; S. Pellman, D. and D. Robins, 152 Henry St.

Chatham Shoe Co., Inc., Chatham; $5,000; M. B. Vincent, A. D. and J. G. Curtis Ghent.

Alexander Cameron, Inc., Southampton, plumbing, hardware, supplies; $6,000; R. P. and A. Cameron, Jr., Southampton.

South Fallsburg Auto Renting Co., Inc., motors, engines, machines, cars, vehicles; $5,000; J. Michaelson, I. M. Gotthelm, A. Lipkin, 41 Park Row.

S. H. Butts, Inc., barber shop; $5,000; M. L., J. N., and S. H. Butts, Vanderbilt Hotel, 34th St.

Lenox Guaranteed Tin and Tar Roofing Co., Inc., contracting; $5,000; R., H., and A. Pomerantz, 71 East 112th St.

Broadway Plumbing and Supply Co., Inc., contractors, builders, electrical works, $5,000; E. A. Zimmerson, J. D. McDonnall, A. Nemdel, 827 West 27th St., West New York, N. J.

Rahway Park Realty Co, Inc., realty, construction, hotel properties, $3,000; C. Bittel, J. C. McKnight, W. Clifford, 230 Riverside Drive.

Ellis Solomon, Inc., dresses, costumes, women's apparel, $5,000; B. Kessler and B. and E. Solomon, Hotel Hargrave, 112 West 72d St.

Automobile Electric Service Co., Inc., electric apparatus, accessories, automobiles, motor cycles, $5,000; H. Berlinghof, W. C. Wolf, G. Strasser, 426 West 57th St.

Authorization: Railroad Stevedoring Corp., Jersey City, $25,000. Representative, Harry B James, Pier 11, North River, New York.

Capital increases: Savannah Sugar Refining Corp, New York, preferred stock $15,000 to $20,000 and stated capital from $1,600,000 to $2,100,000; E. B. Vanatta Co., Inc., Olean, $20,000 to $60,000; Bond Brokers' Exchange, Manhattan, $100,000 to $250,000; The John Behrens Co., Manhattan, $1,000 to $100,000; E. Greenbaum Co., Manhattan, $7,500 to $75,000; Ryzo Realty Co., Inc., New York, $1,000 to $2,000; Julius Schmid, Inc., New York, $200,000 to $350,000.

Reduction of capital: Mines Management Co., Manhattan, $250,000 to $125,000.

Voluntary dissolutions: Buffalo Tire Service Co., Inc., Buffalo; Swiss Colours Co., Inc., Manhattan; Subway and Westchester Construction Co., Bronx; The United States Evaporator Co., Brooklyn.

New Jersey Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

Interstate Realty Company, Skillman, to deal in real estate, &c., $5,000; Henry Plump and Christian J. Plump of Skillman, and Meta C. Huneke of New York City.

Bross & Sager Company, Newark, to manufacture machinery for refrigeration purposes, $40,000; George Spalt, Albany, N. Y. R. M. Bross, New York City, R. S. Bross, Newark.

Delaware Charters.

Special to The New York Times.

DOVER, Del., April 10.—Charters filed here:

International Schools Company of Latin America, $4,000,000, to teach by mail the arts and science of languages, &c. Incorporators, local Wilmington, Del., parties—Herbert E. Latter, Norman F. Coffin, Clement M. Egner.

International Bond and Investment Company, Chicago, to do a general brokerage commission and insurance agency business, $1,000,000; J. J. O'Callaghan, F. W. Fayes, T. R. Gage, all of Chicago.

Gus M. Grissman Company, New York, $25,000, to manufacture and sell either at wholesale or retail, hosiery and knit goods, &c.; Jacob Rodler, Brooklyn; Gustave M. Grissman, Theodore Roseman, Philadelphia.

Alliance Slate Company, New York, $25,000, to quarry, mine, and mill and sell slate or other slate products; Stephen G. Williams, New York; Kenneth McEwen, Brooklyn; John G. Griffin, East Orange, N. J.

The Niagara Falls Motion-Picture Company, Buffalo, N. Y., $100,000, to produce motion-picture films and to rent the same; H. Cyril Broad, John R. Wood, A. Lineity, all of Buffalo.

COTTON DECLINES AFTER EARLY GAINS

Traders Say Large Holdings in South Preclude Likelihood of Extensive Advance.

LOSS OF 2 POINTS A DAY

Reports of Late Crop in South Texas—Weather Continues Cold.

Extreme fluctuations covering a range of only 6 to 8 points gave testimony to the narrow character of yesterday's cotton market. Trading was on a small scale, and prices, after working up to a net gain of 3 or 4 points, closed at a net loss of about 2 points. Southern spot advices were without feature, and prices were generally unchanged. The large amount of cotton still held in the South appears to preclude the likelihood of any extensive advance under present conditions.

The weather continues unseasonably cold all over the South, and particularly in the Southwest. Freezing temperatures were reported over Texas, Oklahoma, and Arkansas, while South Georgia reported heavy frost. It was stated that young cotton in South Georgia had suffered considerable damage. This item is interesting as evidence of the fact that cotton has been planted and is already above the ground in the southern portions of the Eastern belt.

It was reported yesterday that three Japanese steamship concerns put into effect on April 1 an increase of about 20 per cent. in rates on freight shipped by the unsubsidized American lines. Japanese authorities have been considering the application for permission to increase rates of the subsidized lines. The new rates are about 45 per cent. above the figures charged before the war.

N. T. Blackwell of The Cotton and Cotton Oil News wired from San Antonio: "Crop will be very late in South Texas. The entire area of the early crop territory is still so drought stricken that very little cotton has been planted."

A wire from New Orleans said that little or no cotton had been sold by frost and that Texas was selling there.

The members of the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday voted to make both Good Friday, April 21, and the Saturday following extra Exchange holidays.

James W. Cannon of Yorkville, S. C., has applied for membership to the New York Cotton Exchange. Mr. Cannon is one of the largest cotton manufacturers in the South, and his application, therefore, was the subject of much interest.

Southern classified the prices, as officially reported, were unchanged. The local market for spot cotton was quiet, unchanged. Middling, 12.05c. Futures closed steady.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
May	11.94	11.87	11.88@11.89	11.89@11.90
July	12.09	12.03	12.05@12.06	12.06@12.07
Oct.	12.25	12.17	12.20@12.21	12.21@12.22
Dec.	12.41	12.35	12.38@12.39	12.38@12.39
Jan.	12.47	12.42	12.43@	12.43@12.44
March	12.58	12.55	12.56@12.57	12.56@12.57

Total port receipts, 18,797 bales; last week, 14,019 bales; last year, 34,824 bales.

RECEIPTS.

	Yesterday.	Last Week.	Last Year.
Galveston	2,356	4,883	6,375
New Orleans	5,041	2,820	9,071
Mobile	1,560	33	278
Savannah	824	904	4,059
Charleston	119	261	1,222
Wilmington	1,015	550	1,294
Norfolk	2,262	2,427	4,703
INTERIOR RECEIPTS.			
Augusta	841	385	598
Memphis	870	2,137	5,043
St. Louis	131	1,419	489
Houston	6,713	7,004	9,041

Exports, 6,773 bales; total thus far this season, 4,133,840 bales; total last season, 6,794,462 bales.

SOUTHERN SPOTS AND STOCKS.

Sales.	Spots.	Stocks.	Last Yr.
200	Galveston 12.30	279,424	405,483
1,290	New Orleans 11.88	340,593	564,276
....	Mobile 11.75	19,057	48,736
1,058	Savannah 11¾	150,196	174,482
....	Charleston 11¾	65,426	60,655
....	Wilmington 11.50	43,560	56,107
819	Norfolk 11.75	114,851	86,074
555	Augusta 11.75	125,088	129,549
1,250	Memphis 12.00	168,312	177,558
....	St. Louis 12.00	19,641	35,284
2,571	Houston 12.35	112,819	141,229

The Liverpool market was steady. There was a fair business in spot cotton, with middling four points advance at 7.63d. Sales, 5,000 bales. Receipts, 3,000 bales. American nil. Market closed steady.

KANSAS HAS PRESS BUREAU.

Institution Supplies Information About State to Advertisers.

New Yorkers who attended the Mayors' meeting to discuss preparedness in St. Louis recently have returned with many stories of the people they met from the other cities while in the Middle West. Interest of those from Kansas City who attended the conference seemed to be centred in the prospect of a Central Newspaper Bureau in Kansas City for the purpose of increasing advertising in Kansas papers, and boosting the business of Kansas merchants. The last Legislature of the State made an appropriation of $20,000, contingent upon the newspapers of the State raising an equal amount.

The newspapers have just completed their contributions, and the bureau will begin work this month. The advertising will be handled by the School of Journalism at the University of Kansas. The object of the bureau is to furnish Eastern manufacturers with information as to the needs of Kansas people, so that these men will give more space to the Kansas newspapers and help increase the business of the local merchants.

When the manufacturer of an article plans to start an advertising campaign he can learn from the Central Bureau just what class of people each paper would reach. If the maker of silk stockings wants to know how many Kansans wear silk stockings or how many were purchased in the State last year, the bureau will find out, and also tell him how many pair of silk stockings were sold in each county. The advertiser can then be guided according to his judgment as to whether or not he will carry his campaign into that territory.

A manufacturer of a tractor engine, in planning some advertising in several counties of the State, asked the newspapers to give him the information as to the number of farmers with sufficient land to make a tractor profitable and with means to buy one. He also wanted to know what other uses than ploying a tractor could be put to in those counties. Such information as this the Central Newspaper Bureau will gather and furnish to newspapers and advertisers.

TOO BIG NOT TO BE SOLDIER

So Recruiting Officers in Montreal Thought of Tall Virginian.

Had not W. M. Pretlow of Norfolk, Va., been vociferous in his praise of his own country he might have been enlisted in the army of Canada a few days ago in Montreal, all for the reason that he stands about 6 feet 3 inches in his boots and seemed at the moment to be none too occupied. Mr. Pretlow, who is stopping at the Hotel McAlpin, represents a group of the largest peanut growers in Virginia. He was in Montreal on business.

"I was walking along the street with a customer, earnestly discussing the prices of my wares," said Mr. Pretlow, "when we came upon two young khaki-clad men, who stopped before us. One of them seized me by the sleeve, saying: 'Say, you're the fellow we want. Better come along with us.' 'Guess you've made a mistake, for I am a stranger to you,' I said. 'Oh, no; you're big enough—and I guess you're old enough,' he kept on. 'Not afraid to step in and serve your country, are you?'

"'No,' I told him, 'I'm big enough and old enough, and perfectly willing, too, but, you see, my country's Virginia.'"

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Some of the Decisions Were Under the Chemical Schedules.

The attempt of the Collector at Chicago to classify polishing powder under the chemical provision of the tariff because put up in small packages of less than two and a half pounds gross weight resulted yesterday in the Board of General Appraisers reversing that officer. G. W. Sheldon & Co., importers of the product, claimed that irrespective of the character of the packing the commodity fell properly under the paragraph specifying "polishing powder." Judge Brown agreed and ordered the merchandise admitted at 15 per cent.

Another case in which the Collector thought merchandise fell under the chemical paragraph because of the size and kind of containers had to do with a commodity reported by the Appraiser to be extract of chlorophyll, imported by Fritzsche Brothers. The Collector held that the chlorophyll was in its packing at least one of the "similar articles" enumerated in the tariff, and accordingly levied 20 per cent. duty. At the trial a chemist employed by the firm testified that chlorophyll was the natural coloring constituent of all green plants. It was extracted, he said, from plants, and was a simple chemical constituent "you can write with one formula." The merchandise, the chemist insisted, was the extract just as it came from the plant. Judge Brown concluded that the proper rate was 15 per cent. under the specific provision for "extract of chlorophyll." A reliquidation was ordered.

The Guaranty Trust Company of New York and the Antoine Chiris Company claimed that, as clerical errors had been made in entering merchandise which resulted in higher duties and penalties, a reliquidation should be directed. The trust company asserted that duty on five packages of rugs should have been based on $1,489, as entered, and not on $1,516 as liquidated by the Collector. The difference in the two values was due to a clerical error either in making the entry or on the liquidation, it was claimed.

It appeared in the case of the Chiris Company that the entry on which twenty-five cases of bergamot oil was made stated two values for the same merchandise as representing market value on the same exporting date. This, it was claimed, would immediately point out to the Collector that an apparent error had been made of the kind defined in Paragraph J of Section 3 of the law. Additional penalties were exacted as a result of this mistake. Judge Hay overruled the claims of both protestants on the ground that neither was "manifest" to the Collector within the limits laid down in Federal Court decisions.

The mere packing of fish roe in ice does not constitute "preservation" within the meaning of that word as used in the tariff. E. M. Mathis entered at Gedeaburg sturgeon roe which had been shipped from Three Rivers, Province of Quebec. The roe was in the condition as taken from the fish, packed in tin pails placed inside of wooden buckets, the pails being surrounded with ice. The Collector classified the importation at 30 per cent. as "caviar and other preserved roe of fish," whereas the importer claimed free entry as "eggs of fish, (except fish roe preserved for food purposes.)" Judge Brown held that the roe could not be regarded as "preserved" and reversed the Collector.

IMPORTS ARE GAINING.

Main Items of Those at This Port for Week Ended March 31.

The Custom House report covering imports here in the week ended March 31, available yesterday, gave $26,030,892 as the value of the week's entries for consumption, compared with $24,524,400 in the week before, and $25,477,906 in the week before that. In the week preceding that last named the entries were only $14,532,423. Goods entered for bonded warehouse in the week of March 31 had a value of $2,432,749, while merchandise withdrawn was reported at $1,854,424. In the week before these transactions were respectively $1,905,075 and $1,839,532.

In the dyestuffs class, alizarine, which had seldom appeared on import sheets for a year or so, turned up again, Mexico sending 313 pounds, valued at $64. England, as in the week before, furnished all of the indigo imported directly into the New York market, the entries amounting to 43,721 pounds, manifested at $95,974. Coal tar colors and dyes were set down at $40,834, of which Switzerland sent $31,042 and Mexico $9,786. Logwood entries totaled 532 tons, valued at $12,267. Argol imports were 770,565 pounds, appraised at $80,256.

Undressed furs and skins reached $223,484, and dressed furs $22,949. The leather glove imports had a value of $83,000, of which $71,075 came from French makers. Silk spun in the gray was set down at $58,512, all-silk fabrics in the gum $15,000, ungummed $18,591, and piece dyed $77,114. Wool cloths amounted to 144,851 yards, worth $90,916, and wool dress goods 31,743 yards, valued at $18,105. Unbleached cotton cloth was appraised at $23,286, and the bleached product at $42,044. Cotton dyed in the piece goods totaled 181,297 yards, worth $46,117, while print cloths had a value of $12,542. Other colored cotton goods were returned at 304,386 yards, appraised at $47,938. Cotton embroidery had a value of $26,806, of which $15,131 worth was from Japan.

Of linen fabrics there came in 1,261,003 yards, valued at $279,709. Ireland led with 1,029,158 yards, valued at $231,502, Scotland and England coming next. Raw wool of the first class amounted to only 270,551 pounds, valued at $81,623. Of this Argentina supplied 200,565 pounds, worth $54,449, the other sources being British South Africa, Peru, and Chile. Combing wool of the second class from Argentina totaled 174,540 pounds, valued at $42,065, while carpet wool entries were returned at 5,251,729 pounds, appraised here at $1,179,278. The decline in first-class wool imports was particularly marked, since the week before such entries amounted to 2,834,246 pounds, worth close to a million dollars.

Cane sugar receipts were 90,674,052 pounds, valued at $3,631,386, nearly all from Cuba. Coffee entries were valued at $1,164,320, cocoa $1,296,422, and tea $20,210. Receipts of India rubber were 4,595,953 pounds, worth $6,666,939.

Hide imports included dry buffalo $4,427, dry calf $58,968, dry or pickled calf $263,746, dry cattle $578,491, green or pickled cattle $869,433, dry goat $315,130, Argentine dry horse skins $30,996, and dry sheep $109,358.

Precious stone entries were: Cut diamonds $316,407, uncut $24,895, pearls not set $186,750, other precious stones cut but not set $44,706, and imitation precious stones $67,152. Uncut precious stones had a value of $1,143.

BIG GROWTH IN ICE OUTPUT.

Census Shows Increase of Billions of Pounds.

The amount of ice manufactured in the United States in 1914 was 41,257,356,678 pounds, according to a preliminary statement of the general results of the census of ice factories for that year, issued by Director Samuel L. Rogers of the Bureau of the Census of the Department of Commerce. A comparison of the figures for 1914 and 1909, made under the direction of William M. Steuart, Chief Statistician for manufactures, shows that the output of ice in 1914 exceeded the output of 1909 by 12,796,940,000 pounds. The value of the total amount of ice manufactured in 1914 was $62,314,055, while the value of ice manufactured in 1909 was $44,130,053.

The census of 1909 reported 2,342 ice manufactories, which increased in 1914 to 3,088. Of the total number reported in 1914, 923 were engaged primarily in other industries, and manufactured 4,726,000,000 ponds of ice, valued at $7,000,000, as a subsidiary product, while in 1909, 338 establishments were reported as having a similar output of 3,164,518,000 pounds, with an aggregate value of $4,249,179.

SAYS WOMEN WILL RETAIN MEN'S WORK

Dr. Francke Predicts Era of Low Wages in Germany After the War.

WOMEN RUN STREET CARS

More Than 15,000 so Employed There Now—War Cripples Complicate the Problem.

More than 15,000 women are operating street cars in Germany, and the greater part of these workers have been engaged in the last few months. At a recent meeting held by the Transport Workers' Union in Leipsic it was reported that the number of women employed as motormen and conductors in that city had risen from 700 last October to 1,200, and it was declared that there was small chance that they could be entirely eliminated from the service after peace had been restored.

Writing in the Preussische Jahrbücher, which is edited by Professor Hans Delbrück, Professor Ernest Francke, editor of Soziale Praxis, in an article that has been widely quoted in the London press, insists that woman in general industry has come to stay, and that her influence will be toward forcing a lower wage upon the men employed in the same trades. Professor Francke is a leading writer on economic subjects, and is counted as one of the most prominent social reformers of the empire. He ranks high among the Hirsch-Dunker labor organizations, which differ from the Socialist trade unions in that they believe in the common interest of capital and labor, and consequently oppose the doctrine of the class struggle.

Professor Francke cites the figures issued by the Imperial Statistical Office showing that the number of females in Germany in receipt of wages rose between February and September, 1915, by 600,0000, in the city of Berlin alone 12,000.

"They have for the most part got accustomed to their work," he says, "and innumerable employers have given the most ungrudging testimony to their efficiency and reliability. After this war women in countless cases will occupy positions hitherto held by men, and the competition between man and woman will be intensified. She will take the man's work, and she will undoubtedly depress his wages. The work of women will act automatically in decreasing wages all around.

Cripples to Care for After War.

Taking up another phase of the postbellum labor situation, Dr. Francke draws attention to the fact that Germany will contain hundreds of thousands of mutilated and crippled men in receipt of pensions not sufficient to sustain them, and therefore obliged to seek industrial work of some kind.

"No effort must be spared," says Professor Francke, "to get these men back into the stream of industrial life, if for no other reason than to show gratitude for their services, and to prove to them that they are not shattered wrecks thrown up by the war on a rocky coast. Numerous employers of labor will avail themselves of the services of these war invalids, but their pensions will certainly affect their wages detrimentally, and also the wages of their comrades not in receipt of a pension.

"Already there are indications that this process is at work, and in the preference largely given by industrial concerns to the widows and children of fund soldiers the earnings of home workers have been rendered more meagre, and the condition of this unfortunate class of industrial laborers more abject than ever. If a manufacturer knows that one of his home workers receives an allowance from the Government enabling him to five rent free he will naturally reckon with this fact in fixing the wages of this worker. The future will bring enormous additions to home industrial workers, and with this addition far-reaching reductions of wages and probably lengthening of hours."

Predicts Lower Wages.

Professor Francke goes on to assert that, in Germany, at any rate, not only will wages sink rapidly after the war, but that the purchasing power of money will be far less than it was before August, 1914. The cost of the most modest establishment, he says, and all necessary for its maintenance, will be excessive for many years after the end of the war, and the professor fears that high prices will be maintained for most of the necessary foods. Even under the most favorable circumstances conceivable, he says, the return of food prices, of the prices of coals, oil and gas, clothes, cotton goods and boots, to normal conditions will take years, perhaps a generation. All over the country the first sign of the coming change is seen—the gradual migration of large numbers of persons from their present dwellings into smaller and less expensive houses.

After the war, according to Dr. Francke, the workers will have to face greatly increased power in the hands of their employers. During the war the strength of the employers has grown enormously, and although their numbers have been diminished, their strength does not rest so much on their numbers as men, as on the number of their establishments. As a rule these establishments have improved and strengthened their positions and have increased in concentration.

52 TRUNKS FOR TWO GIRLS.

Arrival of Wardrobe of Consul General's Daughters Upsets Hotel.

It is startling enough for two young girls to arrive at a hotel with a Japanese maid in native costume, but when fifty-two trunks belonging to these girls begin to arrive one at a time it is enough to upset the routine of any well-regulated hostelry. This is exactly what has happened at the Hotel Majestic at Seventy-second Street and Central Park West.

The trunks are the property of the Misses Madeline and Alice Liebert, daughters of Gaston Liebert, the recently appointed French Consul General to the United States. Mr. Liebert and his two daughters, and the maid of course, have been residing in Hongkong for the last few years, where the former represented his Government. He was then transferred to the United States, and it was necessary to transfer the menage as well. Needless to say, there were ever so many costly French gowns, much lingerie, and other feminine finery to be brought, and any one who paused in front of the hotel and saw the procession from the express wagon to the receiving department can testify that every conceivable style of trunk and bag was brought into service.

Fifty-two in all! And to arrive one at a time—it was too exasperating. The railroad companies explained it in the fact that the party, including the Japanese maid, stopped at Washington in order that Mr Liebert might confer with the French Ambassador, and the stopovers were not properly arranged. But such an explanation was most inadequate when the wardrobe of two beautiful French girls was in peril. But yesterday the matter was all cleared up, and the two daughters appeared, with the Japanese maid, dressed exactly alike even the smallest detail in their costumes.

MAYOR VETOES WATER BILL

Catskill Supply Needed for City, Which May Need Still More.

Mayor Mitchel vetoed and returned to Albany yesterday the bill recently passed by the Legislature amending the laws of 1905 to permit towns and cities in Westchester County to use water from the new Catskill system at the expense of the of New York City.

The Mayor's meroandum said:

"New York City needs for its own use the entire Catskill supply, and will be compelled in all probability by 1935 to seek additional sources of supply."

Willett to be Freed Tomorrow.

In marked contrast to the reception acorded Joseph Cassidy, who was indicted and convicted with him for trafficking in a nomination for the Supreme Court there will be no display in his home when William Willett of Far Rockaway is released from the Great Meadow prison tomorrow. Willett will have served all but three months of his maximum sentence.

COMMODITIES MARKETS

WHEAT.

The wheat market was feverish, but, after an early decline of ⅝@¾c. prices rallied sharply and advanced 2¼@2¾c and closed with net gains of ⅞@1¼c. Shorts covered freely as the market advanced, although toward the close there was sufficient profit taking to bring about a reaction of ⅝@¾c.

In the local cash market No. 1 durum was quoted at $1.35; No. 2 hard, $1.32; No. 1 Northern, Duluth, $1.41; No. 1 Northern, Manitoba, $1.42, all free on board, New York.

NEW YORK PRICES.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev. Last Year.
May	..	..	1.25⅞	1.23¾	1.62¾
July	..	..	1.18⅝	1.16¼	1.31⅞

CHICAGO PRICES.

| | High. | Low. | Close. | Close. | Prev. Last Year. |
|

GARMENT WORKERS MAY GO ON STRIKE

Manufacturers Getting Ready to Try Out Conclusions with Their Employes.

DRESS GOODS TRADE IS HIT

Mill Men, However, Not Inclined to Give Indefinite Extensions or Lower Prices.

The advance in the cost of dress goods has had a lot to do with the agitation now going on among the coat and suit manufacturers that favor trying out issues with the Garment Workers' Union. An important meeting of the manufacturers will be held this week, and it is generally understood that the union will call out its members on May 1 or a little later. Aside from the matters in dispute between the manufacturers and their employes, open threats are being made by the garment manufacturers to dress goods salesmen that the "dress goods market will be busted wide open," that "prices will be forced down" and some of the mills "put out of business."

General instructions were issued to the manufacturers a short time ago covering the preparations that should be made as a forerunner of the expected trouble with the union. The manufacturers were ordered to give no further orders for dress goods, and to take in as small amount of what they had ordered as possible, and, furthermore, to make no contracts with designers. So as to be of mutual help in "clearing the decks for action," the manufacturers were told that it would be a good idea to buy what fabric they actually needed from other manufacturers.

The effect of these instructions has been to hold up all dress goods deliveries. The mill agents are being asked for delivery extensions, and in some cases all the goods on order have been canceled. Other manufacturers have requested the mills to hold the goods they have bought.

A case cited yesterday to show the extreme measures that are being taken involved the refusal to receive the first delivery of imported velvets that were ordered by a manufacturer. The total amount purchased was 24,000, and the deliveries were to be made from time to time as the goods came in. Two or three pieces were sent to the buyer the other day and refused, and this in spite of the fact that the goods in the meantime had been advanced 10 per cent. Another manufacturer confided to a dress goods salesman that he had $110,000 worth of piece goods in stack, and that, in event of trouble, the mills would have to carry the goods he had ordered from them or he would be in financial difficulty.

As a rule, the dress goods mills are agreeing to an extension of deliveries, but it is a question whether indefinite delivery dates will be accepted with the market in the condition it is in today. Futhermore, the open boasting among the manufacturers that, following the inactivity which a strike will bring on, they will be able to get their woolens much cheaper, is not inducing the mill agents to feel kindly disposed.

Regardless of whether there is a sudden cutting off of the demand or not, the opinion among the dress goods selling agents is that there will be no lower prices for their product. In fact, not a few of them assert that the opposite effect will come of the attempt to "bear the market." On the present price scale, the mill men state, only the usual profits are figured in and advances represent only the increases that have been made in the raw manufacturing raw wool, yarn, and dye.

"If we are given indefinite delivery dates," said one mill man, "we will hold the goods subject to the manufacturers' instructions for only a certain length of time and then put them in stock to be sold to the first comer. From the way the garment manufacturers talk you would think there was no competition in this industry. Competition regulates the price of dress goods just as it does in any other line."

If labor trouble actually comes up in the garment trade the mill agents expect even higher prices for dress goods than now obtain. A rush will be made for merchandise, they say, and the manufacturers who are now cancelling their orders will have to buy back the goods they need at much higher quotations than the formerly paid. An abnormal demand for men's wear piece goods is also expected to be a factor in the situation. Some of the slack, if any should occur, in the dress goods end can be taken up by the increased demand from the men's clothing trade.

A MONTH'S FOREIGN TRADE.

Increases Here in February of Both Exports and Imports.

The February Custom House report, issued yesterday, covering outward and inward foreign commerce by countries and grand divisions showed the increase in the month as compared with February, 1915. Domestic exports came very close to being just double those of the same month a year ago, the shipments for February last being set down at $214,267,835, against $110,588,945 in the corresponding month last year. Imports in February showed a big gain also, the figures being $103,084,535, against $71,016,198 the same month of 1915.

European exports during the month had a value of $174,081,622, compared with $89,735,943 in February, 1915. The United Kingdom took war and other supplies out of this port worth over $90,000,000, or more than double the purchases of the same month a year ago. French buying here totaled $43,214,959, or twice the volume of a year go, while Italy's outgoing shipments of $11,225,980 were $700,000 short of February, 1915. The exports to the Netherlands exceeded last year's by about $2,000,000, but trade movements to the Scandinavian countries showed a decided slump. No merchandise shipments were recorded to Germany, ustria-Hungary, and Belgium.

North American exports from New York totaled $11,412,001, or $5,000,000 more than the corresponding month last year. February shipments to South America reached $13,283,159, against $5,867,321 a year ago. The greatest gain in any single country was made in Argentina, which took American goods worth $4,262,079, compared with only $1,156,901 in February, 1915. February Asiatic exports from here reached $7,965,888, while the same month last year their value was $2,849,565. Those for Oceania in February amounted to $4,803,063, compared with $3,816,944 the corresponding period a year ago. African shipments were valued at $2,412,190, a gain of $600,000. Counting February shipments of war munitions from this port to Russia by both the Atlantic and Pacific routes, their value footed up $12,054,887, while in February, 1915, such shipments amounted to a few thousand dollars.

The February import side of the balance showed a heavy increase in entries of crude and manufactured products from each of the grand divisions, particularly from Europe, South America and Asia. European imports in February were returned at $45,575,758, or $12,000,000 more than in the same month a year ago. English imports rose to $19,355,442 in February, while a year ago that month their value was $11,624,098. French entries were $9,545,300, or double those of February, 1915. German goods, mostly those "permitted" by the British Government, received here had a value of $644,049, a heavy fall from the same month last year, when such merchandise was reported at $4,854,556. Austrian goods brought in were valued at $102,179. By grand division, the February approximate increases over the same month a year ago were as follows: North America, $5,000,000; South America, $7,000,000; Oceania, $1,500,000; Asia, $5,500,000, and Africa $700,000.

CASH WITHOUT INTEREST TO Manufacturers & Merchants on OVERDUE SLOW ACCOUNTS placed with us for collection SYSTEM MERCANTILE AGENCY 81 Chambers St. Phone 1188 Worth

MANGERS—"Veribest," for Men's and Women's Apparel, waxed and enameled; all colors. For Notion and Housefurnishing Depts. Enameled Waist and Costume Display Forms. Motalwest Mfg. Co., 418 W. B'way. Phone 3718 Worth

BUSINESS WORLD

Buyers' Wants

50 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

DRESSES, COATS, SUITS.—Open to buy jobs for spot cash. Handel's, 336 6th Av.

BUTTONS.—We are open for a large quantity of 18 line black horn buttons. Phone Farragut 9180. Ask for Mr. Klein.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES.—The Charles William Stores will look at children's dresses, 6-14, for their Fall catalog, at the New York office, 40 East 21st St., on Wednesday, April 12, from 9:30 to 3.

CONTRACTORS on cotton dresses, up to $2.50; will look at samples all day. 29 West 35th, first floor.

CORDUROYS.—If you have high shades in corduroys to sell cheap, call up Chelsea 3650.

JOBS OF SUITS.—The J. L. Hudson Co.'s Basement Store, Detroit, Mich., open to buy 1,000 suits from $6.50 to $10.00; must be good styles, well made, and much under regular prices. Will look at samples Monday and Tuesday at our New York office, 354 4th Av.

POPLINS, American, wanted, all shades, qualities 90610 and 90611; will pay cash. Telephone 1053 Chelsea.

SERGE JUILLARDS, No. 54,268, wanted; black and navy; will buy for cash; immediate delivery. Address Piece Goods, S 108 Times.

SILKS, WOOLENS.—Open for all kinds, suitable for coats, any quantity. Fleisher Cloak and Suit Co., 826 Broadway.

SUITS, COATS.—Pongee, Palm Beach suits, silk coats, chinchilla, angora, and knit fabric coats; can place large orders at once for immediate delivery, using your cloth or our cloth. Call, using 36th St. entrance, 5th floor, 1,333 Broadway.

WEARING APPAREL, fashionable, for women. Cash for jobs. Sumner, S Lispenard. Franklin 4343.

WEARING APPAREL—Ladies' and children's. Cash for jobs. Jacobovitz, 10 Lispenard. Franklin 2950.

OFFERINGS TO BUYERS.

COATS.—Misses', children's Spring coats; high-grade, classy merchandise; immediate delivery; $12 down to $3.75. Julius Goldstein, 141 West 28th St.; full commission to salesman.

COATS.—2,000 ladies', misses' coats and suits in stock; up-to-date styles for immediate delivery. Slater Bros., 1333 B'way.

COATS.—500 ladies' and misses' coats on hand to close out; poplins, serges, checks, Charnay & Freed, 40 West 17th.

COATS.—Big stock on hand for immediate delivery at very low prices. Alex. Kogut, 129 West 22d St.

COATS, SUITS.—Smart styles; immediate delivery; low prices. Talbot Co., 114 West 27th.

COATS.—Job of desirable merchandise closing out. Telephone Farragut 9291.

COATS.—Jobs in serges, checks, mixture. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

COATS.—$3.50 to $10; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th.

COATS.—Hundred of coats to close out. Joe Korostoff, 36 West 20th St.

COATS.—Jobs in coats to close out. J. Dunn Co., 127 West 25th St.

COATS AND SUITS for immediate delivery; very desirable merchandise at attractive prices. A. H. Hollander, 55 E. 11th St.

COATS AND SUITS.—Large stock; immediate delivery. J. G. Slater, 114 W. 26th St.

COATS and SUITS for immediate delivery. Stein & Knobel, 36 West 20th St.

COATS, SUITS.—Entire Spring stock; will be sold cheap. Hutner, 60 East 11th.

DRESSES.—Novelty silk sport, afternoon, and street dresses in stock for delivery. Tip Top Dress, 154 West 37th St.

DRESSES.—Job of wash dresses; clever styles, white and colored; to close out. D. and E. Dress Co., 151 West 25th St.

DRESSES and SUITS.—Jobs in cloth, silks, crepes, and cotton dresses at a price. Fifth floor, 30 East 20th.

DRESSES.—50 serge dresses to close out; good styles. D. Schustack, 115 W. 29th.

DRESSES, POPLIN.—100, all colors, all sizes, for sale. 41 West 17th St., 4th floor.

LINEN, pure Ranie, 45 and 46 inches; all shades; 200 pieces for sale. Z 262 Times Annex.

POPLINS, GABARDINES and SERGES at mill prices. Phone Chelsea 6865.

POPLINS, SERGES, checks, and Chuddah Cloth. Merit, 15 West 24th. Farragut 9810.

RAINCOATS.—Tweed; have a lot of tweed raincoats to close out; will sell very reasonable. Model Raincoat Co., 135 West 26th.

SERGES.—All wool serges for sale; gray, double warp, about 3,000 yards; white, single warp, about 700 yards. J 19 Times.

SNAP FASTENERS.—O and OO, black or white. Snappers, 47 West 34th St. Greeley 3606.

SNAP FASTENERS for sale; black and white. 163 West 23d. Chelsea—1060.

SPRING COATINGS.—Closing out surplus stock. D. Pankin & Sons, 37 West 20th St.

SUITS.—Velour checks, taffetas, poplins, serges, $6.75 to $14; immediate delivery. Hirsch & Brother, 153 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Misses' and juniors', for immediate delivery; made in the latest style and fabrics. M. & H. Gordon, 22 West 26th.

SUITS.—200 new Spring ladies' suits to close out at a sacrifice. Sol Levine Co., 12 West 27th St.

SUITS.—Poplins, shepherd checks; immediate delivery; $6.75-$15. Kaplan & Alper, 51 West 24th.

SUITS.—For immediate delivery; jobs to close out. Bernstein & Co., 118 West 27th.

SUITS.—Spring; to close out cheap. Appelbaum Cloak House, 58 West 26th.

TAFFETA.—Black, silk, wool poplin, corduroy for sale. 146 West 25th, 12th floor.

WAISTS.—Have striped tub silk in stock, $18; also silk jersey sport coats in the newest creations, blazer and plain effects, in all the leading shades, from $6.75 up. Daily Waist, 8 West 19th St.

WAISTS for immediate delivery; Georgettes, laces, crepes, and china silk, $18 to $45. Valenstein, 115 W. 29th.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN—Two wide-awake salesmen open for lines children's wear, jobbing and retail trade; Southern territory; commission. S 112 Times.

SALESMEN ladies' neckwear to handle line novelty leather collar and cuff sets; quick sellers; liberal commission. S 89 Times.

SILK SUITS.—Wanted, line of silk suits, $18 upward; just in from the road, and know where I can place quantity at these prices. Box J 52 Times.

COMMERCIAL PAPER.

Yesterday—3@3¼ per cent. for the best names
Saturday...3@3¼ " " " "
The quotations are for six months' paper.

***

Names Custodian Banker.

This information has been received from the Textile Alliance, Incorporated: For purposes of shipments from the Union of South Africa to the United States, under the alliance agreement, the British Board of Trade announces that the National Bank of South Africa is to be regarded as the custodian banker on the same basis as the Standard Bank of South Africa.

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Silk Men and Preparedness.

A meeting of members of the Silk Association of America who are interested in preparedness has been called for Thursday afternoon at 2:30, at 354 Fourth Avenue, at which the question of taking part in the parade in favor of it, to be held in this city on May 13, will come up for consideration. All firms located in the metropolitan district are asked to send at least one representative, more if possible, in order to organize the silk division of the parade, if an affirmative decision is reached. Attention is called to the fact that the proposed parade is non-partisan and without political significance.

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Full Handed Again.

The houses that dropped some of their salesmen during the slump that followed the war are now ready to put their staffs back on the old numerical basis. In fact, some of the more progressive concerns are understood to be increasing their sales forces above the usual strength. The reason given for doing this is that full use will be made of the opportunity afforded by changed conditions to get increases in the volume of sales. With the unusual circumstances in many branches of trade, more ground will have to be covered by salesmen. The whole retail trade can be worked profitably instead of having the number of visits paid by salesmen limited to the usual customers of the house.

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Gray Goods Open Quietly.

The local gray goods market began the week more or less quietly yesterday, but prices were very firmly held at recent levels. There was not a great deal doing in any of the staple cloths, though some business large enough to mention was done on 38½-inch 64-60s at 5⅝ cents for April-June delivery. Sheetings were fairly active, with sales of 48-square, four-yards made at 6 cents for delivery in April, May, and June. As for the rest of the market, there was little feature. Closing printcloth prices were:

39-inch, 80-80s....7¼@38½-inch, 64-60s..5¾c
39-inch, 72-76s....6¾c 38½-inch, 64-56s..5¼c
39-inch, 68-72s....6c 38½-inch, 60-52s..4¾c
39-inch, 56-44s....4¾c 38½-inch, 60-48s..4½c
38½-inch, 64-64s..5½c 27-inch, 64-60s....5¾c

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Burlap Prices Easing Off.

A quite general lack of important trading, coupled with lower costs at Calcutta, has had a weakening effect on all kinds of burlap prices in this market in the last week. Yesterday 10½-ounce, 40-inch burlaps were quoted, somewhat nominally, at 10½ cents for spot and close-by deliveries, while 7.75 cents was the figure set on 8-ounce goods of the same width. It was said that actual buying of any size would doubtless bring forth prices even more favorable than those. The Dundee burlap situation is giving the trade something to worry about these days. Not only is the strike of the jute workers still on there in full force, but the British Government, temporarily at least, is refusing to issue licenses for exporting jute products from the United Kingdom. If this continues for any length of time the American linoleum makers will be hard hit.

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Sheets Are Wanted, Too.

In addition to the lightweight sheetings that are being sought in a quiet way in this market for use in bandage cloths, as reported several days ago in this column, it is said that the buyers in question are after sheets and pillow cases in the made-up state, evidently for hospital purposes. The names of these buyers, for the moment at least, are trade secrets. The sheets and cases wanted are said to be heavier than those ordinarily used for the purpose, and this, it is further said, will make it all the more difficult for the men seeking the goods to find them. The market is too well sold up on all kinds of these goods at the present time, both in the finished and gray states, to admit of the deviation of looms to any cloth whose specifications are out of the ordinary. Even if this could be done, it is said that the price of the finished goods would probably be prohibitive in view of the present high range of the market on gray sheetings.

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The "Working" Season Is On.

Merry Spring, in spite of the business it brings, is not the brightest season of the year for the local retail dry goods stores in some respects. Among other things it will devolve upon the stores maintaining suburban deliveries to assist in moving some of the effects of several families lucky enough to own two homes into the Summer establishment. Favorite articles for transit at the expense of the stores seem to be refrigerators and baby carriages. The method of getting them moved at practically no cost to the owner is simplicity itself. If it is a refrigerator, the drain pipe from the ice chest is "accidentally" deranged. So if a baby carriage then one or two of the wheels are found to need retireing. In either case the job of fixing things is given to a big store, with the request that the repaired article be delivered to the Summer address. Having first called for the article to be repaired the store thus completes the circuit.

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A Comparison of Values.

Prices are not high, according to one woolen salesman, if a comparison is made with the values offered five or six years ago. Before the era of trading down and substitution, he said, the price paid for an all-wool fabric was about the same as the manufacturers are paying today. "With the development of the last few years in the clothing and garment trades," he said, "there has been a big demand for cloths that have the appearance of being good value, but which really do not have the wool stock in them to make them so. It is a question now of weaving a finish into cloth whereas formerly the cloth was heavy and would take a good finish in the ordinary process of finishing. With 5 or 10 per cent. of cotton in the old-time fabrics, much longer wear could be guaranteed because good live wool was used. Now, the idea is to use silk noils and the cheapest sort of wool stock, so that the fabric will boil out, call it commercially all wool, buy it at 75 cents a yard, and manufacture it into a suit to sell at $25."

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They Are Not Cured.

To those who are on the inside, and who know the general lack of good merchandise of all kinds at present, it may come as a surprise to hear that some of the retailers have not yet broken themselves of the habit of sending back goods that do not sell as quickly as they apparently should. A case was reported yesterday in which a seller of a certain kind of knitted garment for women had received a return shipment of several dozen pieces of his wares. The goods being of a staple nature, and advancing steadily in price, the seller could hardly believe his eyes when he read the letter announcing their return. "Not that I object to this particular return," he said, "for I can sell the goods again quickly and get an extra profit out of them. But when a retailer will do a thing like this, how can you ever stop him from returning goods in normal times by 'educating' him? In this case it would apparently take the retailer twenty years to learn his 'a, b, abs.'"

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Features In Men's Neckwear.

While there is a scarcity of the usual novelties in the men's neckwear lines, owing to the small quantities of foreign silks that are coming through, offerings for the Spring and Summer are well diversified and there are several features. The shield tie to be worn with the new type of collar that permits the bow to be placed underneath the folds, is proving to be in quite popular demand. It is turned out in coin dot effects and plain colors, already tied and ready to be fitted to the front collar button, or in the ordinary bat wing shape. Embroidered effects are being sold in a number of pattern and color combinations. The fabrics known as Japanese crepes are in good demand, and wash goods will probably be more extensively used than in any previous season. Difficulty is being experienced at the present time by manufacturers in getting full color assortments from the tie silk makers. Manufacturing costs are advancing for a number of reasons, including the higher price of silks, increased cost of labor, paper boxes and many other incidentals to the business.

Navy Machinists Get Increase.

Leaders of the machinists employed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard said yesterday that word had been received from Washington that Secretary of the Navy Daniels had finally yielded to their demand for an increase of 16 cents a day in their wages. This will bring the pay of the first-class machinists up to $4.24 a day. These workers received an eight-cent advance on Jan. 1 and when their demands for an additional increase were not met there was much talk of a strike in the yard.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Hess Bros.; S. M. Herrmann, millinery; 41 Union Square; Gregorian.

ALLENTOWN, Penn.—Fowler, Thomas & Co.; G. A. Fowler, dry goods; Imperial.

ATHENS, Ohio—D. Zeamer Co.; T. W. Craig, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Chamberlin-Johnson-Dubose Co.; Miss M. McDonald, millinery; 20 E. 46th; Collingwood.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Julius Gutman & Co.; Edwin J. Gutman, jobs of suits; Hotel McAlpin.

BALTIMORE—M. Witz & Co.; M. Witz, cotton piece goods; Breslin.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; H. S. Messersmith, remnants; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Baltimore Bargain House; C. Freundlich, jewelry; 355 4th Av.

BALTIMORE, Md.—Lohmeyer & Richardson, Inc.; R. Richardson, men's furnishing goods; Aberdeen.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; M. M. Kirschenbaum, Fall coats, pile fabrics; B. R. Reid, silks, dress goods; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—Goldenberg Bros.; J. Wolf, cloaks, suits; New Strand.

BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. A. Troy, ribbons; 220 5th Av.

BALTIMORE—John E. Hurst & Co.; J. H. Wells, ladies' garments; 146 W. 25th.

BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; G. Freindlich, jewelry; 354 4th Av.

BALTIMORE—A. A. Brager; L. Brager, domestics, dress goods, silks; Martinique.

BALTIMORE—Mochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss J. Armstrong, dresses; 220 5th Av.

BANGOR, Me.—A. L. Freese, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

BATESVILLE, Ark.—Hall D. G. Co.; J. C. Hall, dry goods, notions, furn. goods; 256 Church.

BOSTON, Mass.—William Filene's Sons Co.; Mr. Michaels, jewelry; Miss Viller, children's millinery; Miss Jansen, toilet articles, perfumery; Miss Lyons, handkerchiefs, basement; Mr. Koch, millinery; Mr. Tobey, shoes; Mr. O'Brien, ladies', misses' suits, coats; Mr. Koenigstal, men's, boys' clothing; Mr. Fanning, men's, boys' furnishing goods; Mr. Levy, waists; Mr. Cooper, general buyer; Mr. Silberman, skirts; 116 W. 32d.

BOSTON—Crawford-Plummer Co.; J. Schenker, jobs coats, suits, waists, dresses; 12 W. 31st.

BOSTON—W. & A. Bacon Co.; Mr. Adelberg, gloves, embroideries, neckwear; F. Kranson, corsets, children's hosiery, underwear, men's furn. goods; 1,133 B'way.

BOSTON—Shepard, Norwell Co.; J. A. Landau, millinery; Cumberland.

BRADFORD, Penn.—Katz & Goldsmith; L. F. Peiser, jobs women's, misses' suits, coats, dresses, skirts, waists, jobs Fall merchandise; 72 Madison Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Dorsen D. G. Co.; A. B. Chamansky, ladies' ready-to-wear; Miss Murphy, muslin underwear, bungalow aprons; Mr. Schaefer, men's furnishing goods, hosiery, gloves; F. Herman, dress goods, silks, domestics; 225 5th Av.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn.—Howland D. G. Co.; A. M. Cooper, director; 75 Spring.

PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, ladies' ready-to-wear; Somerset.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; H. J. Smering, clothing; 18 W. 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Flint & Kent; W. O. Ransley, notions, linings; 220 5th Av.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—Siegrist & Fraley—J. A. Braun, domestics; 1,239 Broadway; Breslin.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—J. N. Adam & Co.; I. F. Prentiss, art goods; E. W. Koch, groceries; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—William Hengerer Co.; Miss E. Dean, waists; F. O. Denson, millinery; 18 West 35th.

BUFFALO, N. Y.—L. Slotkin & Co.; L. Slotkin, millinery, women's garments; Gerard.

CEDAR RAPIDS—C. Denecke, "Inc.;" F. J. Schroeder, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

CHICAGO—I. Bezark; L. Cohen, jobs cloth, silk suits; Room 910, 303 5th Av.

CHICAGO—Mandel Brothers; R. Mandel, representing; 13 E. 22d.

CHICAGO—Marshall Field & Co.; E. H. Titus, white goods; R. Titus, retail millinery; W. G. Burt, draperies; F. S. Busse, wholesale white goods; 104 Worth.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Wilson Brothers; H. Wilson, men's furnishing goods; 217 5th Av.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Theo Brothers; W. Bachrach, men's clothing, furnishing goods, shoes; Algonquin.

CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; A. J. Jones, dress goods, silks; 215 4th Av.

CHICAGO—American Cap Co.; F. J. Sherlock, hats, caps; Imperial.

CHICAGO, Ill.—Montgomery Ward & Co.; J. W. Spence, suspenders, belts, men's furnishings; 43 W. 23d.

CHICAGO—The Fair; F. Wise, white goods, linens; P. C. Fleer, upholstery goods; 225 4th Av.

CHICAGO—Boston Store; E. McEdwards, silks, velvets; 44 E. 23d.

CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; S. Bamberger, shoes; D. Harrison, upholstery goods; Miss Eiden, waists, underwear, basement; 15 E. 22d.

CINCINNATI—John Shillito Co.; W. D. Clark, dress goods, silks; 432 4th Av.; Gregorian.

CINCINNATI—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists, petticoats; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—Kline Bros. Co.; Miss E. Schwartz, waists; 95 Madison Av.

CINCINNATI—La Mode Skirt Co.; M. Rosenberger, skirts; Breslin.

CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Fair; H. Alexander, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

CLEVELAND, Ohio—Bailey Co.; W. H. Gerber, handkerchiefs, laces, embroideries, neckwear, feather boas; H. R. Tyroler, Mr. Maisel, coats; 72 Madison Av.

CLEVELAND—Joseph & Feiss Co.; S. Joseph, suits, dresses; 215 4th Av.

CLINTON, Iowa—Meyer & Lindorf; O. Meyer, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Green, Joyce Co.; F. A. Schneider, notions, ribbons; H. Hamer, upholstery, floor coverings; 354 4th Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—F. & R. Lazarus Co.; T. T. Toole, men's furn. goods, jewelry, gloves; 220 5th Av.; Collingwood.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—M. J. Federman; C. Melancon, ladies' garments; 72 Madison Av.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—Columbus D. G. Co.; E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists, dresses; Breslin.

COLUMBUS, Ohio—E. R. Graves, cloaks, suits, waists, millinery; Breslin.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn.—Wright, Metzler Co.; T. W. Wright, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

DANVILLE, Va.—L. Herman, ready-to-wear; 40 E. 22d.

DAYTON, Ohio—Louis Traxler Co.; T. Ulhorn, leather goods, jewelry, lace hdkfs., embroideries, hosiery, underwear; 116 W. 32d.

DENVER, Col.—Neusteter Co.; Meyer Neusteter and Miss Wells, waists; 364 5th Av.

DES MOINES—Harris-Emery Co.; H. Sprague, cloaks, suits, waists; 353 4th Av.

DETROIT—Newcomb-Endicott Co.; C. A. Newcomb, dry goods; 200 5th Av.

DETROIT, Mich.—J. L. Hudson Co.; Mr. Rivers, hosiery, underwear, gloves, men's sport shirts, (basement;) 354 4th Av.

DETROIT—M. Ettlinger, cloaks, suits, waists; Breslin.

DETROIT, Mich.—Well & Co.; M. C. Well, carpets, furniture, housefurnishing goods; Ansonia.

ELIZABETH CITY, N. C.—Mitchell Dept. Store; O. F. Gilbert, general merchandise; Wallick's.

ELMIRA, N. Y.—J. J. Flanagan; Miss Flanagan, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich.—Herpolsheimer Co.; G. A. Mangold, cloaks, suits; H. B. Herpolsheimer, dry goods; 1,170 B'way.

HARRISBURG, Penn.—Kaufmann Underselling Store; J. M. Lloyd, ladies' garments; 15 E. 26th.; Imperial.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Sage, Allen & Co.; H. L. Eliot, notions, fancy goods; 75 Spring.

HARTFORD, Conn.—Brown, Thompson & Co.; G. Reardon, cloaks, suits, waists; 230 5th Av.; Grand.

INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; M. Strauhun, domestics; 43 Leonard.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Selig Dry Goods Co.; S. L. Hahn, suits, dresses; Miss L. Marks, conts, suits, dresses; 120 W. 32d.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—William H. Block Co.; Mrs. Emanuel, children's wear; 1,261 Broadway.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Lurio & Bro.; B. Lurio, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

LANCASTER, Penn.—Hager & Brothers; W. H. Hager, general mdse.; 75 Spring.

LAWRENCE, Mass.—Robertson, Sutherland Co.; Miss H. L. Snow, ready-to-wear; 432 4th Av.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Joseph D. Bock & Bro.; W. A. Marx, ladies' ready-to-wear; Imperial.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Beal, Burrow D. G. Co.; H. C. Bland, notions, hosiery, gloves, ribbons; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES.—A. Hamburger & Sons; A. Levy, cloaks, suits; 215 4th Av.

LOS ANGELES—Bullock's; C. E. Smales, cloaks, suits, skirts, dresses; 95 Madison Av.

LOS ANGELES—Brownstein-Louis Co.; H. Weil, suits, shirtings; 72 Leonard.

LOS ANGELES—F. A. Newmark & Co.; P. A. Newmark, men's furn. goods; 43 Leonard.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—J. M. Robinson, Norton & Co.; Miss Cross, laces, ribbons, embroideries; J. C. Terry, handkerchiefs; 72 Leonard.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn.—I. Wrubel; ready-to-wear, &c.; Miss R. Wrubel, ready-to-wear, millinery; Park Avenue.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Gimbel Bros.; B. L. Greenwald, cloaks, suits, dresses; B'way and 32d.

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—Milwaukee Apparel Co.; Miss Scheffelbain, waists; Miss Riegel, silk, wash dresses; L. Elsas, coats, suits, dresses, children's coats, waists; basement ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.

MINNEAPOLIS—Root & Hageman; L. E. Hageman, ready-to-wear; 1,170 Broadway.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—M. W. Savage Factories; M. Krabit, millinery, notions; 43 Leonard.

MONTICELLO, N. Y.—Hammond & Cooks; J. A. Cooke, dry goods, general merchandise, carpets, rugs, mattings, upholstery, housefurnishing goods; Wallick.

MORRISTOWN, Tenn.—Myers D. G. Co.; W. S. Myers, notions; 395 Broadway; Albert.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Cashner, Knott D. G. Co.; G. F. Sedberry, piece goods; 23 East 26th.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Beckett Value Co.; W. M. Parris, Jr., ready-to-wear; 1,170 B'way; Breslin.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—L. Jonas & Co.; A. Jonas, untrimmed hats; 621 Bwy.; Cumberland.

NEWARK, Ohio—Meyer & Lindorf; A. R. Lindorf, ready-to-wear; 1,270 Broadway.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Gamble-Desmond Co.; Miss K. Rice, ribbons; 470 4th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—The Malley Co.; A. Sandbach, furn. goods; 220 5th Av., R. 1,307.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—E. Malley Co.; Miss K. A. Davis, books, stationery; 225 5th Av.

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—Brooks & Co.; R. Hunt, coats, suits, waists, dresses; 13 W. 27th.

NEW ORLEANS—B. Cohn Co.; B. Cohn, hat, laces, house-furn. goods; 833 4th Av.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads & Swartz; Miss A. B. Petar, cloaks, suits; Gregorian.

NORFOLK, Va.—Miller, Rhoads; neckwear, belts; Gregorian.

NORWICH, Conn.—Porteous-Mitchell Co.; G. A. Clune, dress goods, silks; 73 Spring; Murray Hill.

NORWICH, Conn.—Reid & Hughes Co.; G. Reid, director; 75 Spring.

OMAHA—M. Spiesberger & Son Co.; N. A. Spiesberger, laces, millinery; 582 B'way.

OMAHA, Neb.—J. L. Brandeis & Sons; Miss M. Boehen, suits; 1,261 B'way.

PADUCAH, Ky.—Lowenthal & Son; H. J. Lowenthal, ready-to-wear; Herald Square.

PAWTUCKET, R. I.—Shartenberg & Robinson Co.; H. Shartenberg, director; 75 Spring.

PEORIA, Ill.—H. & M.; E. Tinan, men's clothing; 1,270 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA — Blauner's; H. Blauner, jobs coats, suits; I. Blauner, jobs waists; 15 E. 26th.

PHILADELPHIA—Royal Garment Co.; E. Boehm, piece goods; Imperial.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; J. D. Burnett, general mdse.; 23 E. 26th.

PITTSBURGH—McCreery & Co.; A. J. Jalkert, millinery, infants' wear, corsets; E. Mercier, neckwear; 23 East 26th.

PITTSBURGH—J. Horne Co.; C. Meyers, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin, Neiman & Co.; H. Lewin, ready-to-wear; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; N. Kaufmann, negligees, underwear, infants' wear; C. H. Van Scoten, men's, boys' furn. goods, hosiery, gloves; 95 Madison Av.

PITTSBURGH—Autumann Dept. Store; S. Abbott, books, stationery; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Lewin-Neiman Co.; Miss Gottlieb, dresses; 470 4th Av.

PITTSBURGH—Boggs & Buhl; R. Reichelt, fur skins; H. Henry, women's suits, (basement;) 1,140 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Stores; Miss M. Gibian, waists; J. Schwartz, jobs muslin underwear, infants' wear; 1,261 B'way.

PITTSBURGH—Campbell's; J. B. Herstein, cloaks, suits; 1,239 B'way.

PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; F. F. Harker, basement buyer; 432 4th Av.

PORTLAND, Me.—Porteous, Mitchell & Braun Co.; Miss J. Cronin, Miss S. E. Dyer, ladies' wear; 432 4th Av.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; J. A. Miller, men's, boys' clothing; 23 East 26th.

READING, Penn.—Lord & Gage; R. Orr, housefurn. goods; 23 E. 26th; Herald Sq.

RICHMOND, Va.—Anderson, Lewis, Gray Co.; M. M. Anderson, dry goods, &c.; York.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Duffy, Powers Co.; J. S. Banford, piece goods; C. W. Wilson, representing; 23 East 26th.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Stein-Bloch Co.; C. T. Stott, trimmings; 200 5th Av.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Co.; A. J. Townsen, representing; J. C. Tulock, men's furnishing goods; 432 4th Av.; Netherland.

SACRAMENTO, Cal.—Wasserman-Gattman Co.; Mr. Kahrs, piece goods; 353 4th Av.

SAN FRANCISCO—The Emporium; C. Martin, carpets, rugs, upholstery goods; 470 4th Av.

SAVANNAH, Ga.—I. Epstein & Bros.; E. S. Epstein, furn. goods, cloaks, suits; 353 4th Av.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—Raymond Bros.; L. H. Lehman, jobs remnants white goods, wash dress goods; McAlpin.

ST. LOUIS—L. Herzog & Bro. D. G. Co.; S. L. Wolfort, Fall children's dresses, petticoats, kimonos; 374 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; C. J. Stanger, remnants; 377 Broadway.

ST. LOUIS—Rice-Stix D. G. Co.; H. Ink, notions, neckwear, clothing; 377 B'way.

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Co.; H. A. Well, misses' dept. and girls' dresses; 71 W. 23d.

ST. PAUL, Minn.—Robinson, Strauss & Co.; C. J. Richter, flowers, feathers; 621 B'way.

SPRINGFIELD, Ohio—C. R. Rabbit, ready-to-wear; Imperial.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Forbes & Wallace; C. B. Hitchcock, carpets, rugs; 230 5th Av.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Crawford, Plummer Co.; Joseph D. Dorgan, coats, suits, dresses, waists

BONAPARTE URGES HASTE IN DEFENSE

Ex-Secretary Says President Should Have Unlimited Power to Increase the Army.

HIGHER PAY FOR SOLDIERS

Believes Present Situation Ten Times as Perilous as That Preceding the Spanish War.

Charles J. Bonaparte, ex-Secretary of the Navy, has written for the American Defense Society an article in which he points out the lesson that America should learn from the fate of Belgium.

"Let us take warning," he says, "from what our eyes have seen. We Americans need an army and navy 'strong enough to be taken seriously' just as certainly and just as urgently as Belgium did in 1913. We know that we have not what we need, have not anything like what we need, just as well as sensible and patriotic Belgians knew they hadn't what they needed to assure their country's safety and independence in 1913. Ex-Secretary Garrison and Secretary Daniels, and the President himself, whatever they may have tried to make us believe a year ago, all tell us that our country is in danger because it is unprepared for war, and any man not qualified morally and intellectually to form one of Mr. Ford's next yachting party can see that if this be true our country will remain in danger, and in the gravest danger, until it shall be prepared for war.

"The first step in devising an adequate provision for the national defense at this critical moment is to realize clearly and practically that we must provide for an emergency, and that the most emphatically of the essence of the problem. We may want trained soldiers, and as many of them as we can get, just as soon as we can get and thoroughly train them. Why not abolish all limitations on the size of our regular army and allow the President to enlist just as many recruits as he can secure, and to so organize and officer them as he, with the advice of the General Staff, may deem expedient in the public interest?

More Pay for Soldiers.

"It has been suggested that the pay of a soldier is too small to attract good men in large numbers; why not authorize the President, in his discretion, guided, of course, by the counsel of qualified experts, to raise the pay, if need be, so that it shall bring us the number and kind of men we must have? In our National Guard we have a force of varying merit in different States, but, on the whole, fairly well qualified, so far as it goes, to serve as garrisons or escorts or guards or reserves or generally as troops of the second line, and at all events, constituting the only force, even partially disciplined, which we now have, or can organize without considerable delay, available for these highly important purposes.

"Why not give the enlisted men of this force a moderate compensation for their time, and otherwise do what may be judicially recommended by experienced advisers largely increase its numbers, perfect its discipline and equipment, and, in general, enable it to properly fulfill the duties we may then reasonably expect it to discharge?

"At this moment a considerable proportion of our fighting ships are kept out of commission because we haven't enough seamen to man them. Why not permit (I should say direct) the President to enlist just as many sailors as he can obtain and give to him the same latitude as to naval pay which I suggest his having as to that of soldiers? Undoubtedly certain of our older ships could be rendered much more formidable as fighting machines by improvements in their machinery or armament which could be effected within six months or a year. Why not have these improvements made in any yard, public or private, which may be found available for the purpose during the same months which it will take to train and drill the raw recruits who will afterward make up their crews? We have a number of vessels now building. Why not hasten their completion in every way possible without being deterred by any increase of cost? In this crisis I have supposed one ship armed, manned, and in the water will be worth more to us than a hundred on the stocks.

Take Over Submarines.

"Some months ago the newspapers told us that, at one well-known shipyard ten submarines had been built for a belligerent power, but, of course, could not be delivered until peace; why should not our Government take over these submarines and any other vessels completed or near completion built for any foreign nation in any of our yards, just as Great Britain, when the war broke out, took over the two ships built in England for Chile? Congress may be needed to authorize this; but, if it is, Congress can readily supply it. Possibly some vessels of real value for really naval purposes may be obtainable by purchase from foreign nations, as some were in 1898; if any such are, why should they not be bought, and bought just as soon as they can be? Finally, without going into more details, why should not Congress do now what it did after the destruction of the Maine? It voted a lump sum, $50,000 to the disposal of the President to be used, in his discretion, in putting the country in a state of defense; in an exigency tenfold more alarming, why should not a much larger sum be turned over to the constitutional Commander in Chief of our Army and Navy, to be spent, according to his judgment and on his responsibility, in preparing the country to withstand the assaults of any reasonably possible enemy?

Fate of General Gordon.

"Some of those old enough to remember the tragic death of General Gordon at Khartum may recollect the scathing criticism of Mr. Gladstone's ministry of that day, published in England under the title 'Too Late.' It was there shown how one suggested measure of relief for a situation acutely critical, and then another and then others still, had been first rejected and then pondered over and finally adopted by a Government which tried hard not to see things as they were, always to be found ineffective against threatened disaster, because, in every case, when the thing was at last done, the time for doing it to good purpose was irretrievably past. The later history of Great Britain and that of Belgium, and of other nations as well, nay, the sanguinary and appalling scenes of destruction and misery shown to our eyes on a world-wide scale during the last year and a half, have since then strikingly illustrated the criminal folly in statesmen of wasting time when their outlook is overshadowed by a great national danger. A truly frightful responsibility will rest on those to blame if our future shall prove that plans to safeguard the honor, independence, and national life of the American Union came to naught because, needlessly and inexcusably, their adoption was delayed until it was—Too Late."

Little Girl Killed by an Auto.

Anna Glaser, 6 years old, daughter of Charles Glaser of 804 Columbus Avenue, was killed yesterday afternoon when she ran into an automobile, driven by John Henner, a chauffeur, of 140 West 104th Street. The little girl was watching her four-year-old brother Charles and infant sister, when she ran into the street to get a box that had been thrown out. She stepped from behind an elevated railroad pillar into the path of the machine. With her father, Henner raced to the Park Hospital with the child, who died before arriving there. Henner was taken to the West 100th Street police station, but was allowed to go when Glaser said that he believed his daughter was killed by accident.

CALENDARS AND DECISIONS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.
(v) this character means *versus* or *against*.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10. — Isaac Sidney Lambert, Donald C. Strachen, and Charles D. Folsom of New York City, and Sydney A. Syme of Mount Vernon, N. Y., were admitted to practice.

82—The Fairbanks Steam Shovel Co. v. W. V. Wills, trustee, &c.—Decree affairmed, with costs, and cause remanded.

258—Southern Railway Co. v. W. E. Prescott.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

262—M. L. Bullen et al. v. State of Wisconsin.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

245—E. & O. Fy. Co. v. H. S. Hostetter.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and cause remanded.

865 and 867—United Railways Co. of St. Louis v. City of St. Louis.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

866—St. Louis & Suburban Ry. Co. v. City of St. Louis; 368—United Railways Co. of St. Louis v. same; 869—Same v. same; 870—Same v. same; 871—Same v. same, and 872—St. Louis Transit Co. v. same.—Dismissed for want of jurisdiction.

731—H. E. Filler v. Ben Steele, Sheriff, &c. —Judgment affirmed, with costs.

840—J. I. Straus et al., &c., v. Victor Talking Machine Co.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

850—Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. v. Western Union Telegraph Co.—Motion to advance denied without prejudice.

314—Cheney Bros. Co. et al. v. Commonwealth of Massachusetts.—Motion to postpone hearing denied.

16, Original—State of Missouri v. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Co.—Motion to strike out part of the answer of the defendant set down for argument on Monday, May 1, next, and one hour allowed each side for the argument.

328—Provident Savings Life Assurance Society v. Commonwealth of Kentucky, by H. M. Bosworth, Auditor.—Motion to recall mandate and reform judgment denied.

909—George A. Fuller Co. v. Otis Elevator Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

911—Clark Pease et al. v. Rathbun-Jones Engineering Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

924—Victor Herbert et al. v. Shanley Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

930—John Church Co. v. Hilliard Hotel Co. et al.—Petition for a writ of certiorari granted.

953—H. Hise et al. v. Western Coal & Mining Co.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

953—Monadnock Mills v. H. E. Fushey, administrator, &c.—Petition for a writ of certiorari denied.

939—U. of America v. J. S. Rowell et al.—Continued.

941—Harry T. Hall, &c., v. the Geiger-Jones Co.; 942—Same v. Jon. C. Coultrap, and 943—Same v. W. R. Rose et al.—Motion to advance submitted for appellant.

460—The Missouri Pacific Ry Co. v. the Larabee Flour Mills Co.—Motion to dismiss or affirm submitted for defendant and for plaintiff in opposition thereto.

905—W. A. Gaines & Co. v. Hellman Distilling Co., &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

775—Lucinda Burton v. the New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.—Motion to advance submitted for plaintiff.

921—C. Hunter v. United States.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

946—A. Nisbet, as Commissioner, &c., v. Federal Title and Trust Co.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

933—J. K. Rose, individually and as trustee, et al., v. Peter McClelland, Jr.—Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

944—A. S. Hopkins v. L. Hull, trustee, &c. —Petition for writ of certiorari submitted.

Original—Ex parte in matter of James J. Griffin and Gordon M. Peacock, petitioners.—Motion for leave to file petition for writ of mandamus submitted.

916—W. G. Simpson et al. v. United States. —Petition for writ of certiorari submitted for petitioners.

850-S. S. Angeline Lombardo.—Submitted for plaintiff. No appearance for defendant.

449—F. K. Lane, Secy. of the Interior, &c., v. U. S. ex rel. America ex rel. Julia L. Mickadiet, &c., et al.—Argued.

614—C. H. Buchanan v. W. Warley.—Argument commenced.

Adjourned until tomorrow.

Call for April 11: Nos. 64, 847, 863, (and 864 and 865,) 611, 889, 253, (and 254,) 244, 271, 188, and 228.

Southern District.

CIRCUIT COURT OF APPEALS — Second Circuit—Coxe, Ward, and Rogers, JJ.—At 10:30 A. M., in Room 433, P. O. Bldg.

Herzog Chas. Keller.
Autopiano Co Claviola
Porter Safety Seal Co
B. Booker Co.
Robinson Rose,
Napier Westerhoff.

Re Barker Piano Co.
Brooklyn Eastern Dist Terminal v. RR.
Safford US.
Erbar same.
Babbitt Read.

DISTRICT COURT — Hough, J. — Room 8, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 10:30 A. M. —Equity calendar.

Friedley-Voshardt Co
Reliance M S Co (2.)
Lesser Butterick Co.
Nat Metal, &c, Co
Horowitz
Fink Ahlstrom.
Taigman Desure.
Auto Pneu Action Co
Kindler Colline.
Baldwin Co Howard.
Susquehanna Coal Co
Dollard Coal Sales.
G Nicord Co Co.
Triangle Film Corp.

Puellicher Twin Falls, &c, Co.
Individual Drinking Cup Union News.
Spencer Curtis.
Barrett Mfg Co
Ewing.
Goodwin Camp (2.)
Shiman-Miller Mfg Co Chase, Keller & Co.
Wagner Aucaigne.

DISTRICT COURT—Augustus N. Hand, J.—Room 337, P. O. Bldg., at 10:30 A. M.—Jury calendar.

Kearney NY, NH, & H R R
O'Rourke Borden's Milk Co.
Sharatta Schunnemunk Co.
Ferdoski DL&W.

Mo Phonograph Tomlinson.
Johnson East Coast Transp.
Fresco Sabaudo.
Dorner Bros Co Schonneger Bros.

DISTRICT COURT—Mayer, J.—Room 1, 12th floor, Woolworth Bldg., at 2 P. M.—Motion calendar.

Roche Goodman.

Eastern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Chatfield, J.—At 10:30 A. M. in Room 323, P. O. Bldg. Re Kobre & Ginsberg.

STATE.

Court of Appeals.

Special to The New York Times.

DAY CALENDAR—

Lockwood US Steel Corp.
People Metropolitan Surety Co.
Doerfler Spottberg.
Apsley Polk.
Walters Prendergast.
Re McGuire same.
Flynn Woods.

NY C H RR Woodbury (Yonkers.)
Re City of Rochester (Baldwin St.)
Re Heller, for compensation, &c.
Re Crockett, for comsation, &c.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Clarke, P. J., McLaughlin, Scott, Smith, and Davis, JJ.—Enumerated motions at 2 P. M.

Re Wise, (Smedley.)
Vocka, Spolech & Sidle Ruland.
Oppenheimer Sicilian Asp Pav Co.
Fitzgibbon Baller Co
Ishie A E Norton Co.
Re Spiehler, (Mooney.)
Lyles Terry & T Co.

Cont Land, &c, Co
Kilpatrick.
Levi Heiss.
O'Donnell Keyrouse.
Newburger-Morris Co
Talcott.
Fallert Mass B & ICo
People L Strudler & Sons, (2.)
Springer Duveen, (2.)

APPELLATE TERM—First Department—

SPECIAL TERMS—Part 1.—Bijur, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Gerry Whirtley, (Parcel 255.)
Same Lausman.
Salvation Army Williams.
Morse Intl Agency
Macdonald.
Schiesinger Smith.
Re Wartelsky Frankenthaler.
Perwitzky Weill.
Schafus Betts.
Andrejkovics Andrejkovics.
Re Hecht, (Palmer.)
Sullivan Willis, Inc.
Zaccagnian Koch.
Varschleiser Goldstein
Schwimmer Hollinger.
Rocher Friedman.
Pegram Jennewein.
Isseson Strasburugher
Gourgeur.
Fiorentino Mayer.
Choder Danziger.
Bednarski Ederle.
Jonas Shaffer.
O'Hea Heyman.
Healy McGuire.
Hayes Am Bridge Co.
Hering Oppermann.
Miller Newmark.
Nagoshiner Mtg Associates, Inc.
Palmer Green.
Bauman Weisglass.
Greef Eng & Mfg Co
Scourene Mfg Co.
Hahn City Co. (2.)
Re Moses & Litt.
Aetna Acc & Liab Co
Homestead Bank.
Griffin Seeley Adler & Koch Co. (3.)
Weber Rothschild.
Schilling Jefferson Laundry Co. (2.)
Lally Shaffer.
Engel Moynahan.
Hitterberg Gordon.
Glassberg Wattenberg
Firemen's Ins Co of Newmark Rty Tr.

Engel Shubert T Co.
Harry J McArdle, Inc
NY Cent RR.
Koolbergen Trepel.
Toch Gordon.
Michaelson Katz.
Honigman Spiro, (2.)
T H Simonson & Son Co Gordon.
Fox Mulligan.
Carley Midland B Co.
Re Silberman & Becker, Inc.
Bettie Harris.
Schmitt Vincent.
Re Smith, (Szalira.)
Kuper Stowe.
Post Thomas.
Bunnett Herald Sq Holding Co.
Keppel Breterman.
Werner Mint Products Co, Inc.

Packer 15 W 44th St Co, Inc.
Mercuri G A Fuller Co
Maloni J M Horton Ice Cream Co.
Flore Aronsohn, (2.)
Celia Rondanina.
Castelluzzio NY Veal & Mutton Co.
Cron Nat Biscuit, Inc.
Re NY Magdalene Home, (Meyer.)
Rothenberg Henig.
Galiana Galiana.
Lefkowitz Rosenberg.
Brostrom Brostrom.
Blalock Blalock.
Ballasan Kirsch.
Wiener Wiener.
Re Ferris.
James Ladua.

PART II.—Platzek, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART III.—Newburger, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

Motions:
Peluso Peluso.
Chatterton Co Matthew's Sons.
Funkelstein La Vine.
Root Brainard.
Countryman Countryman.
Fertman Kaplan.
Faust Faust.
Preferred causes:
Walsh Walk.
Silverman Silverman.
Schmidt Heilpin.
Undefended divorces:
Anson.
Walsh.
Brockman.
Braunstein.
Wessell.
Boll.
Hooff.
General calendar:
Gritz Rocke.
Farsons Parsons.
Roth Roth.

Caswell Cobell.
Sobel Sobel.
Haldane Logan.
Forman Wavecrest Const Co.
Sprung Gilitz.
Marchon Brigante.
Heilborn Rosenbaum.
Napolitano Napolitano
Lee Lick You Woods.
Buckman Floral Pk V Blum Blum.
NY M & Sec Buek Const Co.
Teza Andrews Bldg Co, Inc.
Pioneer Barber Towel Supply Co Bruny.
Waldt Waldt.
Ferrel Ferrel.
Muldoon Seaver.
Dubiller Sterns Selling Service.
Koenig Hunneke.
Case on.

PART IV.—Greenbaum, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Care on,

PART V.—Lehman, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Clear.

PART VI.—Philbin, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Certiorari cases.

Trojan Realty Corp Purdy.

Floersheimer same (2) Clear.

PARTS VII. and VIII.—No day calendars.

TRIAL TERMS—Part II.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq—Fusano Ricciteli
Inq—Blumberg Greenwald.
Re Kaplan.
Illinois Surety Co McMahon.
Elmore McMartin.
Hirsch Moss.
Mt Cloat Floral Park Villa Co.
McElroy same.

Harvey NY Assets Realty Co.
Donnelly O'Brien.
Griggs Renault Selling Branch.
Robinson Lamport.
Everett Carey.
Mayers-Kahn Rty Co Kramm.
Smith Nixon.
Clear.

PART III.—Ford, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Cohn Nass Elec RR.
Aaron Melnitzky.
Westphal Anthony Auto Repair Co.

Ackron James Humes.
Dresmier Tishman.
Case on.

PART IV.—Donnelly, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Case on—Norwalk Bros Endler.

Case on Sinsheimer Underpinning & Foundation Co.

PART V.—Dugro, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inquest—Moruzzi Gisnet.
Wortheimer B.H.RR.

Reilly Simonson Muller Wendt, (2), Case on.

PART VI.—Gavagan, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Mallon Lorz.
Sheppard Nich Cop Co
Carroll Otis Elev Co.
Vellone Postal Transfer Service.
Clair Lehman.
Caldwell Bloomingdale
Gassman Bernstein.
Lincoln N Y Rys.
Kupperschmidt Willken.

Pector Podlock.
Perine Gilchrist.
Montana NY Rys.
Reynolds Roth & R.
Reiss Jeffreys & Co.
Hawke Carpenter Const.
Feirtag NY Rys.
O'Malley CNY.
Horan NY Rys.
Lambert Wolf.
Case on.

PART VII.—Clark, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Bodine Talbot.
Okeefe Schacht. (2.)
Clutinl Yonkers Ry.
Waskowski Bookhaus.
Cannata P Doelger B.
Molloy Stern.
Lifshitz Herskowitz.
Zunian N Y Rys.
Wertheimer same.

Bilick Block.
Rapp N Taxicab &c.
Rose The Show Corp.
Duffy Rubin.
Duroan CNY.
Marcus Miller.
Olswang Turk.
Geyer NY Coms RR.
Vitale NY Rys.
Clear.

PART VIII.—Pendleton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Schmidt Gaspe Co.
Farrissy Clements.
Haupt Mayer.
McDonald F V Schaefer Brew Co.
Succo Caggiano.
Fexon Ho Shelburne.
Falcone Wells.
Bernstein Col Ok Ice Cream.

Crosby Giraux.
Vasco Cohen.
McCarthy Nelson.
Jamjian Hoffman.
Benvenistе Smith.
Huger Brown Bros.
Garcone Thomas & Buckley Hoisting.
Scherer Gossett.
Case on.

PART IX.—Benton, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Meehan Bamberger, (2.)
Hampl Flagg.

Dondes Rich L & RR, Case on.

PART X.—Finch, J.—At 10:15 A. M.

O'Brien Bronx Taxicab Co.
Rosenberg B H R R.
Silverman C B, Q Co & S R R.
Beauman Doddate.
Nicholas Stewart.
A & B Agrillo Lipschitz.
Hellerman CN Y Rys.
Reilly U S R & Imp.
Walker Lawnmile Dy.
Ricabona H.
Herbert & Co.
O'Connor U S R & I.
Schrandbe CNY Rys.
Hudson Same.
Witte Weimann.
Plastikon Yonkers RR.
Bushman Boston.
Stone Bresky.
Farley Hohenstein.

Taub US Casualty Co
Pazarsky Grand Delancey Co.
Goldston New England Equit Ins Co.
Case on.

PART XI.—Goff, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Levy Halliday (2.)
Scheer Wittes.
Donegan Alt Realty.
Fagan Mooney Const.
Gaulfield Reche & Rosenbaum.
Jacobs Gerstenzang.
Harris Tribune Assn.
Adler Thomashefsky Theatre Co.
Blober Shubert-Anderson Co.
Blenenfeld Webb.
Cooney Sherman.
Weiss Koch.
Nagelbush Realty Redemption Co of N Y.
P Bay Violett.
Bay same.

Miniewicz Astna Amusement Corp.
Hermanson Homburg-Amerikanische Baketfahrt Aktien. Gesellschaft.
Payne Wolf.
Miller Third Av RR.
Gortysh Union Ry of NYC.
Weber same.
Carr Amsterdam News Pub Co.
Krukowski Wencell.
Alsofrom Co, Q Co & Sub RR.
Judelowitz Terry & Tench Co.
Kaminetsky Sokoloff.
Case on.

PART XII.—Delehanty, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

M'Names Borland (2.)
Dunne Kahn.
Knopfer CNY.
Mahoney C A B RR.
Lounsbury CNY.
Aymar Rodman.
Bergman Univ T C.
Brown CNY.
Libow same.
Smith H & Man RR.
Fitzgerald Bradley C.

Farthing Strouse.
Re Clapp.
Brush Rothschild.
Stevenson NY & L B RR.
Kane Sperry Co.
Secor NY & NJ RR.
Roemer Astoria Dock.
Maddock Mulstein.
Collard Relyea.
Kessler Binger.
Underhill Wallin, (2.)
Brown Schinmeister.

Cases remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part VIII.

PART XIII.—Recess.

PART XIV.—Giegerich, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

20th St Garage Moore
Straus Shanley.
Barclay Barclay.
Fitz Hugh-Luther Co Coen.
Walcott Fid & Cas Co of Commerce.
Adamson Magee.
Same Mount.
Investors' Agcy Hatt.
Breitung Wight.
Starr Gayley.
McMurray Delmel.
Martin Betts.
Burton Pierce Co Bronstein.
Cohen same.
Wolff same.
Giles E Langer Brew.

CNY Audubon Nat Bk
Wright & Barclay, Inc Fleissner.
CNY Schlessel.
Hohn CNY, (2.)
Wickstrom Peck.
Brunswick Rty Co Frankfort G I Co.
Ditto Paterno Const.
O'Dear Woods.
Hecht & Camps Kohn Franklin Bldg Finn.
Adamson Berger.
Tunis Brescher.
Gilsey Starrett.
Zucca Pompeian Co.
Witteman Riviera Rty Leigh Yeager.
CNY Magrath.
Case on.

PART XV.—Hotchkiss, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Dunlop NY Alco Film Service.
Goldsmith Schuss.
Mfrs. Appraisal Co Rockwell.
Hayes Pasquini.
Mogerman Kearney.
Sheldon Mitchell.
Beno Federal Ins Co.

Arthur Walker & Co Leeming.
Rosenfeld Rockman.
Aylwin Chase, Talbot Hooper-Falkenau Eng Co Sloane.
Meyer Newgrass.
Ashforth Simon.
Case on.

PART XVI.—Recess. Causes remaining on this calendar have been transferred to Part XV. for trial.

PART XVII.—Hendrick, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Hodda Rushid.
NY Assets Realization Co Thompson.
Wilson Ill Surety.
Sutter Century Bk.
Branower & Sons, Inc Wald.
Mann Malatsky.
Longworth Hughes.
Saks & Co N Y Edison Co.
Dollan Littlefield.
Accerdino Zibelli.
Arnold Clark.

Jaffey Turetzky.
A Frank & Co Morris P Ehr.
Falce Levy.
Kost Lehmann.
Rosenblatt Harris.
Silverman Analomink Park.
Adv Print Motion Pic Centre.
British Alum Treffs.
Hopkins Gen Cont & Eng. Clear.

PART XVIII.—Erlanger, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Inq.—Aeolian Co Harrdenbrook.
Donnelly Murphy.
Halperin NY Cons RR
Hale Cort.
R B Shimer & Co Kings Co Refrig Co.
Fesca MacKintsty.
Cohen Kessler.
Allen Lincrusta Wks "Pallas," Inc.
McManus Crandall.
Cragin Berkeley.
Jakovics Vas.
Grau Chandler.
US Wood Preserv Co CNY.
Well Globe Ind Co.

Heilbronner Fidelity & Casualty Co.
Mack Field.
Central Brew Co Campbell.
O'Toole Hammer.
Garlock Kuhne Libby Co.
Hunt Harrisburg Pipe, &c, Co.
Young Tomlinson.
O A Wack, Inc Berger.
Kuchler Roeder.
Cooper Wolf.
Zumbach Hanan.
CNY Bradley Cont Co
Case on.

Cases remaining on this calendar will be set down for a day upon notice.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Motion calendar:

Daniel S. Dorand,
Michael Mitchell,
Mary Quinn,
M. Markowitz, &c.,
G. Dondero, &c.,
R. F. Wheeler,
Joseph Killian,
Ellen Donnelly,
Moses Goodside,
Emily Hamer,
G. Nicolotti,
Mathilda C. Ruffler,
David Glass, &c.,
G. Jacobsen,
Margaret Reynolds,
Violet Van Schaick
Hubbard. Infant,
James H. Wood, Jr.,
John A. Webster,
T. F. O'Rourke,
Herman Marcus,
Max Orbach,
J. A. O'Connor,
May B. Benjamin,
Evelyn Lindo,
Eugenia Loutrel, &c.,
Theodore W. Bloom,
Theresa Schratz,
Lena Uhrl,
Domenico Lorrete,
Henry Kahn,

Anna L. Texton,
William H. Inman,
Elmer E. Overpeck,
James W. Vickers,
Alice M. Bethel,
John Keenan,
Annie Reilly,
Winifred Murray,
Solomon Hotkins,
S. Meledosian, &c.,
Tillie Klingenstein,
James J. Galvin,
Joseph Bogner,
Nelson W. Aldrich,
F. J. Jilovsky, &c.,
Maria L. Tillotson,
Kate Heilweg,
Gallana Galtana,
Lefkowitz Rosenberg.
Brostrom Brostrom.
Blalock Blalock.
Ballasan Kirsch.
Wiener Wiener.
Re Ferris.
James Ladua.

TRIAL TERM—Fowler, J.—At 10:30 A. M.

Contested wills:
Mary Isele,
Mary McDonald,
Lena V Ross,

Estates of:
Elias M Marcus,
Elizabeth Frank,
Charles E Wilson.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—Litigated motions at 10 A. M.

Strakosch Booking & Promoting Corp.
Caline Ocean Film Cor
Kanner Lang.
Caline Ocean Film Cor
Bacon Clark.
Faron Brown.
Levin Singer.
Weill Nolan.
Landau Barrett Mfg.
Reese Fid & Dep Co.
Rindskopf Zimmer.
Moore Germain Artistic Weaving Co.
Greenbaum Hand (2.)
Punnett Geo Backer Const Co.
Levitus Frye Co.
Bond Drosin Bros.
Singer Dec Co Silz.
Farcus Berg.
Tropp Nathan.
Weiss Gemmender (2.)
Ivy Courts Realty Co Wheeler.

Re McGrath,
Fid & Dep Co Noonan
Meyer M Nagel & Co.
Norwick Thorner
Paper Box Co.
Knipe Wheelehan.
Goldstone New England Equit Co.
Case on.
West Side Bk Brand.
Diamond Harroun.
German Artistic Prod Co McLaughlin.
Hirschhorn Sookol.
Kohn Alva Carpet, &c, Co.
Leszynsky Leszynsky.
Tower Mfg. &c, Co Brand.
Century Holding Co Ebling Brew Co.
Merchants Bk of Canada Faber & Mackenzie.

PART II.—McAvoy, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

TRIAL TERMS—Part I.—Schmuck, J.—At 9:45 A. M.

Galfun Winternitz.
Alexander Ehret.
Rooney Devlin Stab.
Epstein Felleltierre.
Hall Dilg.
Reliance Trading Co Harris.
Henderson Max Cohen
Keschner Co Co.
Richards Stanley.
Kurek Berliner.
Juster Fletcher.
Varney Wayne O T & Pump Co.
Pintschuk Greenbaum
Praskin Braun.
Fisher Schweers.
Eldenberg Edelman.
Prager Deutsch.
Abraham Marks.
Wender Wilds (2.)
Cochin Feygin.
Kugler Con Gas Co.
Howell CB Waldstein.
Walden Morse Dry Dock.
Harman Webb.
Neidlinger Rowe.
Bertfield Rty Co New Troy Mfg Co.

Helmrath Glias W Driggs Warehouse.
Oberlander Hutkoff.
Strum N Y Rys.
Pfrying Third Av RR.
Barbarial De Falco.
Saltofomagkie Stanley Holst & Machine Co.
D'Angelo Welf Co.
Horton Jordan Bros.
Glukel Integman.
Sherman Masonoff.
Fitzpatrick Goldstein.
Bannon Riviera Rty.
Dippert Dattler.
Hannigan Langham Hotel Co.
Rice Devlin.
Wintzewitz Berkowitz.
Kirshner Raskin.
Eidelberg Third Av RR.
Treppel N Y Rys.
Winkler Blumberg.
Schwartzman Friedman.
Black Black.

SHORT CAUSE CALENDAR—Cases to be sent to Part II. for trial.

Rosenthal Stern.
Potash Kamlet.

Gerofsky Sadler.
Case on.

PART II.—Finelite, J.—At 10 A. M.—Clear.

PART III.—Ransom, J.—Held in Brownstone Bldg., (Chambers St.)—At 10 A. M.—Commercial calendar.

Rabinowitz Guckenheimer.
The Ansonia Seidell.

Taub US Casualty Co
Pazarsky Grand Delancey Co.

The following cases will be called, but will be passed for the day as of course if counsel on either side so requests. Applications for adjournment for more than one day should be made in strict compliance with the rules of the court.

Motor Economy Co Quintard Co.
Collins Wallach.
Lewins Frys Co.

Goldston New England Equit Ins Co. Case on.

PART IV.—Lynch, J.—Clear.

PART V.—Allen, J.—Clear.

PART VI.—Zeller, J.—Clear.

PART VII.—La Fetra, J.—Case on.

PART VIII.—O'Dwyer, J.—Case on.

Referees Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Greenbaum, J.—Re Cook—William F. Clare.

SUPREME COURT—Cohalan, J.—Clapp Colburn—John F. Conway.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Jenks, P. J.; Carr, Stapleton, Mills, Putnam, JJ.—Enumerated day calendar, at 1 P. M.

Macumber Detroit Motor Co.
People Heaney.
Deffiay Martin.
Amer Bonding Co Kelly.
People Girraputo.
L I R R Co Arms Bridge.
Rudd CRopsey.
Traub CNY.
Horowitz Cohen.
Weinman Levy.
Dicken same.
Wilson Flahkill Rway
Galvin Fed Sugar Co.

Duffiay Martin.
Barbarial De Falco.
Saltofomagkie Stanley Holst & Machine Co.
D'Angelo Welf Co.
Horton Jordan Bros.
Glukel Integman.
Sherman Masonoff.
Fitzpatrick Goldstein.
Bannon Riviera Rty.
Dippert Dattler.
Hannigan Langham Hotel Co.
Rice Devlin.
Wintzewitz Berkowitz.
Kirshner Raskin.
Eidelberg Third Av RR.
Treppel N Y Rys.
Winkler Blumberg.
Schwartzman Friedman.
Black Black.

APPELLATE TERM—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Benedict, J.—At 10 A. M.—Motions.

Gregory Gregory.
Siemers Henschel.
Tiedemann Tiedemann
Jaruzelski Bklyn Alcatraz Paving Co.
J P Duffy CUn Concr.
Realty Assoc Co.
Duffy Patrick Co.
Same CNY.
Kowalsky Bliss Co.
Darmstadt Berry.
Schlichkaup Van Tassell.
Zubrickie P & R Coal & Iron Co.
Heidelberger Gr Suburban Impt Co.
Meyers Livingston.
Ethman Brandt.
Colwell Lead Singer.
Weinstein Birbower.
Hillis Hillis.
Re Central Av, (Woodside.)
Re Flandrau & Mac-Roberts, Inc, (Salop)
MacLean MacLean.
Gilbert Zimmer.

McCrosson Brimberg.
Feingold Wilson.
Gregory Gregory.
Logan R E Baar, Sarenbok Sarenbok.
Penstrom Ball.
Reichman Reichman.
Same same.
Kinne Kinne.
Clark Altman.
Holzman Levinson.
Re Supt of Bank Un Bank, (Siegel St.)
Same, (Maltz.)
Same, (Fantell.)
Same, (Schwab.)
Strum Mirschell.
Spicer Marquand, (2.)
Harris Schanck.
Mann Bergh & Co.
Staehler Wilhelm.
Clark Clark.
Finn B H RR.
Stevens Hoge.
Sheridan Frazee.
Hun Hun, (adjd.)
Parsons Hunt.
Eidman Glen Hosp.

PART II.—Crane, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Garretson, J. Salzmon Ehrlich & Rapp Laundry.
Schreiber De Ghuee.
McCarthy Norton & Gorman Contracting.

Lott Kings Parkway Realty Co.
Manhattan Bank De Caballero.

The remaining cases called on April 6 and marked ready will be added to subsequent day calendars for trial as the above cases are disposed of.

Highest number reached on the regular call, 3073.

TRIAL TERM—Part I., Manning, J.; Part II., Jaycox, J.; Part III., Kapper, J.; Part IV., Kelly, J.; Part V., Clark, J.; Part VI., Aspinall, J.

Smith Smith.
Schilling C I & B RR.
Kern B H RR.
Bryan Nass & H RR.
Henken Edison El Ill.
Nielsen Witt.
Fitzpatrick CNY.
Bekofsky Co B Ry.
Basche CNY Con RR.
Marcus same.
Bernstein Kingsbury.
Catalli Nassau RR.
Vernaci Emp S Dairy.
Davis CNY.
Cunningham Whittemore Co.
Ullman Kanter.
Weyrich Carpenter, Boxley & H.
Gatewell Con Co Stover et al.
Russo Auditore Co.
Talnsky Lawrence.
Prendergast et al Finkelstein NY Con RR.
Thomassen Greenhut.
Jacoves Hirsch.
McCarthy Nass RR.
La Cascia Globe-W Co

Lamazoff B H RR.
Meisel same.
Barenski Clark.
Morgan Nassau RR.
Sperling Baurhyte.
Futterman Ford Motor Co.
Schnell Muncie.
Blashinsky Lefkowitz.
Fittin Sumner.
Woodbridge NY Con RR.
Isola Union Holding.
Rabey Teague.
Wanamaker NY Rys.
Neuweiler B, Q & S RR.
Grisenger Cox Hat.
Erickson Tidewater Paper Mills.
Jacobs Fetherston, Conn.
Kirshman NY Con RR
Coffey Coffey.
Diack et al CNY.
Wax Fidelity.
De Lutio Fifth Av Coach Co.
Relff B H R R.
Eaton same.
Delany Nassau RR.

The following causes will be passed for the day:

No cause will be set down for a day upon this call.

Warburton Tappan.
Jordon B H RR.
Hayden Gratz.
Behrmann B H RR.
Carlson Michaels.
Rourke B H R R.
Flynn York.
McClane Lester et al.
Sheehan Columbia Chemical Works.
Harris B H R R.
Parker Langan.
Adams Gen Baking
Lawrence C I & B RR
Camarda Sicilian Asphalt Paving Co.
Lansing Regensburg.

Bardwil Int. R. T.
Reinhardt CNY.
Scott Parrell.
Breckir Edison El Ill.
Bressilin Jewish P Pub
Wallace B H RR et al
Mulligan Nassau RR.
Bregman Richman.
Latham Karg.
Laventino Mercurio.
Wandell Wandell.
Jongberg Morgensen.
Magliano Looser.
Haughey Tuozso.
Shepard CNY.
Crowell C B, Q & S RR
Speth B H RR.

If marked ready, will be passed for the day:

Barnett Co.
Hoffman Co.
Hoffman Co.
Hoffman

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

MONDAY, APRIL 10.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AMSTERDAM AV, e s, 1,251.7 ft n of Laurel Hill Terrace, 100x271.5x101.3x255.6, foreclosure March 31; Gherardi Davis, referee, to Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co., 175 Remsen St, Brooklyn, April 7; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$20,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 108, w s, 100.2 ft n of 64th St, 25.3x100; Isidor Abraham to Gertrude and Sophia Ederle, 108 Amsterdam Av, mtg $28,000, April 7; attorney, Lawyers Title Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

AVENUE A, 1,745, w s, 25.10 ft s of 91st St, 25x94; Margaret A. Davis to Georgia E. Mills, Woodhaven, Borough of Queens, mtg $12,000, Oct. 27, 1915; attorney, Lawyers' Title and Trust Co., 160 Broadway.....$100

BOND ST, 27, s w s, 25x114.4 to n e s of 15-ft alley, with rights to alley; West Broadway, 475.e s, 120 ft s of Houston St, runs s 100.n to a pt 50.2 s of x w 45.2 to st x s 21.4 to beginning; 21st St, 44 East, s s, 25ft w of 4th Av, 25x92; Juanita G. Dalby to Henrietta Echeverria, 60 West 71st St, a. t., 1-5 part, b. and s.; all liens, April 8; attorneys, Lockwood & L., 120 Broadway.....$1

BROAD ST, s w corner of Pearl St, runs s 111.5 ft to n s of Water St x w 92.6x n 109.4 to s s Pearl St x e 113.1 to beginning; Empire Mortgage Co. to William Patterson, 691 5th St, Brooklyn, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

BROADWAY, 537, w s, 70.2 ft n of Spring St, 37.3x200 to Mercer St x37.4x —, foreclosure April 7; Frederick T. Davies, referee, to East River Savings Institution, 291 Broadway, April 8; attorney, Onri F. Hibbard, 74 Broadway.....$89,000

FORSYTH ST, 127, w s, 25x100; Milton Brinn to Solomon Brinn, 1,580 Amsterdam Av, ½ right, title, and insurance, all liens, Sept. 2, 1915; address, 61 Park Row.....$1

JAMES ST, 93, w s, 49.6 ft e of Batavia St, 25x118, except part to open New Chambers St, foreclosure April 4; William F. Clare, referee, to Farmers' Loan and Trust Co., 22 William St, trustee will of George Young, April 10; attorneys, Geller, R. & H. 22 Exchange Place.....$30,000

PLOT 7, map of Fort Washington and Buena Vista Syndicates; Frances Deignon to Bernhard Mayer, 41 East 72d St, b. and s., all liens, April 10; attorneys, Well & M., 5 Beekman St.....$1

WASHINGTON ST, 795, w s, 39.3 ft s of Horatio St, 19.6x69.10; Adele Bloomingdale to N. Y. State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, mtg $5,800, all liens, April 10; attorney, New York Title Insurance Co., 135 Broadway.....$100

69TH ST s s, 45 ft w of Park Av, 18x87.11; Maude R. Garr to Arthur C. James, 92 Park Av, mtg $15,000, all liens, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee & Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$1

71ST ST, n s, 200 ft e of Park Av, 20x102.2; Agnes H. Connolly to Francis and Grace H. Smyth; 46 East 64th St, as tenants by entirety, mtg $30,000, April 10; attorneys, Cadwalader, W. & T., 40 Wall St.....$100

86TH ST, 125 West, n s, 353 ft w of Columbus Av, 23x100.8; Hannah Freedman to Sidney Nichelsburg, 2 Stratford Place, Newark, N. J., mtg $40,000, March 27; attorneys, Wescnler & Kohn, 42 Broadway.$1

87TH ST, 22 West, n s, 310 ft w of Central Park West, 20x100.8; Isaac Strauss to Rebecca, his wife, 22 West 87th St, mtg $15,000, all liens, March 20; attorney, Abraham Stern, 31 Nassau St.....$100

98TH ST, 118 East, s s, 175 ft e of Park Av, 25x100.11; Ruth and Augusta Harris by Eva Harris, guardian, to Lena Schnierer, 267 West 163d St, ½ part, s. t., Feb. 18; attorney, Charles P. Kramer, 44 Pine St.....$1,948

106TH ST, 339 East, n s, 175 ft w of 1st Av, 25x201.10 to s s of 110th St; Sanders B. Altmayer to Giuseppe and Giovanni A. Derrico, 339 East 109th St, b. and s., April 5; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway.$100

127TH ST, 17 East, n s, 210 ft e of 5th Av, 18.8x100.4; William Levy, executor, Bernard Levy to Gladys Barnett, 288 South 5th St, Brooklyn, mtg $10,000, April 10; attorneys, Morrison & S., 320 Broadway....$1

135TH ST, 237 West, n s, 225 ft e of 8th Av, 25x90.11; Attilio Pisapia to Michael Pisapia, 134 West 64th St, mtg $19,500, April 8; attorney, James A. Blanchfield, 2 Rector St.....$100

Bronx.

ANDREWS AV, 2,207, w s, 50x100; John B. Harrison, referee, to Albert R. Hager, 153 West 80th St, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$12,750

BAINBRIDGE AV, s s, 148.10 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 100x18; James J. Londergan, executor, to Mefco Realty Corp., 241 East 136th St, April 10; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$10,100

FAIRMOUNT PLACE, s s, 76 ft w of Southern Boulevard, 25x129.6; National Holding Co. to H. C. Jackson Realty Co., Inc., 406 East 149th St, mtg $2,500, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$100

SAME PROPERTY; H. C. Jackson Realty Co. to Ellen Kingston, 1,495 Edgewater Rd, mtg $2,500, April 8; same attorney.....$100

HOE AV, 1,228 and 1,230, e s, 50x100; Leslie S. Lockhart, referee, to Solomon Bossak, 1,383 Washington Av, April 8; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.$10,350

MONTEREY AV, s w corner of 179th St, 50.10x100; Our Realty Co. to John Richman Plumbing Contracting Co., 1,579 Southern Boulevard, mtg $40,600, April 8; attorney, Menken Bros., 87 Nassau St.....$100

POWERS AV, s e corner of 142d St, 100x99.4; Queen Realty Co. to Powers Construction Co., 80 Wall St, mtg $97,000, March 30; attorneys, Pressinger & N., 60 Wall St.....$1

PROSPECT AV, n w corner of Home St, 60.8x85.11; Jos. Corn to Isaac Schultz, 134 East 2d St, March 20; attorney, J. A. Seidman, 61 Park Row.....$1

ROSELLE ST, w s, 120.4 ft n of Silver St, 25x127; Minnie C. Runge to Sidney B. Hickow, 2,246 Gleason Av, April 8; attorney, Frank Gass, Inc., 2,215 Westchester Av.....$1

STEBBINS AV, n w s, at n s of Freeman St, 81.6x33.6x110 to Bristow St x43.11; Henry T. Pym to Rose Lopard, 883 Trinity Av, and another, mtg $7,500, April 1; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway.....$2,728

SAME PROPERTY; Mary E. Pym to same, April 1, mtg $7,500; attorney, same.....$1

WEST ½ of e ½ of Lot 486, map of Wakefield, 25.1x114.5; Serafina Mirabella to Arthur F. Eustace, 309 East 138th St, March 28; attorney, A. J. Romagna, 31 Liberty St.....$10

136TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; William N. C. Marsh to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, March 28, confirmation of deed; attorney, John J. Gorman, 115 Broadway.....$1

136TH ST, s s, 270 ft w of Willow Av, 50x100; Dunken Realty Improvement Contracting and Construction Co. to National Surety Co., 115 Broadway, March 20, confirmation of deed; attorney, John J. Gorman, 115 Broadway.....$1

MECHANICS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

8TH AV, 461; Albert Oliver & Son against 461 8th Av Co., Inc., owner; John O. Devlin Construction Co., contractor....$1,205.40

Bronx.

JEROME AV, 3,028; Wilhelmina Muskat against estate of Robert Clark, owner; executors of estate of Clark, contractors.$12.85

SATISFIED MECHANCS' LIENS.

Manhattan.

BROADWAY, 1,140 to 1,146; Mendel Raschkind against John Doe et al., April 6, 1916.....$67.00

PLEASANT AV, 339; Giuseppe Lucia against Francesco Colenza et al., March 18, 1916.....$735.10

Bronx.

BATHGATE AV, 1,968; Pasquale Lamola against Bronx Enterprise Co., Inc., et al., Nov. 24, 1915.....$45.00

HOME ST, 835; Harry Feldman against New York and Eastern Realty Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1916.....$145.25

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,248; Alfonso Zita against Seabury Building Co. et al., Dec. 7, 1915.....$46.00

KINGSBRIDGE AV, 3,248; Ezekiel Romito against Seabury Building Co. et al., Dec. 7, 1915.....$60.00

191ST ST, 558 and 560 East; Harry Feldman against New York and Eastern Realty Co. et al., Feb. 11, 1916.....$97.25

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station,

15 Minutes from Herald Sq.

Via Penn., L. I. Electric Express Service.

MANY NEW HOUSES

JUST COMPLETED.

Prices $9,000 to $22,500.
On Convenient Terms.
Villa Plots of Exceptional Beauty.

Information on request from JOHN J. BRITTON, Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley 5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. WEEK DAYS—8.00, 9.00, 10.00, 11.05, 11.50 A. M.; 12.30 (12.52 Saturday only), 1.25, 2.06, 3.00, 3.45, 4.07, 4.25, 5.00, (5.11 except Saturday), (5.18 Saturday only), 5.33 P. M., &c. SUNDAY—8.25, 9.05, 10.00, 11.17, 11.34 A. M.; 1.08, 1.56, 2.12, 3.03, 4.11, 4.45, 5.25 P. M., &c. Returning at frequent intervals.

ROCKAWAY PARK.

New House, 3 story, 18 bedrooms, hot and cold water in each room; 14 bath houses in basement; plot 40x100; 250 ft. from ocean. Bargain for quick buyer; might consider part exchange and cash.

Ashforth & Co., 11 E. 42nd St.

"BEAUTIFUL STUCCO COTTAGE"

Overlooking Sound. Corner, 40' x 100', 2½ story; 9 rooms, tiled bath, pantry, glass-enclosed porch; garage; restricted neighborhood; 5-cent fare; little cash required. Attorney, Room 34, No. 1 Bridge Plaza, L. I. City.

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Lowest Rates, Favorable Terms, Large and Small Amounts.

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Building Loans at Reasonable Rates

Charges to cover costs and disbursements only.

Only written applications with full descriptions considered.

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BUILDING LOANS PERMANENT LOANS OR BOTH COMBINED

A. W. McLAUGHLIN & CO.,
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$2,700,000—4½%

Will divide for centrally located Manhattan. SPECIAL 2ND MORTGAGE FUNDS, $5,000 UP.

S. A. ISRAEL New bldgs. preferred. Manhattan or Bronx. 35 Nassau St. Lowest fees and rates.

MORTGAGE MONEY.

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ASHFORTH & CO., 11 East 42d Street.

REAL ESTATE FOR EXCHANGE.

Gentleman wishes to

Sell or Exchange

his palatial five story American basement

City Home

two doors from Riverside Drive in the lower 100th Streets for country or seashore property. What have you to offer? State full particulars. Address C 314 Times Downtown.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

URGENT

Must Be Sold Immediately.

CORNER PLOT at only entrance and exit to elevated station, new rapid transit line; direct to 42d St., Manhattan.

HENRY DUCHARDT,
7 East 42d St., N. Y. Murray Hill—4784.

MUST BE SOLD.

BIG sacrifice if sold at once, modern home on highest elevation at Broadway Flushing, only five minutes to station. Quarter acre of land, corner plot; garage, fruit trees, hedges, etc. For full particulars call or write Rickert Finlay Realty Co., Broadway Station, Flushing, L. I. Open Sundays. Telephone 700 Flushing.

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Brooklyn's Best Bargain.

24 minutes to Park Row; 7 minutes to seashore; 5c. fare; Ideal one-family, 7-room brick home; all the improvements of a $75 apartment; parquet floors, steam heat, hot water, gas, electricity, sun porch, lawn, garden.

$750 Cash. Balance Averages $36 Monthly.

OPEN FOR INSPECTION TODAY. Take Sea Beach Subway at Park Row (Municipal Building) to 22d Av. station. Booklet 25 on request. ALCO BUILDING CO., 22d Av. and 60th St. (opposite 22d Av. station), Brooklyn. Telephone 1118 Bath Beach.

FLATBUSH BUNGALOWS

New 7 to 9 rooms; ranging from $4,600 to $8,500. All latest improvements, including auto driveway, open fireplace, electricity, parquet floors, sleeping porch.

Terms Arranged **J. D. RANCK** Phone Midwood 4504
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Send for my list of

Beautiful Brick Houses

One and two family—4th Ave. Subway, Brooklyn—$4,500-$5,250—Easy Payments. OWNER, 60A Liberty St., N. Y. Cort. 7440.

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LESTER HILL WHITE PLAINS

FOR SALE—3 attractive houses, less than 10 minutes' walk to station; very high ground; fine views; 7, 8 and 9 rooms with baths and all improvements; $7,000, $8,000 and $8,500; can be bought on exceptionally easy terms. For particulars apply

Fish & Marvin 527 5TH AV. NEW YORK.

AT RYE.

Purchase section; attractive 50-acre tract, beautifully wooded, splendid stream, extensive views, fruit orchard; most desirable neighborhood. No reasonable offer refused. Owner prepared to sacrifice.

FOX REALTY COMPANY,
22 EAST 42ND ST

WESTCHESTER COUNTY

In Its Entirety,
SOUND—HUDSON—HILLS
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Scarsdale—White Plains.
Furnished and unfurnished rentals—
GRIFFEN-PRINCE & RIPLEY
(EAST FORTY-FIRST STREET, NEW YORK CITY)

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

Howard Goldsmith

will send you a map and tell you of something about to happen in

Rockland County!

Get it! 110 West 34th st.

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$4,000 on Easy Terms

AND 1ST MORTGAGE OF $5,000

BUYS THIS **ENGLISH VILLA NEAR THE WATER**

WITH EXTENSIVE GROUNDS. 48 Min. on D., L. & W. R. R. Express Station.

After the $4,000 Is Paid.

$36.40 MONTHLY

Pays Insurance, Taxes, Interest and Water Rate.

A beautiful all year home near the water. Best of boating, fishing and bathing. House has eleven rooms, three bathrooms; Craftsman interior, two open fireplaces, every convenience. Parquet floors, beamed ceilings, panelled walls, open fireplace. Schools, churches, Country Club, Golf near by. Full information from

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$150 CASH NOW

AND 2 PAYMENTS OF $37.50 EACH

BUY THIS ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

6 large rooms and bath; on shaded plot, in delightful nearby suburban town in the hills of New Jersey; only half hour out; balance of purchase price in small monthly payments like rent; for photo, floor plans and free tickets to inspect, write

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BUILDING MATERIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

HOMESTEAD IN THE WOODS

In a pretty location, near water; beautiful shade and fruit trees; plenty of garden space around house; remodeled and roomy house; makes a fine all year cozy home; will sell to quick buyer for $200 down and $20 monthly; write for photo, &c. Homestead, Box 195 Times Downtown.

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FOR RENT OR SALE

SPUYTEN DUYVIL PARK ON HUDSON

House 12 rooms, 3 baths; garage, stables and outbuildings. Rent $3,000, or will sell at ground value.

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Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

JOHN M. RIEHLE, 68 William St., N. Y.

$3,400 QUALITY $3,400 to Bungalows to $4,300

Fit for a Queen

Overooking Great South Bay.

Ten beauties now ready, all different models; 6 and 7 rooms and bath, open fireplaces, steam heat and gas, large verandas, delft shelf, china closet, beamed ceiling, decorated, shades; 50 minutes out, 5 minutes' walk station; homeseeker's opportunity to purchase the best all-year home at real bargain prices and easiest terms.

A. B. McCORD, Owner and Builder,
Room 515 World Bldg., or Bellmore, L. I.
'Phones 3154—Beekman and 118—Wantagh.

North Shore, L.I.

For Rent.

We have still a few of the good houses left on the North Shore of Long Island, ranging in price from $1,000 to $4,000.

L'ECLUSE, WASHBURN & CO.,
18 East 34th St. 4030 Murray Hill.

BREAK AWAY

From your dreary city apartment; come out into God's Sunlight and pure air. Nearer to Herald Square than 125th St. Manificent semi-bungalow, 7 delightful rooms, sun parlor and tiled bath, with shower; steam heat, electricity, parquet floors throughout; abundance of closets, window seats, shades, etc. Ready to move into. Only 16 minutes from Penn. Terminal to Brooklyn Manor Station. Price $6,250. Access $1,000 cash. Wm. Robinson, 2,408 Jamaica Ave., Richmond Hill.

OVERLOOKING THE OCEAN.

Beautiful cottage, just finished; built for all-year home; owner cannot occupy; 7 large rooms, bath, open fireplace in living room; all the very latest improvements; electricity, gas; full cellar; hot water heat; new model gas range with extra hot water attachment in kitchen; abundance of shrubbery; price $5,200, worth $6,000; responsible party can take possession for $600 cash, balance very easy terms, 40 minutes from city. B. Browne, 349 East 149th St. Stuyvesant 5056.

MUST SELL.

I am compelled to sell my house of 8 rooms, with all modern improvements, on large plot of ground; only 7 minutes' walk to Freeport Depot, only two blocks to large public school; great bargain; for price, $4,500; sold $5,500 two years ago; first mortgage $2,500; second mortgage $1,100; $500 cash, balance $20 per month and interest; invalid mother to support and no income to keep up home. WIDOW, Box C 342 Times Downtown.

Choice Modern Homes

Marathon Park, Little Neck, L. I.
Manhasset Park, Manhasset, L. I.

Near Sound; 26 minutes from Broadway; at station; electric train service; for sale or will build to order; houses to rent; choice lots cheap; reasonable terms.

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FINE OLD FARM HOUSE

only 40 minutes from 33rd St. & 7th Ave.; with plenty of fruit and shade trees; large grounds, near private bathing beach; good fishing; $200 cash, balance $15 monthly. B. Farm, 243 W. 24th St.

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5 Acres high land; good beach; 1½ hours out North Shore; bargain.

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NEAR THE OCEAN.

40 minutes from Herald Square; 2 minutes to bathing beach; 5-room bungalow with all improvements; $300 cash, balance $17 easy terms. Ocean, Box 130 Times Downtown.

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Modern in every detail; 5 rooms and bath; one minute walk to bathing beach; boating, fishing, etc.; 40 minutes from city; price $2,700; $300 cash, balance $17 per month. B Great Bargain, 349 East 149th St.

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$2,000, on Easy Terms

And 1st Mortgage of $4,000
BUYS THIS NEW

Dainty Home

On Tree Covered Plot, with 234 ft. Frontage; Near Express Station Lackawanna R. R.

Huge living room with inglenook open fireplace, dining room, six master's bed chambers, two baths, walls panelled in hardwoods, beamed ceilings. For information and photo

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Joseph P. Day

31 Nassau St., N. Y. Phone 744 Cort.
BUILDING MATERIAL.

REAL ESTATE.

Large, Artistic, New Home, SUMMIT, N. J.

550 Ft. Elevation.

For rent unfurnished for two or more years.

21 miles from New York, on D., L. & W. R. R.—30 trains daily.

Stucco house with tile roof; 13 large rooms; living room 17x31; 3 baths, lavatory; large fireplaces and closets; fine floors and trim; sleeping porch; all modern improvements. Barn to match, for horses and carriages or autos. Cow barn and chicken houses.

4½ acres, large lawn with fine, large shade trees; garden, with fruits, asparagus bed, flowers, etc. Grove for pasture with running stream. Tennis court. On best street in one of finest cities (9,000) in country, with all the luxuries and conveniences of city and country. No mosquitoes.

Near Baltusrol and Canoe Brook Golf Clubs.

For further particulars, terms, picture, address OWNER AND OCCUPANT, P. O. Box 254, Summit, N. J.

IDEAL HOME.

Price $5,500, including garage.

Cash required, $500. Owing to business changes must sell; house has seven large rooms and cozy inglenook with open fireplace; large closets, sanitary gas kitchen, tiled bathroom, large piazza; located on large plot; 30 minutes from New York; good transportation.

Schools, clubs, churches; all the conveniences: Sewer, water, gas, electricity.

This is not a speculative built house, but was built by owner by day's work for his own occupancy; full particulars.

H. D. DOUGLAS,
Room 516, 1,328 Broadway, City.

BEAUTIFUL NEW HOUSE.

6 large rooms, tiled bath, front and rear porches; plot 60x120; large trees, park approach; fine street; 20 minutes to depot; easy commuting, $5.90 monthly; price to sell quickly, $4,500. For particulars call, write, or phone G. R. ANGELL, 70 East 94th St. Phone 6743 Lenox.

NEW JERSEY SUMMER HOMES.

Mantoloking, New Jersey.

House, fully furnished, on the beach front; seven bedrooms, large searoom, dining room, pantry, laundry, bath, and kitchen; veranda on three sides of house. L. Pennington, 2,202 Massachusetts Av., Washington, D. C.

SUMMER HOMES

ASBURY PARK ALLENHURST
DEAL BEACH INTERLAKEN

and vicinity. Trains met by appointment. WRITE FOR BOOKLET "T."

MILAN ROSS AGENCY,
Asbury Park (Phone 406-407) Allenhurst

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Bargains in Offices

Will sublet for one year positively to highest bidder.

Fifth Avenue, 8400 sq. ft. of office and showroom space, 12th floor, top, corner, overlooking Madison Sq. Permanent South and West light, also North light.

Heat, light and service included.

'Phone Dean Widner, Murray Hill 1282.

Make Offer for Whole or Part

7,500 SQUARE FEET TO FLOOR
New Subway Station, 18th St. & 7th Av.

LOFT 247-253 WEST 19TH ST.

Exceptionally fine light; well-kept building; nice class of tenants; few lofts with all modern improvements; 100 per cent. sprinkler system; suitable any business.

LEASE, RENT REASONABLE.

Apply superintendent, on premises, or Revel Realty & Securities Co., Owner, 51 Chambers St. Phone 782—Worth. Or Your Own Broker.

MARTIN BUILDING

Broadway and 31st St.

CORNER LOFT.

Exceptionally Desirable 6th Floor. 2,000 Square Feet.
FACING BROADWAY & 31ST ST.

Apply Wm. R. H. Martin, Trust.
B. J. BLOODGOOD, Mgr.
47 West 34th St.

30-32 East 20th St.

Near Broadway and 4th Ave.

Offices, Salesrooms, Studios

Absolutely fireproof, all modern conveniences; desirable offices for business agents or manufacture agents.

Rental $25 Up.

ROBERT COLGATE & CO.,
59 William St. Tel. John 1363.

THOMPSON BUILDING

On 42d Street, Near 10th Avenue

"Good enough for your office."
"Not too good for your plant."

LOFTS 50x100. Light on 4 Sides.

New eight-story Loft Building; absolutely fireproof, perfect light; high ceilings, heavy construction; two elevators, good shipping facilities; rent reasonable; full commission.

M. M. HAYWARD & CO.,
100th St. and Broadway.

33 UNION SQ., BROADWAY, NEAR 16TH ST.

Modern Fireproof Building; 3 Elevators.
LIGHT SHOWROOM, 31x150.
LIGHT OFFICES, $30 AND UPWARD.

FOR SALE OR TO LET FOR BUSINESS.

Select Offices

At 160 Broadway in the well managed fireproof building of the Lawyers' Title & Trust Co.

Good Light, Good Service, Superior Location.

Rents $360 to $6500

Lawyers especially solicited.

Ask for Mr. Nee at the building or

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John 92 William St.

Jewelers' Offices

Entire floor, 1250 sq. ft. Very attractive rental, highest grade modern office building.

6 Maiden Lane

in the centre of the jewelry district. North light; excellent service. Office in perfect condition.

Chas. F. Noyes Co.
Phone 2000 John. 92 William St.

SHOWROOMS and STUDIOS AT 15 West 34th Street.

Brand new, clean and attractive, excellent light, full office service.

LOW RENTS.

LARGE SKYLIGHTS
RENTING AGENT ON 8TH FLOOR
For full information.

SINGLE OFFICES AND SUITES FOR RENT IN THE HAVEMEYER BUILDING,

26 Cortlandt St., 25 Church St. & 25 Dey St. Entire Church St. block front, from Dey to Cortlandt St. Rentals much lower than other office buildings of equal calibre down town. Six passenger and one freight elevator.

Service of the highest standard.

W. B. Duncan, room 107. Tel. 5516—Cort.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

CHOICE APARTMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Furnished and Unfurnished

We are offering a variety of very desirable apartments at attractive rentals in the most exclusive locations on the upper West Side.

NEW FIREPROOF BUILDING

now in course of completion situated on the N. W. Cor. 103 Street and West End Ave. (one block from subway station). Should attract all those seeking the very latest improvements in elegance and comfort at a reasonable rental. Sizes of apartments 5, 6, and 7 rooms and baths. Full set of plans can be seen at the offices of the builders.

PATERNO BROS.

601 West 115th Street, or
RENTING OFFICE (new bldg.), 103D STREET & WEST END AV.

Attention of tenants seeking improvement on their present homes is directed to the High-class, Fireproof Building.

261 Central-Park-West

N. W. Cor. 86th Street.

Apply to Supt. on premises.
9-Room Aparts., $1,800 & Up.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS

SPENCER ARMS

S. E. Cor. B'way & 69th St.

2, 3 & 4 ROOMS

or larger combinations—maid service included, and meals served in apartments. Every room with permanent outside light and large closet space. Most Convenient Location in City. RENTAL, $1000 TO $1500 (YEARLY) C. F. de Cusanova, Agt., on premises, or your own broker. Tel. Columbus 3906.

NEW HIGH-CLASS APTS.

Southwick 674 W. 161st St., at Riverside Drive.

The Loyal 894 Riverside Drive, corner 161st St.

3-4-5 Rooms, 2 baths, $480 to $864
7 Rooms, 2 baths, Corner, $1,140

Open evenings. Renting Agent on premises. 'Phone Audubon—9282.
Friedman Con. Co., 189 Broadway.

The BROCKHOLST

101 WEST 85TH ST.
Tel. Schuyler 4774.
8 ROOMS, 1 AND 2 BATHS,
$900 to $1,200.
Ground Floor, Suitable for Doctor.
Apply Superintendent, on Premises.

324-328 WEST 51ST ST.

7 THE JEFFERSON

Large, light rooms, bath.
Only 1 apartment available
Elevator; telephone; all night service.
SAMUEL FREEDMAN, 489 5th Ave.

PICKEN COURT,
706 Riverside Drive.
5 and 6 rooms.....$960—$1,300
10-story fireproof apartment house; all outside, sunny rooms.
NASSOIT & LANNING,
Broadway and 105th Street.

TERRACE COURT

202 RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

One very large 8-room apartment, 3 baths. Ready for occupancy April 1.

J. AXELROD, 200 West 72d St.

THE CLEBURNE

West End Ave., 105th St.
8, 9, 10 Rooms; 3, 4 Baths.

MANHATTAN—East Side.

Studio | **955 Madison Ave.**
N. E. Corner 77th St.
5 Rooms and Bath.
Rent, $1,500.

BRONX.

PARK VIEW APARTMENTS

2534-2550 Creston Ave.,
Fordham Heights, West Bronx.
Just Completed, Facing St. James Park.
5 Rooms and Foyer, $40.
Only 3 Apts. to Rent.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

BEDFORD PARK MOSHOLU ARMS APTS.

190th St., Briggs to Bainbridge Ave., 3 Minutes to Botanical Gardens. N. Y. Central Sta., 4 minutes 198th St., 8d Ave. "L" Express Station.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.....$25 to $45

CITY PROPERTY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Real Estate.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Av.

ARNOLD, BYRNE & BAUMANN,
Real Estate and Mortgages. 115 Broadway.

Building Material.

"SPENCER SELF-FEED HEATER."
New York Office, 101 Park Ave.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

$10 monthly buys neat cottage of 6 rooms and bath, with improvements; block from trolley; easy reach from city; will accept $100 as first payment from good, honest party; references. B. Barshad, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

Bargain on upper east side, 18-foot dwelling, between Madison and Park Aves., for sale, $30,000. For particulars apply Harris & Vaughan, 509 Fifth Av. Tel. 31 Murray Hill. Full commission to brokers.

16th St., 320 East, Near Stuyvesant Square.—3-story, high stoop, brown stone house, 10 rooms and bath; rent $750.

Firm, L. J. Carpenter, 25 Liberty St.

Real Estate Problem Solved.
WRIGHT BARCLAY, INC.,
320 5th Av.

VAN NORDEN & WILSON,
REAL ESTATE, 1 WEST 34TH ST.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

GARFIELD PLACE, 264, (PARK SLOPE, AT 8TH AV.)—FINE 3-STORY AND BASEMENT BROWNSTONE HOUSE, HARDWOOD FLOOR AND TRIM, ELECTRICITY; EQUITY, $8,000. TELEPHONE 3844 SOUTH, OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 313 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Would lease or sell magnificent shorefront property on Gravesend Bay, Brooklyn, completely furnished or unfurnished; suitable for gentlemen's club, sanitarium, or rest home. For further particulars address P 253 Times Downtown.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

See our ad. Sunday, easy housekeeping homes. Crown St. Realty Associates, 162 Remsen St.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

Quaint four-room house and large garden plot with variety of fruit trees, grape arbor, hedge, large vegetable patch, (all planted,) chicken house, &c.; two minutes from trolley; only 30 minutes out; complete for $1,800; easy terms; answer at once, as owner cannot occupy. B., Store, 105 Flatbush Av., Brooklyn.

BUILDER'S OPPORTUNITY.

Can locate you in fastest growing section of Queens; 5-cent fare via elevated; liberal loans and arrangements; investigate immediately. Owner, Box 172 Times Downtown.

New homes in Laurelton, 30 minutes out, $6,400 and $7,100; seven rooms and bath; city conveniences; near stores, churches, public and parochial schools, tennis, golf. Vose, 189 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Elmhurst, 13 minutes Penn. terminal; houses all improvements; choicest location, near station. E. J. Walker, 17 Elmhurst Av., Elmhurst.

For homesites at Little Neck Hills See Joseph P. Day, 31 Nassau St.

Real Estate for Exchange.

$36,000 equity in 149th St. plot for income property and cash; $175,000 equity in block front, including two corners, up-to-date new-law houses for well-located Bronx lots, (unincumbered;) $30,000 equity corner plot, Grand Boulevard and Concourse, for five-story walk-up and cash. Kurz & Uren, Inc., 370 East 149th St. Phone Melrose 2140.

Real Estate Wanted.

Apartment house management a specialty. Hall & Bloodgood, 542 5th Av.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DESIRABLE Desk Room to Let
SINGER BUILDING
Room 1,111-1,112, 149 Broadway, City.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental. All parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

OFFICES, large or small, to sublet at saving in rental; all parts of city; long or short periods; furnished or unfurnished. THE SUB-LEASING CO., 1,476 Broadway, (Cor. 42d.) Bryant 5786.

Have some very desirable stores, including a corner, on Broadway, between 96th and 110th. For further particulars apply to Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway.

Have desirable stores on Broadway, between 72d and 110th Sts., including corners; particulars from Goodale, Perry & Dwight, 2,705 Broadway, (1036.) Tel. River 975.

Lofts for light manufacturing or storage, 2,000 and 4,000 sq. ft.; rent $40 upward; steam heat, elevator. Apply G. B. Raffetto, 408 to 412 West 13th St.

Lessees wanted for magnificent large modern fireproof building; fully leased; showing enormous profits; finest central location. Principal, 175 Times.

Large, light loft for rent reasonable. 15 East 17th St.

Studio, 210 West 14th St., exceptionally light, large, and beautiful, in newly altered private house. Telephone Owner, 809 Cortlandt.

Offices.—Large and small, attractive offices, $17.50-$50 monthly; modern conveniences; any business. Apply premises, 109 Broad St.

Sublet—Light loft, 42x100, suitable manufacturing or salesroom; immediate possession; agent on premises. 36-38 East 20th.

Private office, furnished, $20; desk room, $10; mail privilege, $2 monthly; telephone service. Apply 309 Broadway, Suite 807.

Larger part of nicely furnished office; private character; splendid opportunity for desirable party. 47 West 34th, Room 450.

To Let.—Part loft in fireproof building; good light, General Plating Works, 157-159 Leonard St., New York.

WM. H. WHITING & CO., 41 PARK ROW. Business property, sale, rental, management.

A small store, 1,165 Madison Av. Duff & Conger, Madison Av., 86th St.

RULAND & WHITING CO.,
5 Beekman St. 710 Madison Av.

Desk room, private office, furnished, with service. 200 5th Av., Room 1,127.

19TH ST., 106 EAST, (near 4th Av.)—Showrooms, lofts, offices. Apply Supt.

PROPERTY OUT OF THE CITY

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y.
FINE TWELVE-ROOM HOUSE, GARAGE; FINE SECTION, FEW MINUTES STATION; MUST SELL; EQUITY, $6,000. TELEPHONE 3005 FRANKLIN OR ADDRESS OWNER, C 312 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

A Bargain.—Very attractive lot, suitable suburban home, Vernon Park, Mount Vernon; all improvements; depot near property; half hour to Grand Central; restricted

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—The barometric pressure is now high over the Southern States and in the region of Bermuda and low along the northern border and over the Rocky Mountain and plateau region. This distribution is indicative of a general change to warmer weather over the eastern half of the country during the next two or three days.

Temperatures are already considerably above the seasonal average west of the Mississippi Valley. The weather during the last twenty-four hours was fair in all districts except on the North Pacific Coast, where there were rains.

Indications are that the weather will be generally fair, with rising temperature, Tuesday and Wednesday over practically all districts east of the Mississippi River.

Winds for Tuesday and Wednesday along the North Atlantic Coast will be light to moderate south and southwest; South Atlantic Coast, light variable.

FORECASTS: TODAY AND WEDNESDAY.

New York, New Jersey, New England, and Eastern Pennsylvania—Fair Tuesday and probably Wednesday, rising temperature.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

1915.	1916.		1915.	1916.
3 A. M.	51	37	4 P. M.	63	48
6 A. M.	51	36	6 P. M.	63	48
9 A. M.	55	40	9 P. M.	62	44
12 M.	67	45	11 P. M.	63	45

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 42; for the corresponding date last year it was 60; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 45.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 38; at 8 P. M. it was 46. Maximum temperature, 49 degrees at 3:50 P. M.; minimum, 35 degrees at 5:50 A. M. Humidity, 46 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 40 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 30.01 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 30.16 inches.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
1:15—8 Av. & 33 St.; Post Office Bldg.	Slight
3:20—362 Madison St.; Jacob Held	Slight
7:29—136 Liberty St.; Electrical Exchange & others	$25,000
7:30—Ft. 25. 120 St., (auto.) not given	Slight
8:35—435 W. 18 St.; Consolidated Gas Co	Slight
8:50—965 Amsterdam Av.; Jeter Bros.	None
10:25—1,055 So. Blvd.; S. Zeugerman	Slight
10:30—310 W. 40 St.; Hattie Mernick	$15
10:45—841 W. 24 St.; Charles Rose	$250
11:15—84 Lenox Av.; Joseph Webber	None
11:25—253 W. 58 St.; C. Werthanoff	Slight
11:40—48 W. 36 St.; Ada Lee	Slight
P. M.	
3:05—153 Orchard St.; not given	Slight
3:45—399 E. 106 St.; Mingiotto Ganino	Slight
4:30—361 W. 20 St.; Sebari Martin	Slight
5:05—23 Spring St.; Samuel Bibato	Slight
5:50—Front 201 W. 41 St.; (auto.) S. B. Hand	$100
6:15—6 Chatham Sq.; Frank Rehrill	Slight
6:45—21 W. 39 St.; George Cohen	$500
8:20—148 E. 21 St.; L. Geramis	Slight
9:30—30 W. 38 St.; Paris Importing Co.	Slight
9:40—65 B'way; Am. Express Co	Slight
11:30—653 5 Av.; Burnett	Slight

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

Army.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Name of Capt. F. Lee, 3d Cav., now detached, May 21, and name of Capt. P. Clayton, General Staff, removed, May 20. Capt. Clayton is relieved as a member of the General Staff Corps, effective May 20.

Chaplain M. O. Beebe is assigned to 12th Cav., and will go to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., about May 8 for five days, then to Fort Barrancas, Fla., for duty until further orders.

1st Lt. H. Gantz, aviation office Signal Corps, from present duties at Ft. Sam Houston, Texas, to San Diego, for duty at Aviation School.

Capt. J. L. Walsh, Ord. Dept., to San Antonio, Texas, for duty as Assistant to Ord. Officer of Southern Dept.

Lt. Col. C. B. Baker, Q. M. C., to Front Royal Remount Depot, Va., on official business, then to his station.

Following transfers and assignments are ordered to take effect on date indicated: May 31: C. B. Hagadorn, 23d Inf., to 3d Inf. June 1; Capts. of Cav. R. W. Walker, 12th to 9th; G. B. Pritchard, Jr., 10th to 15th, June 22; T. B. Taylor, 5th to 4th, June 21. A. Lippincott, 13th to 4th, June 6, and G. Cushman, 11th to 15th, June 6. Inf.—Capt. J. B. Schoeffel, 11th to 15th, June 6; 1st Lts. O. A. Dickinson, to 25th, June 14; H. H. Slaughter, 14th to 13th, June 15, and P. J. Morrissey is assigned to 13th, effective June 15.

Cav.—1st Lt. J. B. Johnson, 3d to 9th, June 22, and 2d Lts. J. E. Lewis, 10th to 15th, June 6, and J. W. Howe, 10th to 4th, June 6; Inf.—2d Lts. C. E. Partridge, Ord. Dept. (Inf.) to 13th, June 21; C. H. Danielson, 20th to 27th, June 6, and J. N. Peale, 11th to 1st, June 6, and Chaplain J. B. Crawford, C. A. C., to 10th Inf., June 1. Each named, except Lt. Slaughter, who is transferred or assigned to a regiment serving in Hawaii or Philippines and not under sailing orders, will sail on first available transport from San Francisco after date of his transfer to Honolulu or Manila, and join regiment. Each officer who is transferred or assigned to a regiment in Canal Zone will proceed as soon as is practicable after date of his transfer or assignment to join his regiment. Lt. Slaughter will proceed on first transport after relief from duty at Military Academy, to join regiment.

1st Lt. R. H. Willis, Jr., aviation officer, Signal Corps, (1st Lt. of Inf.,) promoted from 2d Lt. of Inf., is detailed in aviation section of the Signal Corps, and rated a a Junior Military Aviator, with rank of Captain.

Orders of Dec. 29 directing 1st Lt. W. W. West, Jr., 4th Cav. to sail on first transport after date of his transfer to join regiment to which transferred, amended to direct him to sail on transport leaving San Francisco about July 5 to join regiment.

Orders of Feb. 5 directing following officers, who have been transferred to regiments on foreign service, to sail on first transport after date of transfer amended to direct the officers named to sail on transport leaving San Francisco about July 5: 2d Lts. T. Deusd, Jr., 10th Cav. (transferred to 9th Cav., effective May 9th,) and L. P. Underhill, 6th Inf., (transferred to 15th Inf., effective May 1.)

2d Lt. T. Catron, 23d Inf., from Army Service School, Ft. Leavenworth, May 23, then to his regiment.

1st Lt. J. V. Greene, M. R. C., will stand relieved from duty on transport Sheridan, effective upon arrival of that transport at Manila, then report to commanding General, Philippine Dept., for duty.

Leaves—Capt. J. S. Hair, Q. M. C., 2 months; 1st Col. R. C. Croxton, 1st Inf., 1 month and 10 days; Capt. B. Sharpe, retired, 5 days; Capt. R. G. Ruttencutter, 1st Inf., from date of relief from treatment at Army General Hospital, Ft. Bayard, until date of sailing of June transport for Hawaii; Capt. E. J. Bracken, 23d Inf., 1 month's extension, and 1st Lt. G. A. Lynch, Inf., 10 days.

Navy.

Capt. W. J. Maxwell, Guam, to home, wait orders.

Lts., S. C. Loomis, the West Virginia, to the Colorado as executive officer and navigator, and M. Milne, the Birmingham, to office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Dept.

Jr. Grade Lts. E. P. Nickenson, the Prairie, to Aid on staff Commander, Cruiser Squadron, Atlantic Fleet, and G. A. Rood, New London Ship and Engine Building Company's Works, Groton, Conn., to connection fitting out the L-1 and in command when commissioned.

Asst. Surgs.: G. C. Wilson, M. R. C., to Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the San Diego; F. M. Harrison, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., April 12, to the Oregon, and E. A. M. Gendreau, M. R. C., Naval Medical School, Washington, D. C., to the Saratoga, April 12.

Chief Boatswain E. K. R. Clausen, the Sonoma to the Maine.

Boatswain D. Dowling, Portsmouth, N. H., Yard May 1, to the Sonoma.

Chief Gunner S. Danielak, Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y., to fitting out the Arizona and on board when commissioned.

Chief Mach. C. J. Collins, to Mare Island Yard.

Movements of Naval Vessels.

Arrived—C-1, C-2, C-3, C-5, and the Potomac at Cristobal; Cincinnati at Amoy; Denver at San Blas; Galveston at Swatow; Hector at Hampton Roads; Jouett at Philadelphia; Kearsarge at Boston; Mars at Baltimore; Mayflower at Washington; Montana at Guantanamo; Nereus at Nagasaki; Tennessee at Coronel, and the Wilmington at Shameen.

Sailed—Baltimore and San Francisco, Pensacola for Portsmouth, N. H.; Birmingham, Charleston for New York; Glacier, Topolobampo for Mazatlan; Jarvis, Guantanamo for San Juan; Nanshan, San Francisco for San Diego; Severn, Almirante Bay for Cristobal, and the Wheeling, Vera Cruz for Progreso.

POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

Transfers and assignment, 4 P. M., Apr. 11: Patrol. J. F. Havens, 160 to 153; J. W. Ward, 172 to Traffic Div., Subdiv. C; J. R. Bosted, Traffic Div., Subdiv. C, to 172.

Leaves of absence without pay: Sergts. M. F. Walsh, 2, 3 days, 8 A. M., Apr. 28; E. A. Masterson, 29, 1 day, 4 P. M., Apr. 12; Patrol. R. A. Goldman, 10, 2 days, 12:01 A. M., Apr. 23.

Suspended without pay: Patrol. B. J. Higgins, 88.

Fire Department.

Acceptance of resignation revoked: Fire. 8th Gr. W. D. Strauss, H. & L., 14.

Special leave without pay: Fire. 2d Gr. C. P. Taylor, Eng. 214, 96 hours, 8 A. M., Apr. 13.

ESTATES APPRAISED.

LOCKWOOD, Mrs. AMELIA B., (Nov. 10, 1915;) net estate, $136,465; Florence L. Reid, daughter, $66,402; Marguerite A. Gumprecht and Florence L. Gumprecht, granddaughters, each received personalty $1,830, and life estate in $38,201. Assets: 225 East Seventy-sixth Street, appraised at $14,500, accrued income under the will of Frederick W. Lockwood, $3,963; bank, $9,956; personalty, $3,661; stocks, $37,919, and mortgages, $75,030.

MURPHY, DANIEL J., (Oct. 24, 1915;) net estate, $26,783; Mary Murphy, sister, and Henry Murphy, brother, each received $13,841, and Patrick Murphy, brother, was given $100. Assets: 508 East Sixteenth Street, appraised at $14,000.

PARR, WILLIAM P., (April 24;) net estate, $17,454; Margaret Parr Chambers and Susan Parr Wylie, sisters of the decedent, were the beneficiaries. Assets: One-fourth interest, $2,000, in the equity in 160 West 123d Street, appraised at $12,000; bank, $10,759; stocks and bonds, $6,075.

ZEREGA, Mrs. ELIZA M., (March 26, 1909;) net estate, $45,460; beneficiaries were Louisa A. Barnard, Amelia C. Huntington, and Augusta Florence Zerega, daughters, also three nieces and twenty-three grandchildren. Assets: Bank, $7,885; commissions as executrix of the will of Augusta Zerega, $2,450; accrued income from the estate of A. Zerega, $11,858; personalty, $4,212, and stocks and bonds, $22,956.

EDUCATION NOTES.

A Progress League has been organized in P. S. 5, Richmond, for all pupils whose work shows improvement.

A meeting of the teachers at present serving in the seventh and eighth years on waivers will be held at 4 P. M. today at 223 West 132d Street.

The Eastern Commercial Teachers Association will hold its twentieth annual meeting at the Hotel McAlpin on April 20, 21, and 22. About 600 members are expected to be present.

The Greenwich Home and School Association will hold its monthly meeting on April 13, in P. S. 41, 86 Greenwich Avenue, an address will be made by Dr. C. N. Camae, President of the Medical Board of the City Hospital.

The Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization is taking a vote on the pension system. The vote is as follows: Wanting pensions, 1,866; wanting no pensions, 90; for flat pensions, 34; against flat pensions, 1,077; for compromise pension bill, 1,119; against compromise pension bill, 237.

Isabel A. Ennis, President of the Brooklyn Class Teachers' Organization, says that a proposition is being made by appointment of the compromise pension bill to deduct 2½ per cent. of the teacher's salary for the purpose of replenishing the old retirement fund. She asks that the teachers vote "No" on this. "If you pay 2½ per cent. of salary into the present bankrupt fund," she says, "next year you will be asked to pay more into the fund on the same basis. Reorganize the fund. Put it on a business basis as it is under the compromise plan."

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The following labor lists have been established:

Upholsterer: Oscar Goltmayer, I. Dalachinsky, M. Silberstein, B. Smith, George Schmidt, H. Solomon, Morris Feinblatt, Frank Mellina.

Cabinetmaker, all boroughs: A. Lindenmeyer, V. Calincca, A. Seltzer, I. Kramer, Eugene Ellinger, John Yurkas, H. Sklar, J. Franzik, John Laskowitz, L. Tortora, Charles Mareck, Anthony Ege, S. Vaske, S. Marano, B. Livoisi, Jacob Ansibel, Kiewitch Domin,

United States.

The examination for third-grade positions in the customs and other Federal services in and around New York, including messenger, watchman, and skilled laborer, will begin in the seventh and eighth years of waivers will be held at 4 P. M. today at 223 West 132d Street.

The Eastern Commercial Teachers Association will hold its twentieth annual meeting at the Hotel McAlpin on April 20, 21, and 22. About 600 members are expected to be present.

The Greenwich Home and School Association will hold its monthly meeting on April 13, in

BOARDERS WANTED

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

9TH, 12 EAST.—Near 5th Av.; desirable large, small rooms; private bath.

21ST, 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park.)—Very large front room; private bath; steam heat, electricity, excellent table, phone; references.

34TH, 117-119 EAST.—Near Park Av.; parlor suite; private bath; other rooms.

45TH, 8 EAST.—Table board, rooms; gentlemen; references.

MADISON AV., 213.—Rooms with and without bath; cuisine excellent; references.

West Side

16TH, 7 WEST.—Large and small well-furnished rooms; excellent table, refined surroundings; telephone.

48TH, 28 WEST.—Elegant room, bath, and lavatory; other rooms; excellent board; reasonable.

68TH, 56 WEST.—Suit parties desiring comfortable home, refined surroundings; private baths; steam heat; electric light; Southern cooking.

70TH, 132 WEST.—Newly decorated room, single or double; running water; references.

71ST, 135 WEST.—DOUBLE ROOMS, PRIVATE TILE BATHS, LAVATORY; ATTRACTIVE SINGLE ROOMS.

72D ST., 263-65 WEST.—Suite of two rooms, private bath, for family or four gentlemen; other rooms; reasonable.

72D, 111-117 WEST.—Large rooms with board; ideal location.

78D, 142 WEST.—PARISIAN HOME FOR HIGH-CLASS PEOPLE most attractive newly furnished, single, double rooms; elegant suite, two rooms, private bath; every comfort; exceptional table; French conversation; refined surroundings.

77TH ST., 128 WEST.—Room; good table; home comforts; Summer rates; table boarders; references.

77TH ST., 301 WEST.—Pension Luquelle; attractive rooms, baths; best home table; electricity.

79TH, 114 and 132 WEST.—Unusual and attractive "pensions," with large parlors, tea room, and lounge, steam heat; private telephones; booklet on request.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Comfortable and attractive rooms; continuous hot water; excellent home table.

82D, 124 WEST, (Graycourt.)—New, attractive and modern; references; table guests; booklet.

83D, 5 WEST.—Suites, singly; steam, electricity, table service unsurpassed; reasonable; reference.

90TH, 312 WEST.—Large, handsomely furnished room, five windows, overlooking Riverside; suite, with private bath; exceptional surroundings; excellent table.

93D ST., 21 WEST.—Large room; Park; L; business people desired; wholesome food.

100TH, 253 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, exceptional table, $12-$30 per week.

102D, 253 WEST.—Large room, elegantly furnished; suitable couple or two gentlemen. Aarons.

106TH, 314 WEST.—In private house, handsomely furnished rooms; board optional; references.

113TH, (Broadway.)—Furnished accommodations, couple or gentleman; board optional; private family; high-class apartment. For particulars, Morningside 8949.

LENOX AV., 197.—Attractive double room; refined Jewish boarding house; excellent table.

WEST END AV., 531, (86th.)—Comfortable room, suitable one or two, in well-kept refined house; excellent table; references exchanged.

90TH ST., 58 WEST.—Attractive, large, also medium room, with dressing room; running water; private house; exclusive block; references. Barry.

91ST, 74 WEST.—Large, well-kept room; southern exposure; reasonable; all conveniences.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Near park and L, large rooms, $5-$7; electricity; telephone.

93D, 308 WEST, (Apt. 6 W.)—Near Riverside; attractive room, homelike; electricity, elevator; references.

93D, 19 WEST.—Large, homelike room; private bath, electricity; reasonable; board optional.

94TH, 250 WEST.—Newly furnished suite; kitchen; also room; elevator; 7 south.

95TH, 253 WEST, (Near Broadway.)—Two desirable rooms; private family; board optional; high class; elevator; references; gentlemen. Apt. 5W.

97TH, 229 WEST.—Two elegant rooms, single or ensuite; sunny, warm. Apartment 4D.

100TH,. 258 WEST.—Beautifully furnished floor, private bath; other large sunny rooms.

105TH, 172 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private family.

112TH, 305 WEST, (Apt. 54.)—Desirable room for gentleman, adjoining bath.

129TH, 13 WEST.—Nicely furnished large and small rooms; moderate rates; telephone.

148D, 515 WEST.—Large, comfortable outside room, all conveniences; American family. Auge.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent, attractive outside room with lavatory; gentleman. Telephone 7915 Columbus.

WEST END AV., 344.—Beautiful, large, cool rooms for Summer; baths, electricity.

COUNTRY BOARD

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE WILLOWS, HUGUENOT PARK. Superior accommodations; modern conveniences; bracing sea breezes; sun parlors; one hour Wall St.; excellent chef. Telephone 907 Tottenville.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Unexcelled home cooking; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

A lady desires to rent three rooms for the Summer. This is a splendid opportunity to secure home for the Summer on the seashore within 30 minutes of New York; location best residential section of Far Rockaway; German cooking and home comforts. Address P. O. Box 396, Far Rockaway.

New Jersey.

THE MARLBOROUGH,
45 North Arlington Av., East Orange, N. J.
"30 minutes from Broadway."

Do you know that you can secure parlor, bedroom, and private bath with unsurpassed dining room service for two persons in an exclusive and homelike hotel, situated in New York's most beautiful suburb, for $25 per week? Compare this with what you are paying. Write for booklet, or take the Lackawanna at Hoboken and get off at the East Orange Station. Hotel one block away.
W. T. READE, Prop.

New Jersey.

Invalids, convalescents; ideal conditions near New York; beautiful grounds; moderate. Dr. Ellis, Metuchen.

Country Board Wanted

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Young couple; airy room for season; commuting distance; particulars; moderate. C 325 Times Downtown.

For Sale—Miscellaneous

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Big Bargains.—Slightly used desks, chairs, office furniture, filing cabinets, safes, typewriters, all makes; adding machines, multigraphs, mimeographs, rugs, everything for the office; bought, sold, exchanged. Nathan's, 102 Worth St.

For Sale—A wampum belt, relic of the Revolutionary war. Regarding history of belt, address Mrs. Ida Bellows, 243 Laurier Av. West, Ottawa, Canada.

For Sale—Victoria built by Demarest, N. Y.; has pole, shafts, rubber tires; first-class order. Particulars, address B. Coleman, 38 East 69th St.

VIOLIN.—Excellent make; perfect tone; bow leather case; sell cheap. Clothing Store, 79 Cortlandt St. Phone Cortlandt 6326.

Tatting, all kinds; samples upon request. O. L., Prosperity, N. C.

Typewriters.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
Four months for $5 and up.
Initial payment applies if purchased.
AMERICAN WRITING MACHINE CO., INC.
845 Broadway, at Leonard St. TEL.
956 Broadway, at 23d St. 5408
149 W. 42d St., at Times Square FRANKLIN.
50 Nassau St., at Maiden Lane.
10 Barclay St. Telephone 6353 Cortlandt.

FURNISHED ROOMS

Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

82D, 180 EAST.—Extra large, comfortable, steam-heated front room; $5. Ackermann.

127TH, 55 EAST.—Two connecting rooms, all improvements; with or without board.

ATTRACTIVE suite, two or three rooms and bath; electricity, telephone; service exclusive; 57th St. Call Plaza 6087.

LEXINGTON AV., 642.—Bachelor or business couple wishing superior accommodations can have elegant room, bath, private house; owner.

West Side.

58TH, 17 WEST.—Attractive resident studio; also studio hourly; Victrola, piano. Plaza 8655.

60TH ST., 111 WEST.—Scrupulously clean, large rooms; home surroundings; electric, telephone; reference.

69TH ST, 143 WEST.—Attractive suite; running water, charming environment; electricity, telephone; breakfast. Wilde.

69TH, 61 WEST.—Parlor, suitable for doctor or studio; other elegant rooms.

70TH, 130 WEST, (Columbus 7634.)—Attractive rooms; baths; hot water; breakfasts; references.

71ST, 19 WEST.—Elegantly furnished rooms, single and double; latest improvements; references.

72D, 58 WEST.—Room, private family, every modern convenience, $5. Phone Columbus 2051.

72D, 268 WEST.—Large room; private bath, kitchenette; front parlor, suitable professionals.

73D, 103 WEST.—Pleasant rooms, adjoining bath; private house; telephone; gentlemen; moderate.

73D, 273 WEST.—Comfortable rooms, single, double private house; subway express; telephone.

73D, 269 WEST.—Attractive large front room; southern exposure; bath. Columbus 3974.

159 WEST 75TH STREET.
Rooms; singly; en suite; bath; electricity.

76TH, 171 WEST.—Homelike rooms; electricity; continuous hot water; back parlor; private bath.

77TH ST., 102 WEST.—Attractive, pleasant front room, lavatory; all conveniences; reference.

78TH, 208 WEST.—Attractive, large, small rooms; electricity; conveniences; subway, "L"; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Gentlemen; nicely furnished, medium room; modern conveniences; $5; references.

80TH, 305 WEST, (SCHUYLER 3917.)
Attractive room, adjoining bath; apartment; bachelor.

82D, 118 WEST.—Large, small rooms, nicely furnished; private house; gentlemen; references.

86TH, 55 WEST.—Light comfortable, big and small rooms; running water; private house.

87TH, 188 WEST.—Rooms with or without private bath; refined; convenient location; references.

Rooms Wanted

Thirty cents an agate line.

Furnished.

YOUNG MAN wishes fairly large room with modern conveniences; $3.50 to $5; also breakfast; within easy reach of 5th Av. and 42d St. S 121 Times.

FURNISHED ROOM in private family, below 59th St.; not over $4. S 122 Times.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice. On March 24, 1916, a libel of information was filed in the above-named Court on behalf of the United States against 10 Baskets of Dried Red Peppers upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of Food & Drugs Act. June 30, 1906, of the United States.

Pursuant to the monition of said Court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares and merchandise or interested therein, to appear before said Court in the General Post Office Building, on April 17, 1916, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

March 24, 1916.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. SNOWDEN MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

AUTOMOBILE EXCHANGE

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Stearns, 1913, 6-cylinder runabout, with disappearin rear seat; thoroughly overhauled; repainted olive-green and black; Gray & Davis electric starting and lighting; sold with new car guarantee. Can be seen at F. B. Stearns, Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Limousine body, brand new, has never been mounted; equipment complete; side column and reading lamps, vanity case, smoker's outfit, &c.; imported gray, whipcord lining; cost $2,200; make offer. Can be seen at F. B. Stearns Used Car Department, 417 West 55th St. Telephone Columbus 7600.

Hupmobile, 1914 and 1915 touring cars and roadsters; all have been thoroughly overhauled and condition guaranteed; no reasonable offers refused. Hupmobile Agency, 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

Packard (1915) touring, 3-38 H. P.
Renault (1913) collapsible touring, 35-45.
Packard (1914) runabout, 88; like new.
Turner, St. James Hotel. Phone 3247 Bryant.

For Sale.—Packard landaulet, condition first class in every respect; owner now using car; change of plans reason for selling; price, $2,000. Apply Box P 248 Times Downtown.

Overland, 1914, touring car, in excellent condition; complete equipment, including electric lighting and starting system; $350. Diguid Bros., 1,285 Bedford Av., Brooklyn.

OAKLAND SEVEN-PASSENGER, $500. Late model; electric self-starter; lighting; equipped ready instant service; cost $2,400. 305 West 79th, near Riverside Drive.

Lozier, six-passenger touring car, $7,000; just overhauled, guaranteed first-class condition; sell for $1,000. Inquire A. D. Brandeis, 1,261 Broadway.

Pierce-Arrow, 1911, 48, 6-cylinder, five-passenger touring car; top; good condition; $1,000. Inquire Ormond Garage, 10 Ormond Place, Brooklyn.

Hupmobile three-passenger coupe, 1914, electric lights and starter; no reasonable offer refused. CHAS. E. RIESS & CO., INC., 1,690 Broadway.

Brand new car, 1-3 off.
One-man tops, new, $25; runabout, $10.
Buick '16. Discount. Other late models.
20th Century Co., 1,894 Broadway, near 53d.

1916 to 1912 Oldsmobiles—BIG SNAPS! 1,763 Broadway, near 57th St., (upstairs.)

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

Fifty cents an agate line.

Wanted.—Whole or part interest in established manufacturing or commercial enterprise, located preferably in the East, by two young men of seasoned selling and executive ability, willing to invest from $5,000 to $25,000 and active services. Substantial propositions considered only. State full particulars. Communications confidential. Address P. O. Box No. 1,816, Boston, Mass.

ACTIVE AMERICAN, having general business and executive ability and $10,000 upward to invest, would consider proposition where readjustment of partnership interests, expansion, or other legitimate reasons call for additional capital plus brains. Confidential, P 271 Times Downtown.

College professor desires the services of an intelligent woman to assist in the management of high-class resale fees. Opened shortly; success assured; partnership offered upon investment of $3,000; highest references given and expected. S 107 Times.

CERTIFIED INVESTIGATION SERVICE. Before investing obtain our report on accurate value of any prospective investment; expert service; reasonable fees.
HUTTEN'S SERVICE BUREAU, INC.,
66 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. Rector 6219.

Contents of city steamfitting shop, tools, material, and equipment, at bargain. Apply S 95 Times.

HELP WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

RESTAURANT requires an experienced and competent assistant head waitress. Apply to Superintendent.

BOOKKEEPER AND STENOGRAPHER. —BUSINESS INSTINCT, TACT, AND WILLINGNESS TO WORK MORE IMPORTANT THAN LONG EXPERIENCE; MODERATE SALARY TO START, BUT GOOD OPPORTUNITY; WRITE FOR APPOINTMENT; STATE PARTICULARS; GIVE TELEPHONE, IF ANY. Z 265 TIMES ANNEX.

BOOKKEEPER.—Retail experience very necessary; trial balance; steady position. Apply Avedon, Broadway, corner 110th St.

BRIGHT YOUNG LADY to address envelopes on Remington, use addressograph, fold circulars, &c.; large concern; advancement; state age, experience, salary expected. C 339 Times Downtown.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
NEW YORK,
REQUIRE THE SERVICES OF
A MACHINE OPERATOR
FOR THEIR
MILLINERY WORKROOM.
ONE WHO CAN ALSO DO HAND SEWING.
Apply at employment office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Young woman; must be good plain cook and have first-class reference; three in family; good wages. Call Tuesday, 9-1, 425 West End Av.

HOUSEWORK.—Girl wanted for general housework, able to cook; no washing; good wages; city references required. Apartment 15. 316 West 100th St.

HOUSEWORK.—General girl; small apartment; big wages. Apt. 4-F, 674 West 161st.

NURSE.—An experienced and refined woman, about 25, for a boy of 5 years; one willing to go to Adirondacks for about six months; reference required. Experienced, S 105 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Intelligent young woman for boy of 4, physical care and assist in sewing; one familiar with modern kindergarten methods, also French; state references and salary expected. Address Montclair, 810 Broad St., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED, FEMALE

Twenty cents an agate line.

ACCOUNTANT; practical; 11 years' experience; systematizer; open, close books; statements. C 323 Times Downtown.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer, and typewriter; 8 years' manufacturing experience; best references. S 117 Times.

BOOKKEEPER. — Thoroughly experienced, desires position with large firm; references; $18. S 87 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, stenographer; knowledge of Spanish; salary moderate to start. M. H., 854 Broadway.

BOOKKEEPER, double entry, 7 years' experience; take entire charge; $15. B 377 Times Downtown.

COMPANION, &c.—Refined, cheerful woman; position as companion, nurse, or housekeeper; no laundry; will leave city; Al references. S 114 Times.

DIETITIAN or STEWARDESS, by capable middle-aged woman with 5 years' experience; best of reference. Apply M. L. C., care of Garlock, Bloomfield, N. J.

DRESSMAKER.—By day, $2.50; work done home, Miss Cleary, 883 Amsterdam Av.

GOVERNESS.—Position as governess or companion wanted by young, refined German lady, who is anxious to return to Europe will travel; experience in nursing. S 42 Times.

HOUSEWORK.—Neat colored woman; general work small private family. Richardson, 222 East 80th St.

MASSEUSE. — Swedish graduate, doctors, ladies' excellent references; treatments at ladies' residences. Ring manicurist's bell, 49 West 63d St. Columbus 3904.

NURSE, practical, for elderly lady or couple; references. K., 112 East 106th.

STENOGRAPHER.—Confidential assistant, American, 7 years' technical experience, highly educated, cultured, capable assuming responsibility; handle any kind technical dictation; references; $15. C 295 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Educated, capable, active, alert woman, with brains, common sense, initiative; age 28; ten years' architectural, engineering, mechanical experience; superior references; $18. C 242 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; competent, reliable, clean cut; age 22; 5 years' technical experience; operate switchboard; all standard machines; quick grasping ideas; $12; references. C 291 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Good speller and grammarian; fast dictation; neat, rapid typist; pleasing personality; $10. Augusta Kirk, Stenotype Co., 220 West 42d St. Bryant—1818.

STENOGRAPHER.—Accurate, reliable, neat; age, 28; eight years' experience; discreet, intelligent; good education; references; $14. C 337 Times Downtown.

SWITCHBOARD OPERATOR, typist, file clerk, (20,) operate 100 extensions; nice voice; $8. C 336 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER. — Five years' practical experience; references former employer; $13. C 330 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly experienced; neat appearance; rapid; good grammarian; $8. C 245 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; six years' experience; take difficult matter; neat, willing; $15. C 324 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; good education; familiar with office work; $12. Competent, C 319 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER; capable and willing worker; general office assistant; $10. C 321 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, biller; 6 years' commercial experience; refined Jewess; $14. K., 3,525 Broadway.

STENOGRAPHER. — Reliable; four years' experience; $12. W., 925 Prospect Av., Bronx.

STENOGRAPHER wants part time or home work. Apt. 26, 719 West 180th.

Employment Agencies.

Fifty cents an agate line.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Thoroughly experienced girls, excellent cooks, investigated references. Telephone Columbus 5163. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COOKS, $30-$40; Waitresses, Chambermaids, Laundresses, Nurses, Housekeepers, $25-$30. Domestic Exchange, 324 Columbus Av., (75th St.) Schuyler 9186.

CALL Murray Hill 3971 for intelligent, DEPENDABLE domestic help, gardeners, chauffeurs. Excelsior Agency, 321 Madison Av., (42d.)

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,418 Broadway, corner 89th St., first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

White, colored, couples, houseworkers, waitresses, chambermaids. Bryant 9264. Noel, 841 6th Ave.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 138d. 6918 Morningside.

HELP WANTED, MALE

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

ABRAHAM & STRAUS,

FULTON STREET, BROOKLYN.

ALTERATION WORKROOM—Require experienced tailors. Apply to manager of workroom, 5th floor, Central Building.

ADVERTISING COPY MAN.
A large New York publishing house has an opening for a young man, about 26 years old, who can write copy. The ideal type will be man of two or three years' experience, who has shown that he has originality, is enthusiastic, and who wants a bigger field. Salary will be average to start. Specimens of work (to be returned later) must be sent with letter of application. Write very frankly. State salary expected. Address J 54 Times.

ADVERTISING SOLICITOR.—Man experienced in soliciting highest class of program advertising; unusually attractive proposition; 20 per cent. commission. Apply Curtiss Special Agency, 450 4th Av.

BOY.—Wanted an office boy in general insurance brokerage office. Write, stating age, schooling, and expected salary, to W. S. & Co., C 340 Times Downtown.

BOY WANTED, preferably high school education, downtown importing house; $6 beginning. Post Office Box 1,498, New York.

BOY, (16-18;) law office; must have had good education and some experience and furnish references. C 333 Times Downtown.

BOY for office work; state age and experience; good opportunity for bright, ambitious boy. P 272 Times Downtown.

BOY.—To work in testing laboratory; American; begin at $6 a week; state education and religion. J 51 Times.

BOY to assist in office; steady position. Call at National Gum and Mica Co., 59th St. and 11th Av.

BOY wanted in large law office; salary $5. Address C 322 Times Downtown.

CHAUFFEUR, experienced, private family, to drive Overland Six; single; must live in Larchmont; salary $15; state experience. C 338 Times Downtown.

CLERK.—Marine insurance office wants competent man who can keep accurate records and follow up unanswered correspondence systematically; must be good correspondent; knowledge of stenography desirable. Apply, stating age, references, and salary required, to P 270 Times Rector St.

CLERK.—Junior clerk uptown bank; knowledge of typewriting preferred. K. W., Times Harlem.

CLERK, young man, hardware and tool store; references. Olmsted, 2,582 3d Av.

COTTON.
Industrious young man, thoroughly acquainted with the spot cotton trade, wanted on commission basis and drawing allowance; only those having been actually connected with above business considered. S 119 Times Downtown.

DESIGNER.—Experienced boys' wash suits, by well-known house making better grade popular-priced line; one competent to take entire charge cutting room; state experience. J 53 Times.

DRAUGHTSMEN WANTED.—Capable of developing house plans from sketches and making good rendering; at least three months' employment would be considered. R. Greene, Carolina Wood Products Co., Asheville, N. C.

DRAFTSMAN wanted at metallurgical plant near New York City; none but experienced men need apply. Z 232 Times Annex.

ENGINEER, assistant, 3d class license; motors and dynamos; seven-day job; wage $65 per month. Apply 9 A. M., 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FL

FALL BLAMES ARMY FOR COLUMBUS RAID

Asserts Townsmen Fought Villa Band Without Troops' Aid for Fifty Minutes.

REPORTS TO COLLEAGUES

Senator Asserts Carranza Troops Let Bandit Pass Unmolested —Favors Intervention.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Senator Fall of New Mexico, who has been studying conditions on the Mexican frontier, has made a report to his Republican colleagues in the Senate in the form of a letter to Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire, the minority leader, in which he gives a new version of the fight at Columbus, N. M., between Villa's men and American soldiers, and draws a disquieting picture of the task ahead of the American punitive expedition.

Mr. Fall believes that only general intervention will restore order in Mexico, but his letter refers to this once only and then simply by implication where he concludes with the statement that the Mexican population has received the American column with open arms, and that he believes intervention would be welcomed likewise.

Mr. Gallinger today, after deleting certain passages and eliminating names where they might cause embarrassment or danger to Mr. Fall's informants, made the letter public. In this form it is about 4,000 words long, or about three full columns in THE NEW YORK TIMES.

The account Mr. Fall gives of the "battle" at Columbus is not flattering either to the watchfulness of the American command there or the discipline or the preparedness of the post to resist an attack. According to the Senator's information, gathered from eyewitnesses in whom he had full confidence, the natives of the village were defending themselves manfully for almost an hour before the soldiers came to their assistance. Even the hospital guard of ten men had to lie hidden on the ground for some time after one of their number was killed, awaiting for ammunition to be distributed.

Mr. Fall says in his letter that the border was so loosely patroled that the Mexicans not only were able to come through into the United States without detection but drove off with them nearly 100 troop horses of the Columbus garrison. There have been rumors to this effect before. Mr. Fall recites in circumstantial detail the alleged willful failure of the Carranzista troops along Villa's line of flight to intercept him or to co-operate in any way with the American pursuers. According to the Senator, detachments of Carranza's troops, which had been officially described by the Carranza Government as surrounding or having surrounded Villa, after being notified that the bandit was coming their way, stood idly by while his much smaller command straggled by across the open plain.

Carranza Troops on Border.

While Mr. Fall believes that the Mexican population would receive American occupation gladly, he seems convinced that the Carranza Government is awaiting an opportunity to resist American interference by force. Along the border, he says, Carranza's troops are being massed in a suspicious way, and the Mexican half of the border towns is carefully fortified, while the parts of the towns in the United States are open to any sudden raid, with the American troops too far in the rear to lend prompt assistance to the townsmen.

Mr. Fall's letter, as given out by Mr. Gallinger, is, in part, as follows:

El Paso, Texas, April 4, 1916.

My Dear Senator:

As I wired you yesterday, I have just returned from a trip by automobile along the border from El Paso to Nogales, Ariz., about 450 miles. At Columbus, N. M., I talked to the citizens who were there during the recent attack by Villa, including the Justice of the Peace, who worked for me formerly for more than two years at Madera, Mexico, and the Constable, Hulsey, who took an active part in defending the town. * * * informed me that the roads were so badly cut up that it was absolutely impossible for me to forward supplies as rapidly as they were needed for the number of men now in the field; that the army were purchasing all of the supplies from local sources possible, but that it was absolutely necessary for us to control the Mexico North Western Road and use the same without hindrance, or that we would be compelled to abandon the pursuit of Villa and command within two weeks, (one week now gone,) unless Villa was captured in the meantime.

I went over the country roads, visiting the different ranches, and continuing my trip along the international boundary line nine miles west of Columbus, (which is situated three miles north of the international boundary,) to the "Line Ranch," or Gibson ranch, situated directly on the boundary line. Here we had a detachment of soldiers, (and there was also a detachment at the same place when Columbus was attacked by Villa.) Villa came north through a cañon, following the course of a stream known as the Boca Grande, to within a few miles of the boundary line, where the cañon opened out into rolling foothills. His point of egress from Boca Grande was almost directly south of the Gibson ranch.

The international boundary between the two points (that is, Columbus and the ranch named,) was not being patrolled either east or west of the Gibson ranch, and he had a space of nine miles within which to enter the United States entirely unguarded, and was thus enabled to attack Columbus from the west without being discovered.

An old railroad grade, built thirty years ago, from Deming, N. M., south toward Palomas, Old Mexico, crosses the El Paso & Southwestern Road at Columbus. On the west of this grade a deep arroya, or as you would call it, a wash or gully, extends through the town of Columbus. South of the El Paso & Southwestern Road and directly on the west bank of this arroya is the Custom House, Columbus being a subport of entry.

Scene of Columbus Raid.

Directly east across the arroya from the Custom House and within less than fifty yards of the arroya is the hospital used by our troops, and around and behind this to the east our troops were camped. An abrupt hill rises about sixty yards west of the Custom House, about the same distance south of the railroad, and on this hill Villa himself took his stand with about ten men holding the horses for the balance of his troops.

His men surrounded the Custom House; placed themselves in the arroya, and some of them went north along the arroya, across the railroad about two hundred yards to the main street of the town of Columbus, which town lies along and entirely north of the railroad.

The Mexicans scattered through the town while some of them went into the corral where our troops' horses were confined, and others placed a machine gun directly in front of the hospital, within twenty feet of the door, and others surrounded the hospital without any alarm whatsoever being given. Before any alarm was given two stores in the town had been looted and fire set to one or two buildings. A hospital sentry then discovered one of the Mexicans, who, upon being challenged, shot the soldier through the heart. The soldier, firing at the same time, shot the Mexican through the head.

An old Sergeant was at the hospital with ten guards, and ordered them to lie down while he procured arms and ammunition for them, which he finally succeeded in distributing to them. Meantime the fight had opened up in the town, Hulsey, the constable, getting out of his house shortly after 4:25 in the morning and fighting from that time until 6:18, fifty minutes after the sentry was killed. The soldiers rallying around the hospital drove the Mexicans away or back into the arroya, and the Sergeant took a squad of his men to the assistance of the citizens in the main street of the town, 200 yards west.

The town was burning. The citizens, being murdered, all alone fighting the Mexicans for fifty minutes before the soldiers could get to their assistance.

Villa's men, having released the horses in the corral, drove off somewhere between seventy and ninety-five of our troop horses, driving them directly south to the boundary line through a gate in the fence. The Mexicans who were following received a raking fire from six of our soldiers.

On his retreat Villa was located by Ramon Reyes with ten of the old Orozco followers who were not in sympathy with Villa and are not Carranza soldiers. His first camp so located was within five miles of 700 Carranza soldiers, to whom Reyes reported and to whom he pleaded to attack Villa's men. The Carranzistas refused, and Villa continued his retreat south, passing between the towns of New Casas Grandes and Old Casas Grandes, within one mile of the garrison in the latter town, and continued his retreat across the open plain to the southwest in full view of the garrison for more than twelve miles without interruption or interference from any of the Carranzistas, numbering 700 and under the command of Colonel Saenz.

Killed in Border Forays.

The Mexicans have only a few troops on the Mexican side at Naco, but have fortifications all around the town all ready for occupancy, and which could be used against us at any time. This town has suffered very heavily in the past, as has Douglas, fifty-seven citizens and soldiers having been killed or wounded at Naco on our side, and about forty at Douglas, during the fight between the Mexican factions.

There are no soldiers west of Naco except at Fort Huachuca and immediate vicinity. At Nogales we have one battery and one regiment, with one or two troops of cavalry. These are under the command of Colonel Sage and Lieut. Col. Freer. The Mexicans have fortifications here right up to the American line, and during the fighting in the past a large number of American citizens have been killed or wounded in the streets of Douglas. At the last fight there in November the American troops for the first time were ordered to return the fire and engage the Villistas on the left flank and at the same time the Carranzistas on the right, killing some hundred Mexicans, more or less.

I found the army officers have no means of knowing what was going on on the Mexican side, and to be in entire ignorance of troop movement or of conditions in Mexico. For instance, I asked — where the Mexican troops were, they who were supposed to be conducting a campaign against the Yaquis in Sonora, and their number He answered that there were 12,000, and that they were still conducting their campaign. He would not credit my statement that they had all been removed with the exception of 200 guards until I was able to corroborate my statement to him by reports received within one hour through the Consular officer at Nogales.

Immediately after our troops went in from Columbus the Mexicans, or Carranzistas, abandoned Casas Grandes, Galeana, San Buena Ventura, Cruces, Namiquipa, and other places in the Casas Grades and the Santa Maria Valleys, with the exception of about 150 guards, scattered in these different towns and held in Casas Grandes, where the number was about 75.

The newspaper reports as to any fights between Villa and any of these Carranzistas before Dodd had his brush with the Mexicans near San Gueronimo are absolutely falsehoods, as the Mexicans made no attempt to attack Villa at all, and have not in any way been cooperating with our force or attempting to check Villa's retreat or to assist in his capture. The Mexicans from these several points where they claim to have several thousand troops, constituting the various columns which we were assured by Carranza were surrounding or had surrounded Villa, as a matter of fact never did number more than 1,000 in all, with the exception which I have before named, either north to Guzman or else east to points along the Mexican Central Railroad.

Villa is not wounded, as I am assured from what I believe to be perfectly reliable authority, and last night should have been at the ranch of the Englishman Benton, whom he killed at Juarez, which ranch is something like seventy-five miles south of Guerrero and Santa Ysabel, within seventy miles of Santa Rosalio on the Mexican Central, about eighty miles from Chihuahua and on the road to Parral and Torreon. In the Torreon, Parral, and Santa Rosalia districts, particularly the first, Villa has many friends, and one of his leaders, Canuto Reyes, is said to have 1,500 armed men, constantly cutting communications and threatening the garrison at Torreon.

In Sympathy with Villa.

The garrison at Chihuahua numbers only 400 men, all in sympathy with Villa, and my information that he can take the place if he wanted to was confirmed last night by private statements of the Mexican Consul here, who admitted that Villa could capture the city and the garrison would likely join him. All the troops in the State of Chihuahua, with the exception of a small band at Madera and one or two other small bands of from fifty to 100 men, appear to be concentrated or stationed at different points along the Mexican Central within from one to ten hours of Juarez.

The report as to Luis Herrera's defection was premature in some respects and yet accurate in others. Herrera is an American hater, and he and his brother, Macolovito, have always boasted until the latter's death that they forced the evacuation at Vera Cruz at the muzzle of their guns. He should have 2,000 men with him, but my informant, an American cattleman whom I have known for twenty-five years and can vouch for, could only count 300 in sight during the stop of the train, thirty minutes or more, at Laguna. I am just in receipt of a note from the Mayor of the city within the last thirty minutes that Melchor Herrera, who was last week driven out of this town, and is a brother of Luis, had declared that the latter would be in command tomorrow of the Mexican garrison at Juarez, and was bringing his troops up while Gavera was leaving Juarez for some point unknown.

Obregon has just issued a decree, published on the 1st, to the effect that all foreigners who did not declare themselves as supporters of Carranza should be immediately expelled from the Republic of Mexico. He has also just issued another decree declaring the former amnesty decrees to be done away with within a limited number of days, (ten,) when all Mexicans not supporting Carranza should be shot on sight without trial. Each Governor of each State even nominally recognizing Carranza is issuing decrees in his own name and enforcing them wherever possible by such troops as he can find within the State.

Bomb for Amoy Police Chief.

AMOY, China, April 10.—An attempt was made today to assassinate the Chief of the Military Police. A bomb thrown through a window of his home damaged the building badly, but no one was injured. The assassins escaped to the hills. The United States cruiser Cincinnati arrived here today.

CARRANZA CHIEF PLEDGES HIS AID

Continued from Page 1.

tioned in Texas to strengthen the everlengthening lines of communication of the expedition seeking Villa. Many alarming rumors have been disposed of and the border situation generally is said to be quieter than heretofore, but the plan is not to disturb the garrisons or patrol in New Mexico or Arizona for the present.

Army officials stated tonight that from now on infantry would be used to reinforce the communication lines, the cavalry being kept at the front for the actual work of running down the outlaws.

Evidence continued to accumulate today to refute rumors of an impending withdrawal of the American expedition. Soon after it became known that additional troops were to be sent across the border the War Department announced the purchase of six large tank motor trucks to replace similar machines now rented to carry gasoline for General Pershing's supply motors and aeroplanes.

Regarding a letter from Senator Fall, in which he declared he had been reliably informed that unless the American Army got full control of the Mexico North Western Railroad within a week from the date of his letter, April 4, the expedition would have to be withdrawn, officials pointed out that tomorrow was the day fixed for withdrawal by the Senator's informant and that Secretary Lansing had formally announced that the railroad question no longer was a factor in the situation. A full report on the Columbus raid has been ordered, and will be made as soon as Colonel Slocum, who commanded the garrison, returns from Mexico.

Navy Department dispatches reported conditions quiet at Vera Cruz, Tampico, and Puerto Mexico. The strike of oil laborers at Tampico was reported settled, with the arrest of two strike leaders. The strike was called because a Carranza decree required the laborers to accept de facto currency as wages.

Secretary Baker left Washington tonight for Ohio. He will return here late Wednesday. In his absence Major Gen. Scott, Chief of Staff, will be Acting Secretary of War.

AWAITS NEWS OF BATTLE.

Funston Realizes Vulnerable Position of Troops South of Satevo.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, April 10.—Dispatches from the front indicating contact with the Villa troops were awaited with some anxiety at headquarters today by General Funston, who realized fully the vulnerable position in which the commanding officers of the cavalry detachments beyond Satevo had placed themselves.

Just where the American advanced columns pursuing Villa in the vicinity of Parral were was unknown here, and the difficulties General Pershing has had in communicating his movements made it a matter of guesswork as to whether another engagement had been fought.

It was assumed that Colonel Brown and Colonel Dodd were continuing their hard riding along the trails about Parral in pursuit of Villa, who was reported by Mexican officials to have been in that district forty-eight hours ago.

Unofficial reports that Canuto Reyes was moving northward from the region about Torreon, instead of surrendering to the de facto Government, caused some uneasiness at headquarters, where it was realized that Reyes's juncture with Villa would provide a formidable front to the little cavalry force feeling its way along the trails in the neighborhood of Parral.

Rumors that the de facto Government is becoming impatient in the continuation of the man hunt are heard here. Officials profess not to believe them, declaring their belief, on the contrary, that Carranza will give his consent for the use of the railroads south of Juarez to Chihuahua, and even beyond that city.

It is authoritatively stated today that the present method of getting supplies to the troops and of distributing them was entirely inadequate.

Two more truck companies, fifty-six autos, were at Columbus today ready for service along the line of communication, which is now 400 miles long.

Major Gen. Funston received from General Pershing today a report "from a point below Namiquipa" relative to supplies, but containing no reference to the cavalry column believed to be in the vicinity of Parral. The details of the report were not revealed.

The two companies of the Twenty-fourth Infantry, negroes, stationed at Del Rio, will be withdrawn and sent into Mexico for service along the line of communication.

The decision was reached by Major Gen. Funston today after the receipt of a request from the Mayor of Del Rio made after the rioting Saturday night in which one of the negro soldiers was killed by a Texas ranger. Three companies of the Nineteenth Infantry will remain in the vicinity of Del Rio, where those arrested for participation in the riot will be held for trial.

ASSERTS CARRANZA CONTROLS.

Gavira Thinks Mexicans Can Handle Villistas Without Aid.

EL PASO, Texas, April 10.—General Gabriel Gavira, Carranza commander at Juarez, tonight announced that the forces of the de facto Government were in a position to take immediate control of the Villa situation if the American troops withdrew.

General Gavira's statement was made in connection with the announcement of Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott, Chief of Staff of the American Army Office, that the purpose of the expeditionary force would be considered accomplished when the Villa bands were dispersed or "as soon as the troops of the de facto Government are able to relieve them of the work."

"We have more men than enough now," said General Gavira. "If we were able to overcome Villa when he had 70,000 men, over 100 cannon, and plenty of supplies, we ought to be able to dispose of him now, when his numbers have dwindled down to a few hundred. But it is a big territory to operate in, and a single man has more chance to escape and hide than a large force would have. However, on account of Villa's wounded condition, we think he will be taken soon. If not, it is hardly likely that, without proper surgical care, he will survive for long."

A statement attributed to Mexican Consul Andres Garcia that Villa had now escaped any possibility of capture by the Americans, having crossed a dead line established by President Wilson and General Carranza, beyond which is was agreed that the American troops would not push the pursuit for their bandit, was flatly denied by Mr. Garcia. The Consul said that, as far as he knew, no limit of the American pursuit had been agreed on.

Garcia Imposes Censorship.

Consul Garcia announced he had found it necessary to place a censorship over news attributed to his office. He authorized the following statement:

"Having had attributed to me, in certain newspapers, statements dealing with international affairs developing on this frontier which I did not make, I consider it necessary to declare that in the future I shall give out to correspondents only in writing the statements and pieces of news that they seek for publication."

Both General Gavira and General Pablo Bertani asserted they had no knowledge that a limit had been placed on the operations of American troops in Mexico.

"I understand, however," General Bertani added, "that the American forces will be willing to withdraw as soon as the Villa organizations are thoroughly broken up."

The arrival of General Bertani in Juarez today gave renewed force to the reports that General Gavira had been ordered to the field. Nothing was learned of the whereabouts of General Petronillo Hernandez, who was said to have been named as successor to General Gavira, and who was expected to reach Juarez today.

Mexican reports stated today that Villa was a full day ahead of his pursuers. If he succeeds in reaching Durango City he may be joined by the forces of the Arrieta brothers, who command more than 1,000 men, although the Arrietas have been his known enemies.

As to Villa's Wound.

"Pancho Villa is so badly wounded he will either die or be a cripple for life, and he will never again figure as a menace to the Mexican or American Governments," General Bertani declared. "I am certain of this, for I have confirmations from a number of sources I consider reliable, that the bandit is badly maimed and may die from his wounds and the resulting infection. I secured much of my information from my scouts direct from the front and from Villa prisoners we took after the Columbus raid and before the American troops entered Mexico.

"The American campaign has advanced without a show of friction between American and Carranza troops, and the American army is to be congratulated upon having accomplished its mission of breaking up Villa's command in such a highly satisfactory manner."

General Bertain went to Juarez to confer with his superiors.

There is considerable speculation today over the reported crossing of the border by General Ynez Salazar, who is said to have gone into Mexico with avowedly hostile intentions toward the United States. Mrs. Salazar was questioned, and said her husband was away from home, but she did not know where he was. She denied that he had entered Mexico. Meantime a proclamation was discovered, purporting to be signed by Salazar, in which he called on all patriotic Mexicans to join him in the protection of Mexican soil. Salazar recently has been living at Las Cruces, N. M. He has no numerous following, and he has more enemies in Mexico than he has in the United States. He is unpopular both with Carranza forces because of his part in the Huerta army and with the former Villa following because he was with Orozco.

General Gavira declared today that three men who were arrested and condemned to be shot for complicity in the Diaz-Villa plot to cause the Juarez garrison to revolt, kill all of the officers, and take possession of the border port had made written confession in which they asserted that they were supplied with funds furnished by the Terrazas family, now in exile in El Paso, and that the whole plan was hatched to recover the Terrazas estates in Northern Mexico.

In spite of the confessions General Gavira announced at 6 o'clock tonight that the three men would be shot early in the week and that two of the twenty other alleged plotters who were arrested at the time the conspiracy was discovered would meet the same fate. The men who confessed today are Nicolas Chavarrera, former secretary to General Pascual Orozco; Florencio G. Hernandez, and Sebastian de Lacruz. The names of the two others sentenced to be shot have not been made public, but one is known to have been a Villa Colonel, and to have come here from Nogales.

"The money with which the plot was hatched," General Gavira said, "was furnished by the Terrazas family, and, one of the prisoners stated, was delivered direct to one of the plotters (Chavarrera) by a son of General Luis Terrazas. On Sunday, April 2, the men in the old barracks on the outskirts of the town revolted and the officers had great difficulty in suppressing the rioters by using pistols and swords. This led to an investigation, which has been pursued to the American side of the river, and we are now satisfied that the Terrazas gold was backing the Diaz-Villa revolt. Three men escaped to the other side of the river, but we intend to make examples of the others who were implicated."

Another large shipment of supplies crossed the line today to be sent south to Casas Grandes whenever another train goes south. This shipment included twenty cars of hay and grain and a quantity of tobacco. The men are clamoring for tobacco, especially cigarette tobacco, and virtually every letter contains appeals for tobacco and candy.

Reports received here by American mining concerns state there has been considerable looting of stores and warehouses in Parral and other towns in that district. Some damage is said to have been done to American property, but its extent is not known. The looting is said to have been only the result of the desperate condition of the people, who are almost destitute of food and clothes. A telegram was sent from here today to Governor Enriquez, Governor of Chihuahua, asking for protection for American interests.

Confirmation of the burning of the million-dollar lumber plant of the Compania Madera, Durango City, by bandits, was contained in a letter received today by an El Paso business man. It is not known whether followers of the Arrieta brothers or a stray Villista band attached to General Canuto Reyes were to blame. Domingo Arrieta is said, according to the letter, to have started with a small band of Carranza followers to oppose the American troops pursuing Villa. General Mariano Arrieta, brother of Domingo, has been in Durango City for some months.

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